

HERITAGE®

U.S. COIN AUCTION

AUGUST 14, 16 & 18, 2019 | ANA | CHICAGO







U.S. Coins

Featuring: The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection • The Poulos Family Collection • The Castle Collection • The Collection of a Patriotic American • The Genau Collection • The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars, Part II • The Marcello Collection, Part VIII • The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II • The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III • The Mahal Collection • The Little Blue River Herd • The Gerda Collection • The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection

August 14, 16 & 18, 2019 | Chicago

FLOOR Signature® Sessions 1-4

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center • Room 11
5555 N. River Road • Rosemont, IL 60018

Session 1

Wednesday, August 14 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3602

Session 2 - PLATINUM NIGHT (See separate catalog)

Wednesday, August 14 • 6:30 PM CT • Lots 3615–4014

Session 3

Friday, August 16 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 4015–4465

Session 4

Friday, August 16 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4466–5009

ONLINE ONLY Signature® Session 5

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 5

Sunday, August 18 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7928

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Thursday, August 14 • 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM CT

Friday, August 15 • 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM CT

Saturday, August 16 • 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM CT

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Dear Bidder,

Welcome to the ANA World's Fair of Money and to Heritage's Official Signature® Auction! The World's Fair of Money is always one of the top numismatic events of the year. More than 200 consignors have entrusted Heritage with outstanding collections and individual coins. Among them are several Featured Collections, and we are pleased to provide information about these special collections here. Most Featured Collections have lots appearing within multiple sessions. To help plan your bids, visit our catalog home page at HA.com, where there is a link for each Featured Collection. By following the links, you can view the collections in their entirety for convenient reference and bidding.

We have a tremendous group of consignors for the ANA show. Please take a moment to read about them:



The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection

Heritage is pleased to present an important selection of U.S. gold coins from The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection, a highlight of this year's ANA World's Fair of Money. Mrs. Steinbrenner had a true collector's interest in gold coins, and enjoyed expanding the collection to include some of the finest gold type coins Heritage has ever had the privilege to offer. This year's Signature auction includes 44 lots from the collection, including a famous and historic three-piece 1843 gold proof set, presented as separate lots during Platinum Night. This exceptionally rare proof set is Ex: John Jay Pittman, and includes the 1843 quarter eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC ... an 1843 half eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC ... and the finest-certified 1843 eagle, PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, CAC. Other outstanding selections from the collection include a rare 1837 Classic Head quarter eagle, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS with

CAC, the sole-finest example of this proof-only issue (Variety 18, JD-1, Ex: Parmelee-Eliasberg-Bass). An exceptional 1907 Rolled Rim Indian eagle is certified MS64+ PCGS with CAC -- one of the rarest of all Indian tens -- a coin with beautiful luster.

Joan Zieg Steinbrenner was active in a large number of philanthropic organizations until her death in December 2018. She was a founding member of several civic organizations and sat on the boards of numerous local and national societies and foundations. In 2017, St. Joseph's Hospitals Foundation honored her as a "Community Hero" for her work with the hospitals.

George and Joan's four children (Hank, Jessica, Jennifer, and Hal) continue the Steinbrenner family's 45-year ownership of the New York Yankees and other sports-related ventures.



The Poulos Family Collection

It is a remarkable fact that this year's Platinum Night session alone presents 28 of the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, as defined by the Fourth Edition reference by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2015). But perhaps the most astounding fact of all is that of the 28 Greatest U.S. Coins in Platinum Night, 25 of those issues are included in this installment of The Poulos Family Collection. With more installments to come in future Heritage Auctions, this collection is destined to be one of the most extensive gatherings of truly rare U.S. type coins we have handled in several years. Many of the pieces rank among the finest of their type. Many are rare varieties as well. The Poulos Family Collection includes such highly sought rarities as a Select Proof 1884 Trade dollar (PR63 PCGS), an equally rare 1870-S Seated dollar (Ex: Miles-Queller, XF40 NGC), and a pair of Coiled Hair stellas (1879 certified PR63 NGC) and an ultra-rare 1880 certified Proof Genuine PCGS, Unc Details.

Among Colonial issues, not one ... not two ... or three ... or four ... but five Higley coppers will cross the block, as well as a recently discovered New England shilling and a New England sixpence (the well-known "Potato Field" coin). A seldom-offered George Clinton Excelsior cent certified VF20 PCGS represents the Confederation Period coppers. Territorial Gold includes an 1855 Wass-Molitor round fifty in XF40 PCGS and a Choice AU 1852 Assay Office octagonal fifty. Federal double eagles feature an 1854-O certified AU53 NGC and an 1856-O twenty, Ex: Pittman.

A 1943 bronze cent graded AU58 PCGS, CAC (Ex: Bob Simpson Collection) and a 1943-S bronze cent, one of six examples traced of this famous wrong-planchet error, certified AU53 NGC, are also offered in the incredible Poulus Family Collection.



The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III

Bust half dollars became Dale Friend's main focus in 2009 or thereabouts, and his collection is currently recognized as the #3 PCGS Set Registry in the All-Time Finest Early Half Dollars with Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes (1794-1839) category. Part III of The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars includes 20 exceptional lots from the 1810s through the 1830s. Each coin reflects the Dale Friend "eye" for quality. We note a Gem Uncirculated 1829/7 O-102 (Ex: Kaufman-Thomas-Friend) certified by PCGS with CAC ... a high-grade 1815/2 graded MS64 PCGS, CAC, lustrous and attractive ... and a splendid 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-118 certified MS66+ PCGS, CAC, the finest certified example. Dale's keen collector instincts have been on display for many years, and he has assembled many important collections along the way. He has been a valued Heritage client and consignor for many years, and it is indeed our pleasure to offer his outstanding collection of Bust halves.



The Castle Collection

We are proud to present this PCGS Hall of Fame award-winning set of Indian cents as one of our Featured Collections at the ANA. The Castle Collection is well-known among Indian cent collectors, having occupied the top spot in the PCGS Set Registry for many years and in several categories. In the popular Indian Cents With Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes (1859-1909) category alone, The Castle Collection has garnered Gold Awards in 2010-2014, and Platinum Awards in 2015-2018. From the current finest possible set rating of 69.479, The Castle Collection has a rating of 68.29. Among all of the complete Indian cent sets that Heritage has witnessed over the years, none compare to the overall standout quality represented by this collection.



Full red, high-grade pieces are seen throughout the collection. Only a few of the major varieties have a red and brown designation, and those because full red examples are simply unobtainable. Both CAC-endorsed and Eagle Eye Photo Seal coins abound. While all of the coins are exceptional, here are some of the most notable examples:

- 1860 cent, MS67+ PCGS, CAC
- 1868 cent MS66+ Red PCGS, CAC
- 1869 cent, MS66+ Red PCGS
- 1871 cent, MS66 Red PCGS, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1872 cent, MS66 Red PCGS, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1873 Doubled LIBERTY cent, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1877 cent, MS66 Red PCGS, CAC, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1882 cent, MS67 Red PCGS
- 1886 Variety 2 cent, MS66 Red PCGS, CAC, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1887 cent, MS67+ Red PCGS, CAC
- 1888/7 cent MS64 Red and Brown PCGS, CAC, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1888 cent, MS67 Red PCGS, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1893 cent, MS67 Red PCGS, CAC, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1894 Doubled Date cent, MS66 Red PCGS, CAC, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1896 cent, MS67 Red PCGS, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1897 cent MS67+ Red PCGS, CAC
- 1899 cent, MS68 Red PCGS, Eagle Eye Photo Seal
- 1909-S cent, MS67 Red PCGS

The Castle Collection also includes an 1856 Flying eagle cent, Snow-9, certified PR64 with flashy fields, and a 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, MS66 Red PCGS.

The Collection of a Patriotic American

Our consignor is both a numismatic scholar and consultant who has assisted with the formation and sale of many great collections. He is also a collector with keen awareness of quality, pedigree, and numismatic significance. As with previous Heritage consignments from his personal collections, every item reflects his knowledge and expertise to the fullest. Not surprisingly, each coin easily qualifies for Platinum Night status. The collection includes 11 exceptional Colonials and two special gold pieces, headlined by a circa 1659 Lord Baltimore groat (fourpence), Small Bust, Hodder 2-B, W-1020, certified AU53 NGC, CAC -- unique with no other confirmed examples, the Crosby plate coin. The circa 1737 Higley copper is also unique -- the famous Wheele Goes Round copper from the Garrett, Roper, and Partrick collections. This now-famous coin was unknown to Crosby, listed as Freidus 4-C, W-8295, certified VF30 NGC.



Other Colonials include additional rare Lord Baltimore examples, plus two important Immune Columbia pieces. One Immune Columbia is struck in silver with diagonal reeded edge, possibly the finest-known, certified AU55 NGC (W-1985, High R.6), while the other is the finest 1787 "New York" Immunis Columbia, struck over a New Jersey Maris 26-S, by far the finest Wide Planchet variant, Plain Edge, Breen-1136, W-5680, High R.7, certified MS64 Brown NGC, CAC. An attractive AU53 1848 CAL quarter eagle and a Choice AU55 Bechtler five dollar gold piece round out the offering.

The Genau Collection

One of the most challenging subsets of the Liberty Head double eagle series is a set of New Orleans Mint twenties. All but a few of the 13 O-mint dates are scarce, and a handful are true "stoppers" that can challenge even the most aggressive and well-heeled collector. Our consignor is one of the few who has accomplished the set, all in AU50 or finer grades except the rare 1854-O, which is conservatively graded VF30 PCGS, CAC. The equally rare 1856-O is certified AU50 NGC, Ex: Dallas Bank Collection. The 1855-O, sandwiched between the two extreme rarities, is almost as challenging, yet the collection holds a Mint State example certified MS61 NGC, one of the two finest-known examples. Likewise, the 1858-O is graded MS61 NGC -- well struck, with just three pieces certified finer by NGC and PCGS combined. The 1859-O and 1879-O both have mintages below 10,000 pieces, and both are rare in their own right. The 1859-O grades AU53 NGC, while the 1879-O is nearly Mint State, grading AU58 NGC. Amazingly, Heritage's ANA auction includes additional examples of the 1854-O and 1856-O, providing a golden opportunity for collectors to fill those immense holes in their collections.



The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars, Part II

Mr. Perfection has been a regular participant in Heritage Auctions for many years, both as a buyer and a seller, during which time he has assembled several remarkable collections. His #4 ranking in the All-Time Morgan Dollars Prooflike Basic Set, Circulation Strikes (1878-1921, both All-Time and Current) still stands and continues to shine, providing many selections included in the current consignment. As demonstrated by Part I of this fine set, these are exceptional Morgan dollars, most with prooflike or deep mirror prooflike finishes. The coins are offered during Platinum Night and Floor Session 3. Morgan dollar enthusiasts should give extra attention to an 1879-CC dollar certified MS65+ Prooflike PCGS, CAC and an impressive 1889-CC dollar certified MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS, CAC. Both coins appear in our stellar Platinum Night session.



The Marcello Collection, Part VIII

If not for the treasure salvage from the S.S. Central America, not much would be known about Justh & Hunter's thriving Gold Rush assay office in San Francisco, with a branch office in Marysville, California. A remarkable 85 Justh & Hunter gold ingots were salvaged from the ocean's depth by a specially equipped submersible vessel -- including 25 gold bars traced to the Marysville office. From this group, The Marcello Collection offers a large and hefty example, weighing in at 159.23 ounces. In hand, this ingot feels even heavier and dense, comprised of .932 fine gold. Those who have followed our auctions over the past year will recognize The Marcello Collection, which continues to bring a host of interesting gold ingots from the S.S. Central America shipwreck into collectors' hands.

The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II

Part I of the Alan V. Weinberg Collection appeared in our January 2019 FUN Platinum Night session and featured a memorable offering of 1792 patterns, Colonials, and early U.S. cents. The offering inspired universal interest among the numismatic community, and elicited spirited bidding. Part II of Alan's collection, appearing in this ANA World's Fair of Money event, features spectacular Massachusetts silver and a group of outstanding American medals -- just a small portion of his extensive medal collection, the balance to appear in future auctions.

The Alan V. Weinberg Collection was formed over a period of 60 years, with all of Alan's coins and medals recently certified for the first time prior to their Heritage Auction appearances. The ANA selections include (in part):

- 1662 Oak Tree Large Date twopence, XF 45+ PCGS, Noe-34, W-240, Salmon 1-B, R.5, the *Whitman Encyclopedia* plate coin.
- 1652 Oak Tree threepence, IN on obverse, AU53 PCGS, Noe-23, W-260, Salmon 1-A, R.6.
- 1652 Oak Tree shilling, IN at bottom, MS61 PCGS, Noe-4, W-460, Salmon 2-D, R.4, the *Whitman Encyclopedia* plate coin.
- 1652 Pine Tree shilling, Large Planchet, No Pellets at Trunk, MS62 PCGS, Noe-3, W-710, Salmon 3-C, R.6, plated in Crosby, Whitman, and Salmon.
- 1790 Washington Manly medal, Baker-618, MS61 Brown PCGS, number 17 of the *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*.
- 1893 Columbian Exposition gold medal, MS63, Eglit-36A, MS63 Prooflike NGC, believed unique and presented to President Grover Cleveland.
- 1892 World's Columbian Exposition Presentation Set, Henry Owen Edmonds, Secretary, unique.
- 1893 Constructed Gold Award medal, National French Draft Horse Association awarded to Ed Hodgson, MS66 NGC.

As Alan reports, "I'm hardly out of collecting though. I am avidly collecting choice and rare pre-1896 political ephemera, which I find affordable and historically fascinating."

No aspect of this long-held collection should escape the full attention of Colonial collectors and advanced medal specialists.



The Mahal Collection

Collectors of Philippine coinage will find a wealth of opportunities in The Mahal Collection. The United States struck Philippine coinage at the San Francisco and Philadelphia mints, and later at the Manila Mint that opened in 1920. In all, the Philippines were under U.S. sovereignty from 1903 to 1936. This interesting collection presents a partial history of those years through its coinage. Among the key issues are a Mint State 1906-S peso graded MS61 PCGS, KM-168, Allen 16.08; a 1911-S Philippines peso in Gem Uncirculated, certified MS65 PCGS, KM-172, Allen 17.06; and the 1912-S final Philippines peso, certified MS64+ PCGS. Other issues include a rare 1920 Manila Mint gold medal, AU55 PCGS, HK-1031, Allen M-3, Krause-X#11b, with just six gold examples known to us. Several high-grade proofs from the early years of U.S. sovereignty represent the different denominations. An example of the important 1918-S Philippines five centavos mule, paired with a twenty centavos reverse, grades MS63 PCGS. The interesting Majal Collection also includes 10 impressive U.S. error nickels, including several wrong planchet errors.



The Little Blue River Herd

This fine collection ranks as the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set With Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes and Proofs. Nickel specialists will have a field day with this herd of Buffaloes, assembled with our consignor's unfailing eye for strike and visual appeal. Vibrant mint luster is a key component of virtually every nickel in the collection, which contains mostly near-Gem, Gem, and Superb Gem examples. The major varieties are led by an attractive 1916 Double Die Obverse coin -- the key date in the series, certified XF40 PCGS, with dramatic doubling boldly struck on virtually every element of the design. A superb 1915-D grades MS67 PCGS, and the 1927-D is certified MS66 PCGS. A 1929-S Two Feathers (FS-401) grades MS65 PCGS.



The Gerda Collection

Quietly, without fanfare, a collection of raw gold coins was put away for many years by a Northeast collector, and the coins are offered here at the ANA World's Fair of Money for what we believe is the first time at auction. Recently certified by NGC, The Gerda Collection includes a run of Dahlonega gold dollars that will excite branch mint gold specialists, including the 1860-D and the even more intriguing 1861-D (struck by the Confederacy). The collection includes several challenging Dahlonega gold dollars from the 1850s. An 1863 gold dollar is certified PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, tied for finest known. A quartet of half eagle type coins rounds out this small but splendid collection.



The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection

Harold Kritzman and his wife Jan, own Olde Towne Coin Company, Inc., in Newington, Connecticut. As a student at Tufts University, Harold realized that coins could be a business as well as a hobby. After earning his B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering, he considered dealing in coins more seriously, starting a mail order business in 1971. As the international space race cooled down, Harold opened a retail showroom in Newington with evening hours. With growing success in coins, he soon left the engineering field.

After nearly five decades as both a dealer and collector, Harold has some strong opinions, especially regarding the strike and grading coins such as the Standing Liberty quarter, Walking Liberty half, and especially Mercury dimes. He has previously auctioned his collections of exceptionally well-struck Standing Liberty quarters, Buffalo nickels, Walking Liberty halves, and a complete set of "100% Full Split Bands" Mercury dimes through Heritage.

Harold coined the terms "100% Full Split Bands" and "100% Split Bands," and published an illustration defining the terms. He considers strike to be the most important aspect of eye appeal to collectors, followed by original luster and lack of bagmarks -- standards he applies to all of his coins, including those in his current consignment.

Harold's obsession for detail is not limited to the field of numismatics. He also restores classic Jaguar automobiles for competition in Concours d'Elegance and in North American and regional antique car shows. He serves as Chief Judge of The Jaguar Club of Southern New England, and as Chief Judge of all the affiliated clubs that are Jaguar Clubs of North America (JCNA) members. Mr. Kritzman is also the Chairman of the JCNA Concours Rules Committee and serves as its Northeast representative. Over a period of three and a half years, he personally restored a 1958 Jaguar XK150 Roadster, and campaigned it to two JCNA North American championships. He has also restored two show-winning Jaguar E-type roadsters, a six-cylinder 1967 Series 1 OTS and a twelve-cylinder 1974 Series III OTS.

Heritage Auctions will be prominent at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center throughout the ANA event, manning our location on the bourse. Our staff and consignment directors are always ready to answer any questions you might have about bidding, lot viewing, or to discuss your collecting interests in general. If you would like to talk about a future consignment, we can discuss that as well -- either at our tables, or in private. While you are in the greater Chicago area, our office near the downtown Loop at 215 W. Ohio Street is also available.

Heritage makes it easy to place your bids either before or during the auction. If you are at the ANA, please plan to attend one or more of our floor sessions -- there is nothing like the excitement of a well-attended live auction. Live telephone bidding and interactive online bids through HERITAGELive!® are second to none in the industry, and available to you wherever you are in the world with real-time phone or computer bidding. As always, we can accept your bids via e-mail, fax, or regular mail before the auction.

One way or the other, please put our auction dates and times on your calendar, and do not miss a minute of the action. We hope to see you in Chicago, and wish you the best of luck with your bids.



Sincerely,

Greg Rohan
President

Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President

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SESSION ONE

COLONIALS

1662 Oak Tree Twopence, MS63
Noe-30, Small 2



3001 1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Small 2, MS63 NGC. Noe-30, W-240, Salmon 1-A, R.4. 13.5 grains. This distinctive variety shows the 166 in the date closely spaced, with a long-tailed 2 distant to the right. The rarer Noe-31 variety has a prominent die break through the top of the long-tailed 2. The Noe-30 piece offered here is Uncirculated and well-preserved. The obverse is struck off-center toward 6 o'clock, with N:MA running off the flan. There is a wide, unstruck margin on the opposite side of the planchet. The reverse is better-centered. Both sides of this attractive Oak Tree twopence exhibit olive-gold and russet toning with no distracting abrasions. The surfaces are satiny and pleasing. Listed on page 40 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2ARD, PCGS# 45355 Base PCGS# 17

Good Samaritan/Oak Tree Shilling Mule, MS63
Rare Bishop-Wyatt Fantasy Piece, W-14092



3002 Good Samaritan/Oak Tree Silver Mule, Wyatt Copy, W-14092, MS63 PCGS. Thomas Wyatt produced a number of forgeries of Massachusetts silver coinage in 1856. Later, Edward Bishop of New York obtained Wyatt's dies and struck additional examples. This Good Samaritan/Oak Tree mule in silver by Bishop shows the usual die break from (MAS)A(THVSETS) down to the period between IN MA. Golden-gray patina adorns this Select Uncirculated example. The extensive die lines were made by Wyatt, who copied images of Massachusetts silver coinage from engravings, unaware the lines were not present on the original coins. PCGS# 534632

1652 Large Planchet Pine Tree Shilling
Noe-8, Ligatured NE, VF35



3003 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Ligatured NE, VF35 PCGS. Noe-8, W-740, Salmon 7-E, R.4. The early die state without a die break below the GL in ENGLAND. The NE in NEW are conjoined on this variety, called the Ligatured NE in the Guide Book. The piece offered here displays a bold, even strike that is well-centered on the planchet. Deep gunmetal-blue and olive-gold toning covers each side. Slight waviness in the planchet is a product of the rocker press that was used to strike this issue. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# BNUC, PCGS# 45373 Base PCGS# 23

1652 Noe-17 Pine Tree Shilling
Small Planchet, XF Sharpness



3004 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet — Repaired — NGC Details. XF. Noe-17, W-840, Salmon 3-B, R.3. 70.8 gns. The repunched H in MASATHVSETS is diagnostic for Noe-17. A "bird's nest" die break is near the center of the tree. Pearl-gray high points contrast with matte ice-blue fields. A glass reveals smoothing above VS and near the GLA in ENGLAND, and the strike is slightly soft near 6 o'clock on both sides, but the shilling is sharper than most examples. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book.

3005 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny, P Below Bust AU50 PCGS. CAC. N. 13, Z. 14-M, W-13960, R.2. Several varieties exist for the halfpennies struck by a Mr. Roche in Dublin, Ireland in 1760. This die pair features a P below the bust. R and N are close to the seated figure's head. The reverse is in a late die state with two long, curving die breaks from the top down to the date. A well-detailed, moderately glossy, reddish-brown example with smooth surfaces and minimal planchet roughness. Listed on page 51 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2AUF, PCGS# 268

3006 1787 Connecticut, Mail Bust Left, Laughing Head, M. 6.2-M AU53 PCGS. CAC. A bold medium brown example of this popular Guide Book type, likely struck by unauthorized coiners near 1787 to capitalize on the market acceptance of the then-common Connecticut series. Well-centered and unabraded. A thin roller mark, as made, extends from the obverse rim at 6 o'clock. Listed on page 63 of the 2020 Guide Book. PCGS# 686409 Base PCGS# 358

3007 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, AU55 PCGS. N. 13-X, W-6855, R.2. Lovely medium-brown patina covers both sides, with a few darker areas of porosity interspersed on the left side of the obverse. The strike is bold save for a bit of softness near the left borders. The obverse shows prominent clash marks, as usual for Newman 13-X. This specimen most likely came from the Bank of New York Hoard, which according to Eric Newman (2008) contained 726 examples of this variety. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 16. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883

3008 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, AU58 PCGS. N. 8-X, W-6750, R.3. This coin shows the heavy obverse die break from the rim at 6 o'clock to the point of the sundial, obliterating several letters in the motto. The design elements are strongly impressed and lightly worn. The chocolate-brown surfaces are lightly abraded. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883

1787 Fugio Cent, MS63 Brown
STATES UNITED, Pointed Rays
Newman 8-X, Cinquefoils



3009 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, MS63 Brown PCGS. N. 8-X, W-6750, R.3. This smooth, chocolate-brown Fugio copper is well-struck except on the upper-right reverse margin. The 'X' reverse is often associated with high-grade examples from the Bank of New York holdings. As often seen on Newman 8-X, a diagonal die break on the lower obverse affects portions of MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 3028. NGC ID# AX5E, PCGS# 883

1787 Fugio Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays, N. 13-X



3010 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 4 Cinquefoils, Pointed Rays MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. N. 13-X, W-6855, R.2. Coined in New Haven, Connecticut, the Fugio coppers were the first coins issued by authority of the United States. This remarkable Gem offers smooth chocolate-brown surfaces with a few hints of original red and just a touch of granularity at the lower left peripheries. The design elements are sharply impressed and some interesting clash marks show on the obverse. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 Guide Book. Population: 9 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2B8E, PCGS# 884

3011 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Raised Rim, N. 12-Z, W-6820, R.5, AU58 PCGS. An attractive near-Mint example of this scarcer variety, with just a trace of wear on the design elements and lightly abraded chocolate-brown surfaces that show slight granularity in selected areas. Listed on page 89 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2B8F, PCGS# 895

1787 Eight-Pointed Stars Fugio Cent, AU50
Conditionally Scarce, Newman 15-Y



3012 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars, AU50 PCGS. N. 15-Y, W-6915, R.2. The sole die pairing for this departure from stereotypy. Perhaps the die maker could not locate the incuse cinquefoil punch but found a reasonable substitute. A mark-free chocolate-brown example with a good strike except on the obverse border near 10 o'clock and opposite at 8 o'clock. A high grade for the variety. Listed on page 90 of the 2020 Guide Book. Population: 12 in 50, 5 finer (7/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3787. NGC ID# 2B8K, PCGS# 898

1783 Chalmers Shilling, XF45
Short Worm, W-1785



3013 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Short Worm XF45 PCGS. Breen-1011, W-1785, High R.4. The Chalmers shillings were produced by Annapolis silversmith John Chalmers, from a design of his own making. He also struck coins of threepence and sixpence denominations. Several die varieties of the shillings are known. This coin represents the W-1785 variety, with the obverse inscription I. CHALMERS, ANNAPOLIS and rosette around the periphery and two clasped hands inside a wreath at the center. The reverse features a serpent and fence above two birds that are tugging on the same worm in the center and the inscription ONE SHILLING 1783 separated by rosettes around. On the W-1785 (Short Worm) variety, the fence extends between the N in ONE and the N in SHILLING.

This attractive Choice XF specimen is struck slightly off center to the south on the obverse, but the reverse is well-centered. Some light wear is evident on the design elements, but all features are complete in outline and much interior detail remains intact. The lightly abraded surfaces are visited by shades of lavender-gray and steel-blue toning. Listed on page 53 of the 2020 Guide Book. Population: 9 in 45, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2AUU, PCGS# 596

1783 Short Worm Chalmers Shilling
Breen-1011, W-1785



3014 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Short Worm, Breen-1011, W-1785, High R.4 — Holed and/or Plugged — PCGS Genuine. The PCGS number ending in .84 suggests Holed and/or Plugged as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that has been holed and plugged. The fence on the obverse runs from the N in ONE to the N in SHILLING, identifying the variety. This attractive specimen is lightly worn and lightly abraded. A smooth area to the left of the date looks suspect and the I in the corresponding area on the reverse appears to be reengraved. Listed on page 53 of the 2020 Guide Book.

3015 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent PR64 Brown NGC. Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. Ex: Winslet Collection. Small ampersand on reverse, mast below upright of second L in ALLUM. A fully struck proof with mirrored fields and rich reddish-brown patina. When tilted into a light, the fields produce vivid sea-green, red, and yellow-gold hues. Eye appeal is outstanding. Listed on page 78 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2B5Y, PCGS# 90634

3016 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS61 Brown PCGS. Baker-16, W-10630, Musante GW-17, R.3. These popular 1791 Small Eagle Washington cents are English imports engraved by John Gregory Hancock and struck at John and Obediah Westwood's mint in Birmingham. Faded copper-red color around the devices yields to mahogany-brown overall. Well-detailed with softness on the slight breast feathers. Listed on page 83 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2B73, PCGS# 705

(1795) Liberty & Security Penny, Baker-30E
Rare Corded Rim Variety, MS64 Brown



3017 Washington Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Corded Rim MS64 Brown NGC. Baker-30E, W-11055, Musante GW-45, R.7. Die alignment: 180°. Much scarcer than the Plain Rim variety of this well-made Washington token, struck in England by Peter Kempson & Company during Washington's second term in office. This lustrous near-Gem piece is deep brown, offering glimpses of faded red in the protected areas. Exceptionally well-struck, with good detail even on the epaulet and hair curl. The "corded" rims were engine-turned after striking. Listed on page 86 of the 2020 Guide Book. Census: 1 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2B7W, PCGS# 784

(1795) North Wales Halfpenny, Fine 12
Four Stars Reverse



3018 (1795) Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Two Stars at Each Side of Harp Fine 12 PCGS. Baker-35, W-11190, Musante GW-52, High R.6. This is the rare variety that has two stars on each side of the harp, a variety that is rated URS-5 in the Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins. That rating implies a population of only nine to 16 pieces. Pale orange appears on the high points with a steel-brown background. A pleasing example of this rarity. Listed on page 86 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# CVTL, PCGS# 776

3019 Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Baker-265D, DeWitt-GW-1792-1, W-10905, Musante GW-41, R.8. A brass, plain edge example of the 1st Obverse type with a long nose on Washington's portrait, through which runs an advanced die break. These Washington Success medals are believed to have been struck by Thomas Passmore, a Philadelphia tinsmith, in 1792-93. Brassy-gold surfaces exhibit bold motifs around incomplete centers. Virtually unworn and readily appealing. Listed on page 86 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2VZ5, PCGS# 779

'1737' Higley Copper, MS66 Red and Brown
W-14270, Bolen-Edwards Copy



3020 (Circa-1864) "1737" Higley Copper, Edwards Copy, MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. Kenney-4, Musante JAB-10, W-14270, R.5. The dies for this Higley copper copy (modeled after W-8200) were produced by J.A. Bolen in 1864. Dr. Francis Smith Edwards acquired them in 1865 and manufactured examples in copper, silver, brass, and German silver. Die rust on the reverse confirms that this Premium Gem represents a later striking by Edwards. Luminous copper-orange color glows around deeper reddish-violet centers. The strike is well-impressed, if slightly off-center. NGC ID# CT4N, PCGS# 661894

Bolen-Edwards '1737' Higley Copper
MS65, Struck in Brass, W-14275



3021 (Circa-1864) "1737" Higley Copper, Edwards Copy, Brass, MS65 PCGS. Kenney-4, Musante JAB-10, W-14275, Low R.7. John Adams Bolen (1826-1907) was a numismatist and die sinker who produced a number of tokens and medallions, including expertly made copies of colonial-era coinage. These Higley copper copies were made from dies cut by Bolen and sold to Dr. F.S. Edwards. Brass examples are much scarcer than their often-seen copper counterparts. This crisp Gem displays olive and brassy-gold color. Slightly off-center toward 6 o'clock. NGC ID# CT4N, PCGS# 661894

'1737' Bolen-Edwards Higley Copy, MS64
W-14285, Struck in Silver



3022 (Circa-1864) "1737" Higley Copper, Edwards Copy, Silver, MS64 PCGS. Kenney-4, Musante JAB-10, W-14285, R.7. These Higley copies were struck by Dr. F.S. Edwards of New York from dies produced by diesinker J.A. Bolen. Examples are usually seen in copper, but there are pieces known in brass, German silver (nickel alloy), and silver, as here. Three silver representatives were included in the Ford sales, and cataloger Michael Hodder knew of four. PCGS reports three examples, with two more at NGC. Strike softness is limited to THE. Each side displays attractive violet-gray patina with gunmetal-blue accents. Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer (7/19).

(1781) *Libertas Americana* Medal, MS62
Betts-615, Loubat-14



3023 (1781) *Libertas Americana* Copper MS62 Brown PCGS. Betts-615, Loubat-14. Benjamin Franklin provided the concept and mottoes for the *Libertas Americana* medal while serving as U.S. minister to France. The artistry of French engraver Augustin Dupré brought the design to life and gave it inimitable appeal, while the Paris Mint was equal to the task of striking the impressive medals in gold, silver, and bronzed copper. A white metal piece exists as well. The gold pieces were struck exclusively for the king and queen of France, and they are since lost to time and turmoil in that country.

There was no better statesman and influence peddler than Franklin to distribute the remaining silver and bronze pieces among European and American dignitaries. In America, the *Libertas Americana* medal inspired federal Liberty Cap coinage as well as many other medals. This bronze example is encapsulated in a large PCGS holder, with smooth, chocolate-brown fields and a fully struck, glossy portrait of Liberty with forward-facing, rounded cheek and unfurled hair streaming behind. Diagnostic rust lumps appear in the lower-right obverse field, and a die flaw at 7 o'clock on the squared inner rim are present on all original *Libertas* examples. Only a few tiny, widely scattered ticks are seen on the attractive surfaces. Listed in the 2020 Guide Book on page 92, where it is estimated that only 100 to 125 bronzed copper medals survive. NGC ID# CXPN, PCGS# 151815

HALF CENTS

1793 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, Fine 12
Attractive Two-Tone Example



3024 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3, Fine 12 PCGS. While the dark brown fields have microscopic roughness, this nicely-centered representative features light brown devices, presenting a highly prized two-tone appearance. The obverse detail on this piece is slightly stronger than the reverse detail. Our EAC grade VG8. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35006 Base PCGS# 1000

1795 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, XF45
Plain Edge, Punctuated Date



3025 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-4, B-4, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. The later, usual state with weakness on HALF CENT and a few prominent cracks on the reverse. A rust lump in the form of a semicolon appears between 17, and a pair of leaf tips is directly under the C in AMERICA. Dentilation is bold, as are Liberty and the legends on this deep chocolate-brown half cent. Mostly smooth with a few marks on the portrait. Seldom seen so fine. Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35080 Base PCGS# 1012

3026 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, Thin Planchet, C-6a, B-6c, R.2, VF20 PCGS. Manley Die State 1.0. This circulated 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole half cent maintains good detail with only some of the dentils obscured. Medium brown surfaces exhibit wisps of coppery color on each side and peppered abrasions throughout. Struck over a Talbot, Allum & Lee cent with partial evidence of the undertype above AMERICA. Our EAC grade Fine 12. NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35089 Base PCGS# 1018

3027 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, Thin Planchet, C-6a, B-6a, R.2, VF20 NGC. The date and other legends are strong on each side. Slightly off-center toward 7 o'clock on the obverse, this 1795 No Pole, Plain Edge half cent shows minor roughness in the fields around Liberty's neck and elsewhere. Deep brown surfaces are generally smooth. Housed in a first generation holder. Our EAC grade Fine 12. NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35089 Base PCGS# 1018

1795 C-6a, B-6a Half Cent, VF35
Plain Edge, No Pole, Thin Planchet
No Visible Undertype



1793 S-8, B-13 Wreath Cent, VF Details
Possible Whiskey Tax Protest Coin



3028 1795 Plain Edge, No Pole, Thin Planchet, C-6a, B-6a, R.2, VF35 PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. A generally problem-free example with smooth burgundy-brown surfaces that show only faint granularity beneath a strong loupe. Wear is light on both sides. No undertype from a Talbot, Allum & Lee cent is visible on this piece, although the strike is off-center toward 10 o'clock (relative to the obverse). Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35089 Base PCGS# 1018

3029 1804 Spiked Chin, C-6, B-6, R.2, MS62 Brown PCGS. Manley Die State 10.2. This rare die state exhibits extensive cuds on the reverse, with a thick crack from the top left upright of the M in AMERICA to the rim. The C-6 Spiked Chin variety has the leaf tip under the right foot of the first A in AMERICA. Deep brown surfaces are glossy and sharply struck, except for the ribbon and other lower reverse motifs. Our EAC grade MS60. NGC ID# 222G, PCGS# 35161 Base PCGS# 1075

3030 1809 C-3, B-4, R.1, MS64 Brown PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. The date is widely spaced with the curl mostly above the 0. Cohen-3 is the most collectible variety for the year in mint condition. Dentilation is uneven on the obverse and mostly gone on the reverse. Central design detail remains strong throughout this coppery-brown near-Gem. Minor carbon spotting occurs on each side. Our EAC grade AU55. NGC ID# 222P, PCGS# 35224 Base PCGS# 1123

3031 1809 Small o Inside 0, C-4, B-1, R.3, AU55 PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 1.0. Repunching is clear on stars 6 and 10. This Guide Book variety is easily identified. The 0 in the date is punched over a smaller o or 0. Strong detail appears on the left-hand stars and on Liberty's curls. Steel accents complement light golden-brown color. Our EAC grade AU50. NGC ID# 222P, PCGS# 35230 Base PCGS# 1129

3032 1833 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 2.0. Lightly clashed. This plentiful half cent issue is collectible in high grades and suitable for type purposes. Glimmers of copper-orange color emerge from the recesses, blending with violet and steel-brown tones. Strongly struck, except for the upper reverse dentils. Our EAC grade MS62. Population: 33 in 65 Brown, 7 finer in this color category. CAC: 17 in 65, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 222Z, PCGS# 35282 Base PCGS# 1162

LARGE CENTS

3033 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13, R.3, Good 4 PCGS. CAC. The right-pointing stem above the date and the triangular wreath bow identify the Sheldon-8 die marriage. Clear outlines of Liberty's portrait and most of the wreath define this well-circulated first-year cent. LIBERTY, the date, UNITED, and the lower portion of AMERICA are readable, as is most of ONE. Violet and golden accents complement brown surfaces that show minor planchet roughness. Our EAC grade AG3. NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35456 Base PCGS# 1347

3034 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13, R.3 — Reverse Damage — NGC Details. VF. The obverse of this intriguing cent is nicely detailed with smooth and attractive olive-brown surfaces. The strike is nicely centered with full border beading, and a trivial rim nick over the B of LIBERTY. The reverse is smooth steel-brown with myriad border cuts that affect 11 of the 21 letters in the statutory legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No EAC grade assigned.

Our consignor speculates:

"The design of the 1793 cent—the first U.S. cent—truly reflects the excitement experienced by American Patriots: Liberty, with the Flowing Hair. The Montgomery Collection's 1793 Flowing Hair cent has an added feature of historic importance: it is possibly the first protest coin in the American Series."

"The protest? The 1794 Whiskey Rebellion, when the U.S. government, starved for revenue sources, placed an excise tax on distilled whiskey, an activity done by many Americans with their home stills. But, as with most forms of taxation, Americans—particularly the rural folks—did not take well to the new federal excise tax on whiskey, and this engendered a rebellion so serious, that President Washington was forced to call out the troops."

"Feeling he was commanded by the U.S. Constitution to personally serve as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Militia, Washington mounted his horse in Eastern Pennsylvania to march west in a show of force. This was serious business, as federal soldiers died—mostly from disease—but die they did. This particular 1793 cent shows the tensions of those times."

"Showing the likely handiwork of a Pennsylvania farmer who whittled wood as a hobby, this anti-federalist, likely rural distiller took this young coin and rotated it in a clockwise motion to express his anger, striking over the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the reverse, ending with the three pronounced strikes following the final A. Thus, the protest seems to be clearly anti-federalist, and a reaction against the new whiskey tax."

3035 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. The horizontal stem over the date and the die crack through CA of AMERICA are diagnostic for later die states of the Sheldon-9 Wreath cent. This piece has chestnut-brown devices and steel-brown fields. Our EAC grade Good 6.

1794 S-44, B-33 Cent, VF35

Usual Cracked Dies



- 3036 1794 Head of 1794, S-44, B-33, R.1, VF35 PCGS. Breen Die State IV, with extensive obverse and reverse die cracks as usually found for this variety. Attractive steel-brown surfaces exhibit scattered handling marks including a couple fresh marks on Liberty's cheek, and a small rim bruise at 3 o'clock on the reverse. Our EAC grade VF20. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35597 Base PCGS# 901374

1796 S-104, B-45, Fine 15
LIHERTY Obverse



- 3037 1796 LIHERTY, S-104, B-45, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. As the engraver was punching letters into the obverse die, he inadvertently entered the letter B upside down, and then corrected his mistake, leaving visible serifs at the left and the right. The result is the appearance of an H, giving rise to the popular LIHERTY name for this variety. The sharpness grade is equal to the PCGS grade, with minor deductions for microscopic corrosion and an old, blended scratch on the obverse. The surfaces are pleasing medium brown and steel. Our EAC grade VG10. NGC ID# 223X, PCGS# 35849 Base PCGS# 1413

- 3038 1798 Second Hair Style, S-169, B-28, R.3, XF45 PCGS. The B in LIBERTY leans right, and the R in AMERICA is repunched. A die break along the rim below 98 is also diagnostic for S-169. Liberty's portrait and the wreath are well-detailed. Definition is slightly softer around the edges on this chestnut-brown representative. Our EAC grade VF30. NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 36077 Base PCGS# 1434

1799/8 Cent, Good 4

S-188, B-2, Scarce Overdate



- 3039 1799/8 S-188, B-2, R.4, Good 4 PCGS. The last two digits are widely spaced, and the leaf pair below the I in AMERICA overlaps with the branch stem. This is the only collectible die marriage for the scarce 1799/8 variety. The legends are almost entirely clear, as are the central design elements. Both sides are smooth with minimal roughness. Two planchet voids occur at the central reverse. Our EAC grade Good 4. NGC ID# 2247, PCGS# 36131 Base PCGS# 1446

- 3040 1802 S-225, B-1, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Breen Die State III. Heavy clash marks right of the date through the bust identify the obverse, and the extended fraction bar joined to the left ribbon identifies the reverse. Scattered marks on both sides of the chocolate-brown surfaces are trivial. A pleasing piece. Our EAC grade VF30. NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 36290 Base PCGS# 1470

1820 N-13 Cent, MS66 Brown
Randall Hoard Variety



- 3041 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS66 Brown PCGS. The die cracks that join all the stars on the obverse identify this variety that was part of the famous Randall Hoard of 1816 through 1820 large cents found in the 19th century. The 1820 N-13 is the best made of the several Randall Hoard varieties, and an ideal type collection candidate. This lovely Premium Gem has virtually flawless surfaces with sharp design features, although a few of the stars are flat. Chocolate-brown with a few steel toning splashes. Our EAC grade MS62. NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36673 Base PCGS# 1615

- 3042 1820 Large Date, N-13, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. This plentiful Randall hoard variety is identified by the peripheral cracks that surround the obverse and the placement of the leaf tip past the D in UNITED. Copper-orange color emerges from the recessed areas, while the rest of this Gem features reddish-violet and steel tones. The portrait and wreath are razor-sharp. Housed in an old green label holder. Our EAC grade MS62. NGC ID# 2256, PCGS# 36674 Base PCGS# 1616

1834 N-1 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Small 8, Large Stars



- 3043 1834 Small 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters, N-1, R.1, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Noyes Die State B, reverse peripherally cracked. Significantly more red is present than brown, this Choice N-1 large cent yields a rich coppery-red glow from beneath faint auburn and burgundy overtones. A few stars lack complete definition, but the wreath and portrait are sharp. There are no mentionable abrasions, and carbon is limited to a few scattered, unobtrusive flecks. Our EAC grade MS63.
Ex: Houston Money Show Signature (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 3527.
NGC ID# 4CYK, PCGS# 37052 Base PCGS# 1709

- 3044 1837 N-14, R.2, Medium Letters MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A well-detailed Select specimen of this popular variety, with a touch of softness on some stars and leaves in the wreath. An extensive network of die cracks passes through the date and stars on the obverse and the legend on the reverse. The lightly marked surfaces are predominantly chocolate-brown, with traces of original red in selected areas. Our EAC grade MS62. PCGS# 37169 Base PCGS# 1736

1853 N-25 Cent, MS66+ Red
Frosty Braided Hair Type Coin



- 3045 1853 N-25, R.1, MS66+ Red PCGS. Die State b. The die polishing lines on the reverse are no longer visible, although the repunching is still evident below the base of the 1 on the obverse. N-25 is a plentiful variety often seen in type cabinets. This example is beautifully frosted with varying shades of red and pink color. A few tiny flecks are hardly noticed. Typical of the issue, the central devices are sharp, but several border stars are weakly defined. Our EAC grade MS65. Population (all varieties): 18 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 226K, PCGS# 403925 Base PCGS# 1903

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1856 Flying Eagle Cent, XF45
Snow-3, In an Old Green Label Holder



- 3046 1856 Snow-3 XF45 PCGS. The 1856 Flying Eagle cent is classic rarity within United States coinage, or, as E.H. Adams wrote in the February-March 1908 issue of *The Elder Magazine*: "Everybody has heard of it and everybody knows that it is said to be rare." It is a rarity of context for the 1856 Flying Eagle. While numerous examples are known, demand for this issue readily absorbs all coins that come to the market, keeping the issue effectively rare for anyone seeking a piece for their collection.

The coin offered here represents the Snow-3 die variety, which Rick Snow estimates is responsible for about 20% of all 1856 Flying Eagle cents seen. It is often seen in the cabinets of collectors seeking a single example of the date, not collecting by die variety. The coin has rich olive-brown patina but with some deeper reddish-burgundy tinges on the left wreath branch. The coin is well-detailed and attractive for the grade. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS# 391479 Base PCGS# 2013

1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent, MS64
Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301



3047 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 NGC. The flag of an undertype 7 is visible above the final 8 in the date and a raised triangular dot is evident in the field, high above the first 8, identifying the popular Guide Book and Cherrypickers variety. Some researchers believe the triangular dot is a remnant of a misplaced 1. The point of the eagle's wing appears detached, or "broken" and the end of the eagle's tail and the corresponding area in the wreath on the reverse are softly struck, indicating the dies were not properly aligned during striking. The strike is bold in other areas. Early die state examples of this well-known overdate, like the present coin, are extremely popular with collectors and always bring large premiums. This attractive Choice example offers well-preserved, lustrous copper-red surfaces, with highlights of crimson and light brown patina. Overall eye appeal is compelling. Census (for the variety): 40 in 64, 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT

1858 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63
Large Letters, Snow-PR1



3048 1858 Large Letters PR63 PCGS. Snow estimates a mintage of 100 1858 Large Letters proof cents. He writes: "These have deep mirrors and needle sharp strikes — unmistakable as proofs. ... I would estimate that about 50 examples exist today." This Select proof enjoys flashy bronze-gold surfaces with reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs. Contact is trivial. An important offering from the first year of publicly available proof coinage. NGC ID# 227C, PCGS# 2042

INDIAN CENTS

1859 Indian Cent, MS66
First-Year of the Design



3049 1859 MS66 PCGS. CAC. While 1858 Indian cents exist in circulation strike and proof format, they are patterns and were not issued for actual circulation. The 1859 Indian cents introduced the design to the public, lacking a shield at the top of the reverse, making this a one-year design. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this Premium Gem is spectacular, featuring sharp design motif and splendid pale gold luster. Population: 37 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 16 in 66, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052

1860 Indian Cent, MS66
FS-401, Pointed Bust



3050 1860 Pointed Bust, FS-401, MS66 PCGS. CAC. The Pointed Bust variant among 1860 Indian cents is elusive, especially in Mint State, and this Premium Gem exhibits amazing surfaces with reflective fields that frame the sharply defined devices. An impressive piece for an advanced cabinet. Population: 13 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer (6/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 37393 Base PCGS# 2056

1860 Indian Cent, MS66+
Copper-Nickel Type Coin



1862 Copper-Nickel Cent, MS67+
Extraordinary Quality



3051 1860 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Copper-nickel Indian cents are increasingly sought-after in high grade as type coins, although even the most plentiful issues are scarce in Premium Gem condition. This high-end CAC coin has a lot of appeal, standing apart from its peers with incredible eye appeal and quality. Hints of iridescence appear throughout the tan-gold surfaces and there are no bothersome abrasions. The top three headdress feathers are a trifle weak at their tips, although this is not apparent without a loupe. Population: 63 in 66 (9 in 66+), 11 finer. CAC: 25 in 66, 5 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2058

3052 1861 MS66 PCGS. CAC. This Premium Gem displays the eye appeal of a freshly struck coin. Its glowing copper-gold surfaces radiate swirling mint luster and show no mentionable signs of contact. Each side is fully defined, including the ribbon diamonds and feathertips. PCGS has graded 14 finer submissions. CAC: 29 in 66, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

3053 1862 MS67+ PCGS. Outstanding quality in a copper-nickel cent. Not only is the color breathtaking but the strike is also unparalleled. We seldom see detailing this sharp on a business strike copper-nickel cent — certainly no others come to mind. The obverse is almost completely "white," which is rarely seen on these coins today but at the time of issuance and shortly afterward they were known as "white cents" (because of the high nickel alloy). The reverse has a lovely rose colored patina in the center with the same "white" color around the margin. PCGS and NGC combined have certified only 19 specimens at this grade level, and none are finer (5/19). A truly superb coin for the Indian cent enthusiast.

Population: 14 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2002), lot 5275; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 5031.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227H, PCGS# 2064

1863 Copper-Nickel Cent, MS66+
Among the Finest Known



3054 1863 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The lustrous surfaces display pleasing gold-tan color, and the strike is strong throughout. Close inspection reveals only slight marks or spots. The brief copper-nickel series, 1860-1864, is a necessary but all too often overlooked series for 19th century type collectors. Population: 96 in 66 (33 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 36 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Estate of Robert R. Rollins Collection, Part One / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2261.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 229D, PCGS# 2067

1864 Copper-Nickel Cent, MS66
Pale 'White' Surfaces



3055 1864 Copper-Nickel MS66 PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The Civil War brought a shortage of circulating coinage. Merchants stepped in to fill the void by issuing their own cent-sized tokens, but in April 1864 the federal government outlawed the issuance of such tokens and began producing its own thin "bronze" one cent coin. The Philadelphia Mint made 13.7 million coins of the copper-nickel alloy before switching to "bronze," although the one cent pieces and two cent pieces made in 1864 are nearly pure copper. The pale color of the copper-nickel cents — a subtype within the Indian cent series — earned them the moniker "white cents." Uncirculated 1864 copper-nickel cents are easily obtained, but Gems are scarce, and MS66 pieces considerably more so. The pale coloration is clearly evident on this bold piece, which also offers minimal carbon. Population: 48 in 66 (5 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 24 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 789.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227K, PCGS# 2070

1864 Bronze No L Cent, MS66 Red
Bright, Lustrous Surfaces



3056 1864 Bronze No L MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Blazing copper-gold color adorns both sides of this Premium Gem, and each reveals a fair degree of field-motif contrast, especially the reverse, when the coin is tilted slightly under a light. Well-struck with clarity in all four diamonds and most of the feather tips. A couple of toning flecks over each side do not detract. Housed in a first generation holder. Population: 46 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 21 in 66, 2 finer (5/19).

From The Estate of Francis A. Sullivan, Part Two / Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 114.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227L, PCGS# 2078

1864 L on Ribbon Cent, MS65 Red
Scarce Early Issue in the Bronze Series



3057 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. The 1864-L is actively sought out in all circulated grades and is seldom located in the better grades of Uncirculated. Only 37 Gems have been certified by PCGS with eight pieces in finer condition (5/19). This is an exceptional coin. Sharply struck throughout, both sides show splashes of bright cherry-red color. Otherwise, the surfaces display a glowing copper-golden appearance and are abrasion-free as well. Splendid quality. About 20 degrees of clockwise die rotation is noted.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 724.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2081

1865 Indian Cent, MS65+ Red
Plain 5 Date Logotype



- 3058 1865 Plain 5 MS65+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Chiro. The flag of the Plain 5 is straight (banana-shaped per Q. David Bowers) on this variety, having a sharp hook on the Fancy 5. The Plain 5 variant, used on proofs and circulation strikes, is slightly scarcer. The Fancy 5 is unknown on proofs. This Gem exhibits slight weakness at the lower obverse and upper reverse. The light orange surfaces exhibits slight field reflectivity. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 5 finer (6/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 92084
Base PCGS# 2084

- 3059 1865 Fancy 5 MS65 Red PCGS. The flag on the 5 in the date is curved or notched, compared to the Plain 5 variety with straight flag. This is the more collectible variety overall, although it is scarce in Gem Red condition. Each side is strongly struck, except on the feather tips. Lustrous with light coppery color. Population: 50 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red, 15 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 2084

1865 Cent, MS66 Red
Fancy 5 Date Variant



- 3060 1865 Fancy 5 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. This example is tied with a small number of others for finest-graded honors. There are two basic date logotypes for the 1865 Indian cents, distinguished by the shape of the flag of the 5. The Plain 5 logotype has the top of the digit 5 smoothly and gradually curved. The Fancy 5 has the top of that digit extended to the right by a sharp hook or upward bend. This example is fully struck with highly lustrous pale orange surfaces. A few tiny flecks of dark color can only be seen with magnification. The overall aesthetic appeal of this Premium Gem quality specimen is excellent. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5056.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227N, PCGS# 2084

1866 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Elusive and Sole Finest at NGC



- 3061 1866 MS66 Red NGC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The 1866 Indian cent is an elusive issue to find even in Gem grade, much less the Premium Gem level of the present NGC-certified example. PCGS reports only 28 in MS65 Red and eight MS66 Red; NGC shows 12 in MS65 Red, and only this sole example in the top MS66 Red grade (5/19). This lilac-tan example is sharply struck for the issue, which normally is on the soft side, and the carbon and contact marks that so often afflict this early Indian cent date are absent here. A small, straight-line die crack runs through the tops of OF to the rim on the obverse. Light clash marks appear on the reverse.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227P, PCGS# 2087

1866 Snow-1 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Tripled Liberty, Misplaced Digits



- 3062 1866 MS66 Red PCGS. Snow-1. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. An impressive Premium Gem that exhibits slightly mellow red mint luster, and a bold strike with especially strong design definition. A lot is going on with this obverse die that has LIBERTY tripled, exhibits a misplaced 6 in the denticles, and has a stray one extending from the Indian's pearls above the bust line. The reverse has clear die lines slanting down to the left. Rick Snow reported in his reference that the finest known is a MS66 Red, and that only about 50 pieces were reported to him. Population: 8 in 66 Red, 0 finer (6/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227P, PCGS# 2087

1867 Indian Cent, MS65 Red
Scarce Early Issue With Red Surfaces



- 3063 1867 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. The 1867 is another early bronze Indian cent with a low mintage. In this case, only 9.82 million pieces were produced and full red Gems are rare. In fact, only 38 other pieces have been so graded with three finer (5/19). This lovely piece has lovely, original mint luster over both sides and the devices are fully struck.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3051.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 2090

1867 Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest at Both Firms



- 3064 1867 MS66 Red NGC. Indian Head cent expert Rick Snow has called this issue "a key date in the series," adding that Uncirculated examples have a tendency to develop a dark woodgrain pattern because of the improperly mixed alloy. No such darkness is present here. This fully Red Premium Gem cent falls four points shy of perfection, yet it fails to reveal any obvious grade-limiting imperfections. Copper-orange surfaces glisten with lively luster and show attractive rose-violet accents on each side. Strike definition is complete, enhancing the excellent eye appeal. A number of interesting die cracks appear on the obverse. Nearly 10 million 1867 Indian cents were manufactured, but only six Premium Gems have been certified at NGC and PCGS combined, equally divided between the two firms. An important Registry opportunity for advanced collectors. Census: 3 in 66 (1 in 66★) Red, 0 finer (6/19).
NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 2090

1867/67 Indian Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Sharply Repunched Date, Snow-1b



- 3065 1867/67 Snow-1, FS-301, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The repunched date is easily viewed, even without magnification. This impressive Gem, in addition to the repunching, shows prominent clash marks in the left obverse field. Both sides have an attractive blend of light orange luster and pale blue-brown patina. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Castle Collection. PCGS# 37460 Base PCGS# 92089

- 3066 1868 MS65 Red NGC. Dynamic luster sweeps this virtually unabraded Gem, which is also nearly free from flyspecks. Pumpkin-gold overall with slight mellowing to lilac on the left obverse. Encased in a prior generation holder. Census: 15 in 65 Red, 3 finer (7/19).
Ex: Heritage (3/2003), lot 11010, which realized \$2,875; Heritage (3/2011), lot 3065. NGC ID# 227S, PCGS# 2093

1873 Cent, MS62 Brown
Snow-1, Doubled LIBERTY



- 3067 1873 Doubled LIBERTY, Snow-1, FS-101, MS62 Brown PCGS. LIBERTY is boldly die doubled on this variety, as are the headdress feathers and Liberty's eye. Mint State examples are scarce. This piece displays glossy chocolate-brown surfaces and sharp detail. Surprisingly, there are no singular abrasions, which gives the coin strong eye appeal for the grade. NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 37504 Base PCGS# 2115

1875 Cent, MS66 Red
None Finer at Either Service



- 3068 1875 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Joshua and Ally Collection. This is the finest 1875 Indian cents we have handled, and it is one of only seven MS66 Red pieces we have auctioned since 2002. The surfaces are ablaze with orange-red color that highlights the rich cartwheel sheen. Boldly, if not sharply struck throughout, both sides are smooth from rim to rim. This example displays repunching south at the base of the 1 in the date. NGC and PCGS combined have seen just 12 1875 cents in MS66 Red, and there is not a single specimen finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 774.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2282, PCGS# 2123

1876 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Few of This Date Can Compare



- 3069 1876 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Business strikes this nice are seldom encountered. The surfaces retain all the bright luster from when it was first struck, while the usual small marks normally found on business strikes are absent on this attractive specimen. The strike is essentially full. The mintage of 7.9 million coins makes this one of the better dates in the Indian cent series. Population: 13 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 1 finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 777; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 1126.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2283, PCGS# 2126

- 3070 1877 AU50 PCGS. The weak Ns on the reverse are diagnostic for the circulation strike 1877 Indian cents. This pleasing AU example has pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces with pale orange on the high points. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127

1877 Indian Cent, MS63 Red and Brown
Diagnostic Weak Ns



- 3071 1877 MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. The N in ONE and the N in CENT are weakly defined, a diagnostic feature for circulation strike 1877 Indian cents. This example shows light reverse clash marks. Both sides have nearly full orange mint luster with slight brown mellowing. An excellent example for the Indian cent aficionado. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2128

- 3072 1878 MS65 Red PCGS. This attractive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with well-preserved original red surfaces that show a few microscopic specks of carbon, the largest inside the loop of the C in CENT. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 60 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 18 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2285, PCGS# 2132

1878 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Only One Piece Certified Finer



- 3073 1878 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. This is a high-grade Mint State representative that comes equipped with razor-sharp definition and impeccable, shimmering surfaces. There is just the slightest suggestion of mellowing on each side, along with scattered, tiny flecks of carbon. Population: 17 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 791.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2285, PCGS# 2132

1879 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Known With Intact Luster



3074 1879 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Richard Snow says of the 1879 cent, with a mintage of 16.2 million business strikes, that it "... is the first of the semi-common dates in the series. Examples are widely available in all grades ..." Only 114 pieces in MS65 and finer with the Red designation (minus resubmissions and crossovers) however, have been certified by PCGS and NGC, and considerably fewer approach the level of the current coin. This Premium Gem displays beautiful copper-gold surfaces that radiate intense luster. The design features are well-struck, with nice definition on all four diamonds; only the right side of the second diamond from the top reveals minor softness. Both sides are devoid of mentionable contact marks or spots. Population: 22 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1570.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2286, PCGS# 2135

1880 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Attractive Color



3075 1880 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. A lovely full red cent that has just a bit of lime-green patina intermixed. Sharply struck, even though struck from a worn die, as evidenced by the lack of highpoint detail on the Indian's hair and metal flow in the fields. A few light specks of carbon are seen on the reverse. Population: 25 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 2 finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 795.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2287, PCGS# 2138

1883 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Green-Label PCGS Holder



3076 1883 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. While many Mint State examples of this issue survive, most were improperly cared for. As a result, few exceptional pieces survive today. This amazing Superb Gem, housed in a green-label PCGS holder, exhibits exceptional eye appeal with satiny and fully brilliant surfaces that exhibit fiery orange mint luster. This example that is tied for the finest certified has pristine surfaces and outstanding eye appeal. This piece will enhance any Registry set. Population: 6 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 0 finer (6/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228A, PCGS# 2147

1884 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Possibly Struck From Proof Dies



3077 1884 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The second 8 in the date shows light repunching, and is probably from the same die used to produce the 3,942 proofs of this date. In fact, the fields still show a faint bit of reflectivity. Fully struck in all areas, there is a slight ripple in the fabric of the planchet over the face of Liberty, most likely because of the Brown Brothers Mfg bronze planchets that were supplied to the Mint in 1884. Lightly spotted on each side. Population: 18 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 2 finer (5/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 801.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228B, PCGS# 2150

1885 Cent, Glowing MS66+ Red
Bright Surfaces, Semireflective Fields



3078 1885 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Collection. The relatively lower mintage of 11.7 million pieces for the 1885 cent is probably a reflection of the Mint's inability to locate good quality bronze planchets at a fair price. This is a bright orange-red coin that has noticeable (with a magnifier) die striations in the fields, which impart a semireflective sheen over each side. Sharply struck throughout with no mentionable surface flaws other than a couple of tiny carbon specks on the obverse. Population: 23 in 66 (6 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 803.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228C, PCGS# 2153

1886 Type One Cent, MS65 Red
Popular and Collectible Year



3079 1886 Type One MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. This is a stunning example of this challenging issue that is hard to locate with fully brilliant and original orange-red mint color. This piece is nearly as bright and fresh as the day it was minted, with only a slight mellowing of the color. Population: 28 in 65 Red, 7 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 3 finer (5/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2303.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228D, PCGS# 2156

1887 Cent, Satiny MS66 Red
Few Pieces Are Known Finer



3080 1887 MS66 Red PCGS. Copper-orange and rose hues adorn satiny luster on this unabraded, almost carbon-free Premium Gem. There is some minor strike softness on the upper left portion of the wreath from grease in the die, but the Liberty portrait is sharp. Both sides are clashed with peripheral die cracks, and metal flowlines in the margins further endorse a late die state for this conditionally rare Registry Set contender. Population: 29 in 66 (6 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2159

1888 Cent, MS65+ Red
Repunched Date, Snow-5a



3081 1888 MS65+ Red PCGS. Snow-5a. Minor repunching appears on the last 8 in the date, and a die crack runs through the top of the shield. The 1888 Indian Head cent is a plentiful date with a mintage of nearly 35.5 million coins. Surprisingly few match or surpass the quality of this high-end Gem. Bright mint frost and luminous coppery surfaces deliver terrific eye appeal. A touch soft on the date and feather tips. There are some microscopic ticks on the cheek and a few tiny carbon spots in the obverse field. Population: 34 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 18 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 2168

1889 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Tied for the Finest Certified



3082 1889 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. A mere 17 examples of the 1889 Indian cent are certified as MS66 Red, the population including 16 PCGS examples and a single NGC coin (7/19). None of the 17 submissions have earned special designations. This Premium Gem, housed in an early generation PCGS holder, exhibits slight weakness at the feather tips and the top of the shield. Both sides exhibit mellow orange mint luster and only a handful of trivial carbon flecks. An outstanding example that will provide a nice boost to a high-end PCGS Registry set. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (7/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2732, PCGS# 2174

1890 Cent, MS66 Red
Among the Finest Certified



3083 1890 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Joshua and Ally Walsh. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Sharply struck throughout, the glossy mint luster glows brightly over each side. The only mark of any consequence is a small abrasion on the Indian's jawline, an area that is not particularly distracting and not a focal point like the cheek area. Population: 14 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 817.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228J, PCGS# 2177

1891 Cent, MS66+ Red
Top-Grade Registry Coin



3084 1891 MS66+ Red PCGS. A rare top Condition Census full Red example of this otherwise plentiful Indian cent issue. The strike is sharp, and the frosty surfaces display luminous copper-orange luster. No obvious evidence of carbon spotting or other blemishes are seen. The 1891 Indian cent is readily available with toned surfaces, and full Red examples are usually accessible through MS65. But Premium Gem Red coins are rare. This piece is tied for the finest at either service. Population: 23 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (5/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228K, PCGS# 2180

1891 Indian Head Cent, MS66 Red
None Certified Finer



3085 1891 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. An impressive 47 million pieces were struck in Philadelphia, yet a mere 23 coins qualify for the MS66 grade at PCGS with none finer. NGC shows just three MS66 coins, again with none finer (5/19). In short, there are very few top-graded coins available for the legions of Indian Head cent collectors.

Vibrant mint luster is the most noticeable attribute of the current Premium Gem. The copper-red surfaces are infused with the bright mint luster. As expected, the strike is bold with a full and rounded cheek on the portrait. A handful of microscopic flecks near the reverse wreath bow are secondary to the considerable appeal of this exceptional coin. Population: 23 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3583.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228K, PCGS# 2180

1892 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Deep Red Mint Luster



3086 1892 MS66 Red PCGS. Joshua and Ally Walsh. While generally available in whatever grade one desires, pieces such as this are rarely encountered. Only 26 others have been certified by PCGS and NGC together and only one piece is finer (a PCGS MS67) has been graded. The surfaces on this piece show rich red luster and the obverse displays a splattering of several darker red patches, source unknown. Well-struck overall, magnification reveals a couple of shallow marks across the Indian's cheek. Exceptional color and overall quality.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 821.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228L, PCGS# 2183

1892 Cent, MS66 Red
Worthy of a Top Registry Set



3087 1892 MS66 Red PCGS. Fire-orange color dominates with deep reddish hues at the upper reverse and violet accents elsewhere. The date and shield are slightly soft, but the rest of the Premium Gem exhibit a bold impression. Lustrous with unabraded fields. Clashed below the C in CENT. Population: 23 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 228L, PCGS# 2183

3088 1893 MS66+ Red PCGS. This Plus-graded Premium Gem Indian cent exhibits well-detailed design elements and well-preserved original red surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. Eye appeal is terrific. Population: 44 in 66 (7 in 66+) Red, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 228M, PCGS# 2186

3089 1894 MS66 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card included. Ex: Chiro. Satiny with intricate detailing in virtually all areas. Attractive rose and orange accents are seen intermittently on the reverse. The 1894 has gained appreciation as the most difficult Indian cent issue from the decade, a ranking it relinquishes only in better Mint State grades. Population: 41 in 66 (9 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (6/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228N, PCGS# 2189

1894 Snow-1, FS-301 Cent, MS66 Red
Repunched Date



3090 1894/1894 Repunched Date, Snow-1, FS-301, MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Ex: Heathgate. The 1894 Repunched Date ranks among the most spectacular blundered date varieties in the Indian cent series, and it is considered one of the top five varieties among all Indian cents. A fiery Premium Gem, this important example has fiery orange surfaces and attractive golden-orange luster.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228N, PCGS# 37584 Base PCGS# 92189

3091 1895 MS66 Red PCGS. Glistening frosty mint luster and profound fire-orange coloration provide this Premium Gem 1895 Indian cent with remarkable visual appeal. Carbon spots and post-mint distractions are essentially unseen on this virtually flawless type coin. Population: 66 in 66 (11 in 66+) Red, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 228P, PCGS# 2192

1897 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Snow-1, FS-401, Misplaced Date



3092 1897 Misplaced Date, Snow-1, FS-401, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The upper left serif of a misplaced 1 extends into the field from Liberty's neck on this important variety. Considerable orange mint luster is blended with pleasing olive surfaces on this lovely cent that exhibits delicate blue overtones. This example is the finest 1897 Snow-1 cent that PCGS has designated (7/19), although some regular 1897 Indian cents may be from these dies.

From The Castle Collection. PCGS# 37598 Base PCGS# 92197

1898 Cent, MS67 Red
Among the Finest Known



- 3093 1898 MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. PCGS has certified 12 other Superb Gem 1898 cents and NGC has graded only eight (5/19). Neither service has certified a finer example. This example exhibits matte-like surfaces (created by die flow) that display glistening mint luster and lovely, even red color. Well-preserved and virtually mark-free, there are a mere handful of flyspecks on the obverse. An improvable Superb Gem Indian cent, worthy of a premium bid. Population: 13 in 67 Red, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 833.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228T, PCGS# 2201

1899 Cent, MS67 Red
Amazing Eye Appeal



- 3094 1899 MS67 Red PCGS. Bright, uninhibited mint frost and spectacular copper-gold color deliver amazing eye appeal to match the nearly flawless preservation of this Superb Gem cent. The coin is fully struck. Specialists should strongly consider the present lot for its Registry potential. Population: 30 in 67 (4 in 67+) Red, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 228U, PCGS# 2204

1900 Indian Head Cent, MS67 Red
Unseen in Numerically Finer Grades



- 3095 1900 MS67 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The 1900 Indian Head cent is challenging to locate in higher Mint State grades despite a mintage of more than 66.8 million coins — a record-high production for the series up to that point. Neither of the two leading grading services reports a submission numerically finer than this gorgeous Superb Gem. Both sides exhibit lustrous surfaces, lovely copper-orange color, and a sharp strike. A few tiny flyspecks are present, but they are not distracting. Population: 22 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2013), lot 3515.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228V, PCGS# 2207

1901 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Collectible Turn-of-the-Century Issue



- 3096 1901 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Wonderful, instant eye appeal is the hallmark of this bright and lustrous coin, that offers clean surfaces and attractive red-green color. The strike is bold if not entirely full, and the coin otherwise is near technical perfection. Population: 97 in 66 (22 in 66+) Red, 10 finer. CAC: 29 in 66, 3 finer (5/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 5456; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2323.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210

1901 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Tied for the Finest Certified



- 3097 1901 MS67 Red PCGS. This lovely Superb Gem is one of only a dozen surviving examples that have earned the MS67 Red grade at the two major grading services, with none finer at PCGS or NGC. Both sides have stunning orange, rose, and gold luster with pristine surfaces and sharp design motifs. Population: 10 in 67 Red, 0 finer (6/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210

1901 Cent, MS67 Red
Unsurpassed Quality



- 3098 1901 MS67 Red PCGS. 30th Anniversary Green Label Holder. This apricot-gold representative enjoys radiant mint luster and unabraded fields. The strike is crisp, except for minor blending on the right half of the shield. The only post-strike imperfections include a minute fleck on the first A in AMERICA and wispy contact mark on Liberty's face. The 1901 cent has a mintage just shy of 80 million coins, but time has taken its toll, and full Red Superb Gems are rare. Unsurpassed quality and ideal for a competitive Registry holding. Population: 10 in 67 Red, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3964.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210

- 3099 1902 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder, this Premium Gem 1902 Indian Cent exhibits fiery orange luster and lacks spots on either side. The surfaces are pristine and this is a highly appealing example despite slight weakness at the top of the shield. Population: 67 in 66 (11 in 66+) Red, 14 finer. CAC: 18 in 66, 4 finer (6/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213

1903 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Extraordinarily Well-Preserved



- 3100 1903 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. We have handled very few 1903 Indian cents whose eye appeal and solid technical merits could compete with those of the present Superb Gem. Full mint luster flows over both sides with a frosty texture and well blended orange-red and green-gold colors. Boldly struck in all areas, both sides are devoid of distracting blemishes, save for one tiny mark on the Indian's cheek. A few minuscule carbon flecks can be counted on one hand. Population: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 11/2004), lot 5264; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (4-5/2009), lot 2093.
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228Y, PCGS# 2216

1904 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Bright Orange-Red Surfaces



- 3101 1904 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. While the Indian cents of this final decade are generally considered common, few are encountered with such fine preservation. In fact, PCGS has only graded eight MS67 Red examples of this issue. Furthermore, NGC has certified no coins as MS67 Red, and neither service has seen any finer (5/19).

Both sides of this richly frosted example are alive with deep golden-red luster and sharply impressed devices. Even the feather tips and the diamonds on the ribbon are sharply defined. A few microscopic carbon flecks are noted on both sides, none of which are conspicuous or out of context with the MS67 Red grade level. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2094.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228Z, PCGS# 2219

1905 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red
Only Two Finer at PCGS



3102 1905 MS66+ Red PCGS, CAC. Although the 1905 is a plentiful date, as are all the Philadelphia Mint issues of the final decade, this issue is rare in high grades, and PCGS has only certified two finer examples. This Superb Gem features a full strike and rich orange mint luster. Population: 68 in 66 (10 in 66+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 66, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2292, PCGS# 2222

1908 Cent, MS66+ Red
Wonderful Aesthetic Appeal



3103 1908 MS66+ Red PCGS, CAC. The fields on this Plus-graded Premium Gem cent are essentially pristine, and the raised design elements nearly so. They show strong detail overall with a touch of softness on the feather tips and the date. Vibrant coppery color and swirling mint luster produce wonderful aesthetic appeal. There are three finer representatives at PCGS. CAC: 29 in 66, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231

1908-S Indian Cent, MS66+
Semikey Issue



3104 1908-S MS66+ Red PCGS, CAC. The 1908-S is a scarce and popular issue in the Indian Head cent series. This full Red Premium Gem possesses natural golden color that is imbued with hints of mint-green and crimson. Sharply struck, except for portions of the bowknot and the feathertips, a characteristic of this issue. All four diamonds are bold. Population: 74 in 66 (13 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 186.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

1908-S Cent, MS66+ Red
Popular, Low-Mintage Issue



3105 1908-S MS66+ Red PCGS, CAC. An outstanding Premium Gem example of this popular and historic low-mintage branch mint issue. The honey-gold surfaces are uncommonly free from contact or carbon, the luster is bright, and the strike is almost complete aside from the tips of a couple of headdress feathers. Only two pieces have been certified finer (one at each service). It would be difficult to imagine a more attractive example of this scarce introductory S-mint cent.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 5168; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 1162.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

3106 1909 MS64 Red NGC. An attractive Choice example from the final year of the design, this coin offers well-detailed design elements and well-preserved copper-red surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Parallel die striations show on both sides on close inspection. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2237

1909 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
The Ultimate Type Coin



3107 1909 MS67 Red PCGS, CAC. In his *Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*, David Bowers writes that the 1909 is one of the most plentiful Mint State Indian cents despite its somewhat low mintage (14,368,470 business strikes). Bowers says: "Bright red specimens are among the most common issues, although this date has sometimes been called 'scarce' in this regard, no doubt by catalogers who look at the mintage figure and consider little else."

A perusal of the population data indicate that more than 2,700 Mint State 1909 full Red Indian cents have been certified by PCGS and NGC, primarily in MS64 and MS65 grades, confirming the availability of this issue in high grade. In Superb Gem Red, however, the classification of the coin in this lot, the 1909 is anything but common. The two services have seen only 23 such coins, and none are finer.

Gorgeous yellow-gold surfaces radiate glowing luster, and the strike is strong but not quite complete. All four diamonds are crisp, though the feather tips exhibit the usual softness. The impeccably preserved surfaces are devoid of mentionable abrasions or spots. Population: 19 in 67 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 2022.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2237

1909-S Indian Head Cent, MS65 Red
Light Coppery Color, Final-Year Key



- 3108 1909-S MS65 Red NGC. San Francisco produced cents for the second time in its history in 1909, but output amounted to only 309,000 examples of the Indian Head type. Few survive in Gem Red condition, and those that do are highly sought. A touch of softness occurs on the feather tips, but the ribbon diamonds, wreath, and shield display bold detail. Light coppery surfaces show a couple of carbon spots on the obverse and a tick on the neck. There are no other imperfections to report. Census: 53 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2240

1909-S Indian Cent, MS65 Red
Housed in a Green Label Holder



- 3109 1909-S MS65 Red PCGS. Vibrant tan-gold luster yields tinges of peach-yellow in the fields of this Gem Red 1909-S Indian cent. It is a typical example of the issue, satiny with minor strike softness on the wreath bow and the top three headdress feathers, although there are remarkably few distinguishable abrasions. A loupe reveals some scattered flecks, not out of line for the grade. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS lists 37 finer Red submissions (6/19). NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2240

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1869 Cent, Snow-PR2, PR66 Red
Coppery and Partly Contrasted



- 3110 1869 PR66 Red NGC. Snow-PR2. Both Snow-PR1 and PR2 share a common obverse with repunching on the 9. This reverse shows rust lumps on the right base of the O and a diagonal die polish line within the N in ONE. Light coppery surfaces are marvelously preserved and predictably razor-sharp, with Longacre's design fully rendered. Flashy and partially contrasted. Census: 6 in 66 Red, 0 finer in non-Cameo (6/19). NGC ID# 229M, PCGS# 2296

1870 Cent, PR65 Red
Vibrant Copper-Orange Color



- 3111 1870 PR65 Red PCGS. Snow-PR1. Shallow N in ONE. All Indian Head cent proofs struck during 1870 were produced from the same set of dies. A majority of survivors fall within the Red and Brown category, and few display sufficient Cameo contrast for a formal designation. This Red Gem proof enjoys vibrant copper-orange color. A tick in front of Liberty's eye is the only mark of note. Population: 27 in 65 Red, 4 finer in this category (7/19). NGC ID# 229N, PCGS# 2299

- 3112 1887 PR67 Brown PCGS. Ice-blue toning joins flashy chocolate-brown surfaces overall. It should come as no surprise that every element of the design is completely raised, and that contact is unseen. Among 2,960 proofs minted. Population: 11 in 67 Brown, 0 finer in this category (6/19). NGC ID# 22A9, PCGS# 2348

- 3113 1899 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. Proof Indian Head cent output totaled 2,031 pieces in 1899. Profound copper-orange color paints surfaces largely void of contact. A pleasing 19th century type coin. Population: 29 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 10 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22AM, PCGS# 2386

LINCOLN CENTS

- 3114 1909 VDB MS67+ Red PCGS. This Plus-graded Superb Gem Lincoln cent exhibits well-detailed design elements and virtually flawless original red surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Eye appeal is terrific. PCGS has graded two numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2425

- 3115 1909-S VDB MS64 Brown PCGS. An attractive Choice example of this sought-after first-year key, with sharply detailed design elements and bold designer's initials. The well-preserved surfaces show predominant steel-brown toning, with a few peripheral hints of original red. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426

1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent, MS65 Brown
Lustrous and Sharply Struck



- 3116 1909-S VDB MS65 Brown NGC. There is impressive sharpness of strike throughout the wheat ears on this piece, as well as on the VDB. Satiny luster illuminates well-preserved surfaces with a light chestnut-brown hue. Underlying golden luster emerges at certain angles in the reverse margins and around Lincoln's head. This key date is sought-after in all grades. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426

1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Elegant Aesthetic Appeal



3117 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. Dominant copper-orange color turns occasionally to amber-brown. Each side is lustrous with elegant eye appeal and excellent quality for the grade, affirming the CAC sticker. This 1909-S VDB cent from the most famous issue in the series exhibits good detail on the obverse with a mark under Lincoln's eye and slight softness on the L in LIBERTY. The reverse is marginally weaker. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Clean for the Grade



3118 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. A slight woodgrain pattern blends copper-orange and golden-amber color over each side of this Gem key date representative. Additional rose-violet hues appear on Lincoln's head, which shows strong detail. The surfaces are remarkably clean with few obvious ticks for the grade. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent
CAC-Approved MS65 Red and Brown



3119 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A beautiful Red and Brown example of this key date, showing orange-gold mint luster with wisps of chestnut toning over each side. Eye appeal abounds on this Gem, which is housed in a first generation holder and carries CAC endorsement. Attractive, high-grade examples of the 1909-S VDB cent are highly sought-after. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

1909-S VDB Cent, MS66 Red
Extremely Popular and Well-Known



3120 1909-S VDB MS66 Red PCGS. While there are many important and popular 20th century rarities known within the numismatic community, the 1909-S VDB cent may well be the most popular issue among the general public. This Premium Gem, housed in a green-label PCGS holder, has light orange mint luster and fiery surfaces with trivial spots of no consequence. PCGS has only certified 15 finer examples (7/19).
From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

1909-S Lincoln Cent, MS66+ Red
Only 11 Finer at PCGS



3121 1909-S MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. The PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement are particularly important awards for the 1909-S in Premium Gem grade. While not as famous as its V.D.B. counterpart, the "regular" 1909-S discovered a strong following in the 1930s and that situation has not changed. This splendid, full Red coin features vibrant yellow accents on the reverse. Similar coloration on the obverse is tempered by brick-red overtones. PCGS reports just 11 numerically finer certifications. Population: 23 in 66+ Red, 11 finer. CAC: 50 in 66, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 2434

1910-S Cent, MS67 Red
None Graded Finer



1914-D Cent, MS65 Red
Original Luster, Old Green Holder



3122 1910-S MS67 Red PCGS. The San Francisco Mint began churning out Lincoln cents in greater numbers in 1910, when the facility accomplished a mintage in excess of 6 million coins. However, the 1910-S was not as well-saved as coins from the year before, making Red Superb Gems like this notable rarities. Pristine coppery surfaces exhibit tack-sharp definition throughout, the only exception being the M in AMERICA. Impossible to upgrade. Population: 9 in 67 Red, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22B6, PCGS# 2440

3123 1911-S MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The well-preserved surfaces of this Plus-graded Gem Lincoln cent show a mix of light brown and original red patina, with satiny mint luster underneath. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 89 in 65 (4 in 65+) Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 23 in 65, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22B9, PCGS# 2448

3124 1914-D AU58 PCGS. CAC. The Denver Mint coined their first small cents in 1911 with a mintage of more than 12 million coins. They continued large production of Lincoln cents that exceed 10 million coins every year during the first decade of production, except for 1914 when the mintage figure was pegged at 1,193,000 coins. The low mintage was not immediately recognized, and collectors began searching for this issue in the 1930s. Few high grade survivors exist today. The present near-Mint representative features a sharp strike and glossy dark chocolate-brown surfaces. NGC ID# 84BX, PCGS# 2471

1914-D Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Attractive Original Mint Luster



3125 1914-D MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Satiny luster illuminates original surfaces on this Gem Red and Brown 1914-D Lincoln cent. Rich copper-red undertones burn through subtle chestnut hues on both sides, and only a few tiny ticks are observed. No carbon spotting is particularly obtrusive. This issue is elusive in MS65 and rarely seen finer, cementing its status as one of the keys to the Lincoln cent series. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2472

3126 1914-D MS65 Red PCGS. Although widely regarded as the second-biggest key date in the series, the 1914-D is actually rarer in Red Mint State grades than the lower-mintage 1909-S VDB. Gem Red coins are particularly scarce, and finer pieces are out of reach for most collectors. This piece is particularly special. Housed in an old green label holder, it displays blatantly original copper-orange luster over satiny surfaces and sharp design elements. Carbon is largely absent, with only a few tiny flecks visible beneath a loupe. Easily one of the most attractive Gem Red 1914-D cents that we have handled. Census: 18 in 65 Red, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2473

1914-S Cent, MS65 Red
Lovely Original Luster



3127 1914-S MS65 Red PCGS. Luminous, satiny mint luster yields copper-pink and orange-red hues on this Gem Red 1914-S Lincoln cent. The coin is fully struck and without noticeable abrasions. Some carbon flecks are visible, including a spot beneath the first U in UNUM. The 1914-S cent is scarce in Gem Red condition, and finer Red pieces are prohibitively rare. Population: 49 in 65 (5 in 65+) Red, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22BJ, PCGS# 2476

1919-S Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red
Popular Early Issue



3128 1919-S MS65 Red PCGS. A spectacular Gem representative of this popular early series issue, with razor-sharp definition on the design elements and well-preserved original red surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 26 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22C2, PCGS# 2521

3129 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, XF45 PCGS. Die Pair 2. The D mintmark was effaced from the obverse die in an effort to repair some damage, resulting in the Strong Reverse Die Pair 2 that is the only true No D die variety. This Choice XF example is lightly worn and lightly abraded, with pleasing olive-brown surfaces. NGC ID# 22C9, PCGS# 3285

3130 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, FS-401, XF45 PCGS. Die Pair 2. This famous *Guide Book* variety shows no sign of the lapped-away D mintmark while maintaining a sharp reverse. The second 2 in the date is also crisp. This coin circulated for some time before being plucked out of the channels of commerce. It shows moderate rub and scattered abrasions. A pleasing chocolate-brown example.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 22C9, PCGS# 37676 Base PCGS# 3285

1922 No D Cent, MS62 Brown
Die Pair 2, *Guide Book* Variety



3131 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, FS-401, MS62 Brown PCGS. All cents struck in 1922 were produced at the Denver Mint. However, eager to prolong die life, press operators frequently polished the working dies to remove flowlines, and in the process, the D mintmark was effaced or partially effaced from a few of the obverses. The No D variety known as Die Pair 2 shows no trace of a mintmark on the obverse, and the reverse is a fresh die with strong details — it is the most sought-after of the various No D varieties of 1922.

This Mint State coin is rare, most Die Pair 2 coins being well-circulated. Glossy chestnut-brown surfaces with bronze-gold accents in the peripheral fields complement a lack of any wear. Grade-limiting contact is minor, if even detectible, and the strike is bold — softness in the obverse portrait is from die wear and polishing. An outstanding example of this important variety. NGC ID# 22C9, PCGS# 37676 Base PCGS# 3285

1925-D Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red
Only Two Finer at PCGS



3132 1925-D MS65 Red PCGS. A blush of blue toning appears on Lincoln's profile of this brilliant Gem that has vibrant orange mint luster on both sides. The strike is a trifle soft as expected for the Denver Mint coinage of the decade. An important opportunity for the advanced Set Registry collector as finer pieces are virtually impossible to acquire. Population: 84 in 65 (6 in 65+) Red, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22CG, PCGS# 2563

1925-D Cent, MS65 Red
Few Are Known Finer



3133 1925-D MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. Attractive satin luster yields copper-red and rose hues across this Gem Red coin. Moderate die erosion in the fields is seen, although the devices remain well-defined. A few microscopic specks do not detract. The 1925-D cent is seldom available in this grade, and only a handful of finer pieces are known. Population: 84 in 65 (6 in 65+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 20 in 65, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22CG, PCGS# 2563

1928-S Cent, MS65 Red
Highest Collectible Grade Level



3134 1928-S MS65 Red PCGS. Gem Red condition is the finest available grade for the 1928-S Lincoln cent. The few higher-graded examples at PCGS are tightly held, and none are finer at NGC. A handful of ticks appear over lustrous copper-orange surfaces. Boldly struck, except on E PLUR. Thin streaks of gunmetal color occur behind the portrait. Population: 74 in 65 (21 in 65+) Red, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22CT, PCGS# 2593

1930-S Cent, MS67 Red
None Grader Finer



3135 1930-S MS67 Red PCGS. For the PCGS Set Registry collector, only nine individuals at most can own the ultimate quality 1930-S Lincoln cent. The surfaces on this piece are virtually perfect with rich and deep orange mint luster and excellent design details. The stunning beauty of this Superb Gem will satisfy every collector and connoisseur. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 9 in 67 Red, 0 finer (4/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 503.

From The Jack The Knife Collection of Lincoln Cents. NGC ID# 22CZ, PCGS# 2611

1944-D/S Cent, FS-512, MS67+ Red
Type Two Overmintmark Variety



3136 1944-D/S FS-512 MS67+ Red PCGS. Two unused San Francisco obverse dies for 1944 Lincoln cents were sent to Denver, where the D mintmark was punched on top of the S. The FS-512 or Type Two variant has the S visible beneath the upright of the D. This is an outstanding Superb Gem that has brilliant and highly lustrous orange mint frost with exceptional eye appeal. Population: 1 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2734, PCGS# 37837 Base PCGS# 2725

3137 1954 MS67 Red NGC. There is no shortage of Red 1954 Lincoln cents in MS65 and MS66, but in MS67, full Red examples of this issue become rare. NGC has seen 27 such submissions with none finer; PCGS reports seven MS67 Red coins, also with none finer (6/19). This Registry candidate displays a full strike and satiny copper-red and orange luster. A few tiny flecks only appear beneath a loupe. NGC ID# 22FC, PCGS# 2815

3138 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS61 Brown ANACS. Strong doubling is evident on all obverse lettering and the date, identifying the popular Guide Book variety. This impressive Mint State specimen offers well-detailed design elements and steel-brown surfaces with the minimum number of minor contact marks for the grade. NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

3139 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS62 Brown PCGS. This Doubled Die Obverse cent rivals the 1937-D Three-Legged nickel and 1918/7 Standing Liberty quarter as one of the most famous die varieties in American coinage. Reddish accents glow from the lower obverse and around the motifs on that side. The rest of this well-detailed and lustrous example features deep brown color. Small abrasions define the grade.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

1955 Cent, MS63 Red and Brown
Doubled Die Obverse



- 3140 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. A favorite variety among Lincoln cent collectors, the 1955 doubled die issue is highly sought-after in all grades. Offered here is a satiny Select example with tinges of copper-orange luster peeking through chestnut toning on each side. Some attractive burgundy hues also appear when tilted beneath a light, earning the Red and Brown designation from PCGS. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

1970-S Doubled Die Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Large Date, FS-101



- 3141 1970-S Large Date, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Large Date 1970-S cents were extensively saved by collectors, but very few have been found with the Doubled Die Obverse. The pivot point must have been close to the date as there is little doubling in that area; however, there is considerable spread between the letters in IN GOD WE TRUST. The obverse displays deep cherry-red mint luster, while the reverse is several shades darker and tends more toward brown. Both sides appear carbon-free, the grade derived from a couple of marks rather than spotting. Census: 5 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22GN, PCGS# 37998 Base PCGS# 2938

Complete Nine-Piece Set of 1972 Cent Cherrypickers'
Doubled Die Obverse Varieties



- 3142 1972 Nine-Piece set of Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln Cent Varieties, FS-101 Through FS-109, MS64 Red and Brown-MS67 Red PCGS. The Cherrypickers' Guide lists nine different doubled die obverse varieties of 1972 Philadelphia cents, and the present lot includes one of each. The set includes: FS-101 MS67 Red PCGS, the famous Guide Book variety, a virtually pristine orange-red Superb Gem; FS-102 MS66 Red PCGS, splendid peach-red color, a fleck below the R in LIBERTY; FS-103 MS65 Red PCGS, exemplary pumpkin-gold color, minor carbon on reverse exergue; FS-104 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS, mostly olive-brown with red in protected regions, a scarce and contested variety; FS-105 MS65 Red PCGS, magnificent orange-gold color; FS-106 MS65 Red PCGS, exemplary peach-red surfaces; FS-107 MS65 Red PCGS, a few tiny gray freckles across lustrous fire-red surfaces; FS-108 MS65 Red PCGS, among the stronger doubled die varieties, outstanding color and quality; and an FS-109 MS66 Red PCGS, only the tail of the 2 is die doubled, a beautiful orange-red Premium Gem. (Total: 9 coins) NGC ID# 22GU, PCGS# 38013 Base PCGS# 2950

**1992-D Close AM Cent, MS66 Red
The Sole Finest Certified**



3143 1992-D Close AM, FS-901, MS66 Red PCGS. Struck from a die made with a modified reverse hub, the 1992-D Close AM cent is quite rare, although population reports suggest the number of pieces known is higher than the PCGS estimate of just 15 coins. That grading service lists 57 submissions. Although duplication is likely reflected in that number, the survivorship of this issue is probably higher than just 15 pieces. Nonetheless, the present coin is singularly important. Graded MS66 Red by PCGS, it is the single finest-certified example of the variety (6/19). Satiny luster forms cartwheel bands across each side, complementing a lack of carbon spotting. No abrasions are mentionable. The coin is well-struck in the centers, although weakness is noted around portions of the border legends and the bottom of Lincoln's bust. NGC ID# 22JJ, PCGS# 391429 Base PCGS# 83101

**1995-D FS-103 Lincoln Cent, MS67 Red
Doubled Die Obverse
The Finest PCGS Certified**



3144 1995-D Doubled Die Obverse, FS-103, MS67 Red PCGS. The motto, IN GOD WE TRUST, is clearly doubled on this amazing Superb Gem that is the only MS67 Red FS-103 cent that PCGS has certified (6/19). This piece has rich orange mint luster with noticeably stippled surfaces from die erosion, as struck. Scattered spots are consistent with the grade. Here is an incredibly important opportunity for those collectors seeking the finest available Lincoln cents. PCGS# 38111 Base PCGS# 3130

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

**1909 Matte Proof Lincoln Cent
PR67 Red and Brown**



3145 1909 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. This is an unmistakable matte proof. The broad rims and fully struck devices are nicely squared-off, while the fields show the fine texturing one would expect. Most of each side features light golden-orange color. Areas of the right obverse and upper reverse have mellowed slightly to a pleasing shade of reddish-violet. This first-year type (2,618 coins struck) is more collectible than its proof VDB counterpart. Population: 7 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer in this category (4/19). NGC ID# 22KS, PCGS# 3304

**1910 Cent, PR67 Red and Brown
Colorful Top-Grade Coin**



3146 1910 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. The 1910 matte proof Lincoln cent is a great rarity in Superb Gem condition with any color designation. This Red and Brown coin is among the finest in that category. The strike is full, and the surfaces display unblemished luster. The obverse is beautifully toned in burnt-olive, yellow-gold, green, and violet hues, while the reverse exhibits uniform russet-olive toning with hints of gold shining through. Population: 6 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22KT, PCGS# 3307

**1910 Cent, PR66 Red
Glowing Copper-Orange Color**



3147 1910 PR66 Red PCGS. The 1910 matte proof Lincoln cent had one of the higher mintages of the 1909-1916 production period (4,118 coins), but full Red examples are nonetheless elusive. This Premium Gem representative is predictably boldly struck with glowing coppery-orange color and finely textured surfaces. Population: 31 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 6 finer (5/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 4662, where it realized \$3,055. NGC ID# 22KT, PCGS# 3308

3148 1911 PR65 Red PCGS. The original red surfaces of this delightful Gem are impeccably preserved, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 23 in 65 Red, 14 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3311

**1911 Cent, PR66 Red
Top-Grade CAC Registry Coin**



3149 1911 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: 1994 Collection. A lovely satin-red and copper-orange proof with CAC recognition and intricately detailed devices. The surfaces are finely textured, although the rims are not quite as squared as they are sometimes seen on Lincoln matte proofs. The 1911 is rarely offered this fine and no Red coins are reported finer. Population: 13 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3311

**1915 Lincoln Cent, PR67 Red and Brown
Red Obverse, Brown Reverse**



3150 1915 PR67 Red and Brown NGC. The obverse exhibits full mint red while the reverse is brown with tinges of red. David Lange writes that there are no specific die characteristics to differentiate between circulation strikes and proofs in 1915. All of the general characteristics are evident on this sharply struck Superb Gem matte proof. Census: 3 in 67 (1 in 67★) Red and Brown, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3322

3151 1942 PR66+ Red Cameo NGC. This Plus-graded Premium Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved original red surfaces include deeply reflective fields. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 19 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+), 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22L9, PCGS# 83353

**1954 Cent, PR68 Red Ultra Cameo
Rare Registry Set Quality**



3152 1954 PR68 Red Ultra Cameo NGC. Plentiful in Red condition, such coins are rarely seen with the added Ultra or Deep Cameo designation. This is a Registry-grade 1954 proof cent. Deeply mirrored fields are contrasted with frosty, fully raised devices. The coin displays blazing orange-red color throughout, and there are no hairlines or handling marks to be found. Census: 6 in 68 Red Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (6/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 5521, which realized \$4,025. NGC ID# 22LE, PCGS# 93371

TWO CENT PIECES

3153 1864 Small Motto MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. A lovely example of this scarce and highly sought-after key issue. An unknown, but small, number of coins were struck of this variety. This piece is free from any blemishes and has retained more than half of its original mint red color. Seldom offered with CAC endorsement. NGC ID# 22N8, PCGS# 3580

3154 1864 Large Motto MS66 Red NGC. The first-year 1864 Large Motto two cent was well-saved. Examples can be found as high as MS66 without too much patience. This copper-orange Premium Gem glows with rich color and vibrant luster. Each side is well-struck with die cracks but minimal evidence of contact or carbon. Census: 41 in 66 Red, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22N9, PCGS# 3578

**1869 Two Cent, MS66 Red and Brown
Among the Finest in this Color Category**



3155 1869 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Copper-orange color dominates the outer areas and recesses, yielding to golden-amber tones elsewhere on this marvelous Premium Gem. The olive leaves, shield lines, date, and wreath exhibit pinpoint detail. Population: 24 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red and Brown, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 10 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22ND, PCGS# 3604

1869 Two Cent, MS66 Red
Rare This Fine, One Coin Higher



3156 1869 MS66 Red PCGS. Save for a few splashes of reddish-violet toning around IN GOD WE, this Premium Gem two cent displays effusive copper-orange color. Vibrant frost heightens the eye appeal. The olive leaves, shield lines, and wreath exhibit strong definition. Spindly cracks appear on each side. Two minuscule specks of aqua residue are noted on the obverse. We last handled an 1869 two cent of comparable quality all the way back in January 2016, attesting to the issue's rarity at this impressive grade level. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22ND, PCGS# 3605

3157 1870 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. An attractive Gem two cent piece, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved original red surfaces that have mellowed to light brown in some areas. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 43 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red and Brown, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22NE, PCGS# 3607

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

1864 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Large Motto, Fantastic Eye Appeal



3158 1864 Large Motto PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. At least 100 of these Large Motto two cent proofs from the first year of issue were manufactured. Although no formal designation was awarded, this piece displays noticeable contrast between the devices and flashy fields. Gorgeous copper-orange color dominates with violet accents. Housed in a former generation holder. Census: 5 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 274T, PCGS# 3622

1865 Two Cent Piece, PR67 Red and Brown
Finest Red and Brown Proof Certified by PCGS



3159 1865 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. The rule of thumb for the two cent series is the early years are the common ones ... but that is for circulation strikes. The 1864 saw only 100 proofs struck, and the following year approximately 500 pieces were produced. High-grade examples certainly were not saved in any significant numbers. This is the finest Red and Brown proof certified at PCGS (6/19). The fields are deeply mirrored and most of the mint red survives with just a hint of pale green over the reverse. Exceptional quality. NGC ID# 274U, PCGS# 3628

1866 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Sharp and Appealing



3160 1866 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Mainly copper-orange color emerges from the fields on this Premium Gem Red and Brown proof, although subtle shades of green, rose, and lilac are also visible. The strike is sharp and only a few carbon spots are seen with a loupe. The 1866 two cent proof is scarce this well-preserved. Census: 16 in 66 (1 in 66+ Red and Brown, 1 in 66★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 274V, PCGS# 3631

3161 1867 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. The well-preserved original red surfaces of this spectacular Premium Gem proof have mellowed to light brown and crimson in some areas, but the design elements are sharply detailed and the fields are deeply reflective. Census: 19 in 66 Red and Brown, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 274W, PCGS# 3634

1870 Two Cent Piece, PR65 Red
Conditionally Elusive



3162 1870 PR65 Red PCGS. The standard references report a mintage of 1,000 proofs for the 1870 two cent pieces, although the actual mintage may have been higher. This delightful Gem has fiery orange mirrors with delicate splashes of blue that add to the eye appeal. Population: 45 in 65 (2 in 65+) Red, 19 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 274Z, PCGS# 3644

1871 Two Cent, PR67 Brown
Highest-Graded Example at PCGS



3163 1871 PR67 Brown PCGS. Official records of minor proof coin production were not kept prior to 1871, but it is believed that at least 960 two cent proofs were struck in 1871. This Superb Gem is the sole finest example certified at PCGS regardless of color; there are no Red and Brown or Red submissions in PR67. Flashy chocolate-brown turn to shades of violet with specks of magenta and copper-orange when rotated. Points of contact can be counted on one hand. Population: 1 in 67 Brown, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22NH, PCGS# 3645

1872 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Mostly Red and Orange Color



3164 1872 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. A sharp Premium Gem proof, showing reflective fields awash in fire-orange color. Delicate amber overtones denote the Red and Brown designation, although this high-end proof is yet immensely appealing. The key date status of the 1872 circulation strike makes the proof two cent piece of this year a more affordable alternative for date collectors seeking high-grade coins. Census: 36 in 66 (1 in 66★) Red and Brown, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2752, PCGS# 3649

1873 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
High-End Closed 3 Example



3165 1873 Closed 3 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. The Closed 3 variant, believed by researchers to be the original proofs of 1873, while Open 3 coins are later restrikes. This high-end Red and Brown coin displays sharp motifs and excellent eye appeal. Orange-gold borders transition to deep burgundy interiors. Census: 41 in 66 (1 in 66★) Red and Brown, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2753, PCGS# 3652

1873 Open 3 Two Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Spectacular Toning



3166 1873 Open 3 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Although full red coins often garner premiums, we believe a piece like this deserves a premium bid as well. Each side is spectacularly toned in vibrant blue, violet, rose, and copper-orange color. The fields flash when rotated beneath a lamp and appear nearly flawless under close inspection. Some specialists regard the scarcer Open 3 proofs as restrikes. Census: 12 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer in this category (7/19). NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3655

THREE CENT SILVER

1851 Three Cent Silver, MS67
Top-Grade Registry or Type Coin



3167 1851 MS67 PCGS. The three cent denomination was introduced in 1851 with a coinage of more than 5.4 million silver coins at Philadelphia. This first-year issue is popular as a type coin and is generally available, although Superb Gem examples are scarce. Offered here is one of the finest certified. Strike sharpness is above average and luster is frosty. Neither side displays mentionable toning, and there is only the faintest evidence of die clashing. Moreover, none of the heavy die lapping common to this issue is seen. Population: 27 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22YX, PCGS# 3664

1851-O Three Cent Silver, MS66
Finest at PCGS and CAC



3168 1851-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. A single issue in the entire three cent silver series was produced at a branch mint: the 1851-O. The New Orleans facility coined 720,000 pieces that year. Most coins saw significant circulation, but Mint State examples remain collectible through MS64. This Premium Gem ranks among the finest examples at PCGS and CAC. Central strike detail is slightly soft, but the legends, including the mintmark, are sharp. Gunmetal-blue and golden toning covers most of each side, except for the obverse star, which remains frosty. Population: 35 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 21 in 66, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665

3169 1853 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Large quantities of three cent silver pieces were manufactured during the denomination's first few years of issue, including 11.4 million coins in 1853. This Premium Gem maintains its original brilliance and soft, shimmering mint luster. The legends, shield lines, and stars are well-struck. Faint clashing appears in the centers. PCGS reports 14 finer submissions (6/19). NGC ID# 22Z2, PCGS# 3667

1866 Tree Cent Silver, MS66
Strongly Struck, Prooflike Contrast



3170 1866 MS66 NGC. This late-date three cent maintains total brilliance and is beautifully preserved. Each side exhibits strongly struck devices and overt prooflike contrast, which is unsurprising given the limited number of examples minted (only 22,000 coins). Bold clash marks appear in the fields. Census: 13 in 66, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22NK, PCGS# 3686

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

1857 Three Cent Silver, PR65
Probably Fewer Than 75 Proofs Extant



3171 1857 PR65 PCGS. CAC. This elusive Type Two three cent silver proof was struck the year before the Mint began regular sales of proof sets to collectors. An unknown quantity was struck, but probably fewer than 75 specimens are known. Soft blue-violet patina dominates the obverse and is joined by orange-gold and beige hues on the reverse. This piece displays great overall eye appeal. Three minute marks appear on the lower part of the last stand of the III in the denomination. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+), 5 finer. CAC: 14 in 65, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27C4, PCGS# 3704

1858 Three Cent Silver, PR64
First Year of Public Proof Sales



3172 1858 PR64 PCGS. CAC. The year 1858 was an important one in American coin collecting, with proofs being made available to the general public for the first time. The 2020 Guide Book reports an estimated mintage of 210 proof three cent nickels in 1858. This near-Gem exhibits a brilliant central obverse with splashes of color around the periphery on that side and scattered throughout the reverse. The central star is partly frosted and the surrounding fields show hints of reflectivity with heavy die polish lines. CAC: 5 in 64, 19 finer (4/19). NGC ID# 27C5, PCGS# 3705

THREE CENT NICKELS

3173 1870 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster throughout. The well-preserved nickel-gray surfaces show some microscopic alloy specks on both sides. Population: 26 in 66 (5 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22NM, PCGS# 3736

**1885 Three Cent Nickel, MS65
Key Business Strike**



3174 1885 MS65 PCGS. The 1885 is the key business strike in the series, with only 1,000 coins minted (plus 3,790 proofs). A Gem example of this date would represent the highlight of any three cent nickel collection. Frosty and fully struck with total mint brilliance. Microscopic ticks can be counted on one hand. Population: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+), 16 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 275G, PCGS# 3753

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

**1866 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Registry Grade Example**



3175 1866 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS has certified only 10 other proof 1866 three cent nickels at the PR67 level, including two non-Cameos, two Cameos, and seven Deep Cameos (7/19), with no finer pieces of any designation. This piece is fully struck and reflective with warm champagne toning and excellent contrast. The preservation is nearly flawless. A superb Registry Set contender. NGC ID# 275L, PCGS# 83762

**1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR66 Cameo
Lightly Toned Capstone Representative**



3176 1877 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. A thin veneer of golden color resides over the thickly frosted motifs of this dramatically contrasted 1877 three cent nickel. This famous proof-only issue represents the key to the set with a low mintage of only 900 pieces. Each side enjoys deeply reflective fields and a lack of contact even for this high grade level. PCGS reports 17 Cameo submissions finer (7/19). NGC ID# 275X, PCGS# 83773

**1881 Three Cent Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Essentially Flawless, None Finer**



3177 1881 PR68 Cameo NGC. The 1881 is one of the most available dates in the series in circulation-strike format, and a healthy number of proofs were minted alongside them (3,575 pieces). Despite the issue's overall collectibility, only a handful of coins match the quality of this PR68 Cameo example. Totally brilliant and dramatically contrasted with essentially flawless surfaces. Census: 12 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68 ★), 0 finer in this category (6/19). NGC ID# 2763, PCGS# 83777

**1885 Three Cent Nickel, PR66
Extraordinary Deep Cameo Proof**



3178 1885 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. A nominal mintage of 3,790 proof three cent nickels was accomplished in 1885, and Premium Gem examples with Deep Cameo surfaces are rare. This delightful PR66 specimen displays sharp, frosted design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields. Impeccably preserved surfaces add to the terrific eye appeal. Population: 3 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2767, PCGS# 93781

SHIELD NICKELS

**1867 No Rays Shield Nickel, MS66+
High-End Type Coin**



3179 1867 No Rays MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A sharp No Rays coin in remarkably high grade. This Plus-graded Premium Gem — endorsed by CAC — exhibits bright, satiny luster with a hint of light golden toning. Circular lathe lines appear in the upper wreath (from the die preparation at the Mint), and a network of die cracks surrounds both margins. Population: 31 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22NZ, PCGS# 3794

1873 Open 3 Nickel, MS65
First Generation Holder, Gold CAC



- 3180 1873 Open 3 MS65 PCGS. Gold CAC.** A glimmering example of the more collectible Open 3 type. This utterly brilliant, conservatively graded Gem showcases full strike definition and impressively clean fields. Spindly die cracks around each side. Housed in a first generation holder with a gold CAC approval sticker. Population: 41 in 65 (6 in 65+), 13 finer. Gold CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22P8, PCGS# 3800

1881 Nickel, MS66
Strongly Struck, Low-Mintage Example



- 3181 1881 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Pastel blue and mauve color gently accents the reverse, leaving the obverse completely brilliant. The shield lines, olive leaves, and stars display razor-sharp detail. Die cracks are extensive on the obverse, less so on the other side. A beautifully preserved Premium Gem nickel from a low mintage of 68,800 coins. Population: 21 in 66 (4 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 276F, PCGS# 3811

- 3182 1882 MS67 PCGS.** Both sides of this lovely Superb Gem exhibit numerous, interesting peripheral die cracks. The surfaces are virtually flawless with bright satin luster that shines through delightful gold and pale blue toning. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 276Y, PCGS# 3812

1883/2 Shield Nickel, MS65
FS-301



- 3183 1883/2 FS-301 MS65 PCGS.** Of the five overdate variants known for the 1883 Shield nickel, FS-301 is “the most visible and desirable” according to the FS reference. The left half of the underlying 2 is evident between the last 8 and 3. Diagonal die polish lines are apparent on each side, yielding brightness in the fields. The satiny finish is mostly brilliant on the obverse and there is just a bit of light golden toning on the reverse. For the FS-301 variety, Population: 1 in 65, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22PD, PCGS# 38416 Base PCGS# 3814

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 3184 1868 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC.** The proof Shield nickels from the late 1860s are seldom seen with contrast, and this Premium Gem Cameo proof has strong field-to-device contrast with brilliant nickel-gray surfaces. Census: 19 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66+★), 5 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 276J, PCGS# 83822

- 3185 1873 Closed 3 PR65 NGC.** Flashy surfaces feature golden-gray patina on the obverse with reddish-violet and ice-blue toning on the reverse. Both sides are void of mentionable contact marks. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 5510. NGC ID# 5KX3, PCGS# 3827

- 3186 1876 PR67 Cameo NGC.** An impressive Superb Gem Cameo proof representing the centennial year, and popular for that reason. This piece is boldly defined with light field-to-device contrast. Census: 7 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 276T, PCGS# 83830

- 3187 1877 Proof 6 PCGS. CAC.** This is not a coin you see everyday, an example of the key proof-only 1877 nickel in Proof 6 condition. We did offer a similar coin back in 2017. That was the only other Proof 6 example at PCGS. The fine details of the shield, leaves, and stars are all worn away, but outlines and legends remain strong. Light gray surfaces show some aqua residue in the hidden areas. NGC ID# 276U, PCGS# 3831

1877 Nickel, Colorful PR64
Proof-Only Shield Nickel Issue



- 3188 1877 PR64 PCGS.** As a proof-only issue, the 1877 Shield nickel claims the smallest mintage of the series. A reported 900 pieces were struck for use in proof sets, although the actual mintage might have been slightly higher according to some researchers. This is a near-Gem example, with ruby-red, orange, and lilac-gray toning that subdues any mirroring in the fields. The strike is pinpoint-sharp throughout both sides of this highly attractive and well-preserved proof. Housed in a first-generation “rattler” PCGS holder. NGC ID# 276U, PCGS# 3831

1877 Nickel, PR66
Series Key, Proof-Only Issue



- 3189 1877 PR66 PCGS.** The pale dusky toning that thinly covers this proof-only Premium Gem nickel gives way to glassy mirrors and frosted devices when the coin is turned and rotated. There are no contact marks to mention. Only 900 of these proofs were struck in 1877, ensuring the date’s status as a series key. PCGS reports two non-Cameo submissions finer (7/19). NGC ID# 276U, PCGS# 3831

LIBERTY NICKELS

1883 With Cent Liberty Nickel, MS66+
CAC-Approved Type Coin



3190 1883 With Cents MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The last of three major nickel types struck in 1883, the With Cents Liberty issue is moderately elusive in MS66 and it is rare finer. This Plus-graded CAC coin displays traces of light golden color but is mainly brilliant. Luster is vibrant and beautifully preserved, and the only notable strike weakness is seen on the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow. PCGS lists 15 Superb Gems finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22PH, PCGS# 3844

3191 1886 MS64 PCGS. The 1886 Liberty nickel is a low-mintage business-strike key and examples in Choice Mint State condition are definitely scarce. This attractive example exhibits well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of softness on the stars and lower wreath. The well-preserved lustrous surfaces show few hints of greenish-gold toning. NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 3847

1912-D Liberty Nickel, MS66
Registry-Grade Example



3192 1912-D MS66 PCGS. The 1912-D and 1912-S represented the first branch mint nickels struck. This issue was coined to a significantly greater extent (nearly 8.5 million coins) but is elusive at this level. PCGS has graded a single coin finer, and NGC counts two Superb Gems on their Census (6/19). Delicate iridescence faintly graces the lustrous nickel-gray surfaces of this well-struck Premium Gem. The fields are smooth and satiny. NGC ID# 277P, PCGS# 3874

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

3193 1885 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Proof 1885 nickels are nearly as sought-after as business strikes, given that high grade Uncirculated coins are so scarce. This piece has exceptionally deep mirrors and a significant overlay of mint frost on the devices provides stark contrast. The slightest hint of rose toning is present. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 277T, PCGS# 93883

1886 Nickel, Colorful PR67+
Rare Top-Grade Coin With CAC Approval



3194 1886 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. This is among the finest non-Cameo examples of the 1886 proof Liberty nickel certified. The Plus designation and CAC endorsement set it apart from its peers. Reflective fields and satiny devices offer vivid multicolor toning and are beautifully preserved. Minor strike softness is visible on the obverse stars and the corn ear to the left of the wreath bow on the reverse. The 1886 proof experiences heightened date collector demand due to the key date status of its circulation strike counterpart. Population: 35 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 25 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 277U, PCGS# 3884

1892 Nickel, Delicately Toned PR67
Registry-Grade, CAC-Approved Example



3195 1892 PR67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS lists only three non-Cameo proof 1892 Liberty nickels in PR67 (one is 67+). This example is the only one for the grade with a CAC endorsement (6/19). The strike is full and the fields are deeply mirrored. Both sides exhibit delicate pastel toning with outstanding eye appeal and no blemishes. Modest contrast is seen on each side, although it is not quite deep enough for a Cameo designation. NGC ID# 2782, PCGS# 3890

1909 Liberty Nickel, PR68
Peach-Orange and Rose-Violet Toning



3196 1909 PR68 NGC. Peach-orange toning surrounds rose-violet centers on this gorgeous PR68 Liberty nickel. Although contrast against the devices is minimal, the fields remain flashy and eye-catching without any apparent contact marks. The Mint coined 4,763 proofs in 1909. Census: 9 in 68 (1 in 68 ★), 0 finer in this category (7/19). NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 3907

BUFFALO NICKELS

3197 1913 Type One, Doubled Die Reverse, FS-1802, MS62 PCGS. A recent addition to the *Cherrypickers' Guide* (sixth edition), FS-1802 displays faint doubling on E PLURIBUS UNUM. This textured first and single-year type coin displays good definition throughout the untoned surfaces. Marks are undistracting. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: (for the variety): 2 in 62, 4 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. PCGS# 605980 Base PCGS# 3915

3198 1913-D Type One MS67 PCGS. Soft lavender-gray and champagne hues blend over both sides of this Superb Gem, with satiny undisturbed mint luster throughout. Slight evidence of die erosion is noted upon close examination, though the striking sharpness is not overly affected, as all relief elements are bold. Only three coins numerically finer at PCGS (5/19). From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3263.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22PX, PCGS# 3916

1913-S Nickel, MS67
Type One Design



3199 1913-S Type One MS67 NGC. Type One nickels struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1913 are scarcer in high grades than those manufactured in Philadelphia or Denver. The only areas of softness occur on LIBERTY and the upper reverse legend, while the other motifs display crisp detail. Each side exhibits nickel-gray color and soft, vibrant mint luster. A late die state example. Census: 24 in 67 (6 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22PY, PCGS# 3917

1913 Type Two Nickel, MS67
None Numerically Finer



3200 1913 Type Two MS67 PCGS. During the first year of Buffalo nickel production, a design change was ordered on May 6, creating two distinct types for 1913. According to Lange (2006) this design change, affecting the details on the lower reverse, was accompanied by a smoothing of the textured fields resulting in a more satiny appearance for the Type Two coins.

This Superb Gem example is remarkably well-preserved and boldly defined. A warm satiny sheen enhances the soft nickel-gray coloration. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 40 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer (4/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 3631, where it realized \$4,993.75.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22PZ, PCGS# 3921

3201 1913-D Type Two MS66 PCGS. CAC. Radiantly lustrous surfaces — far nicer than normally seen for the issue — help this Premium Gem display a thin coat of pastel gold, powder-blue, and lilac patina. The design elements are sharply impressed, save for minor softness in the hair on the bison's head. Devoid of significant marks. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 91 in 66 (4 in 66+), 17 finer. CAC: 34 in 66, 6 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 3922

3202 1913-S Type Two MS65 PCGS. This is the lowest-mintage of any of the first-year Buffalo nickel issues, whether Type One or Type Two. Barely more than 1.2 million pieces were struck. This brilliant, well-preserved Gem displays strong central detail with softness around the borders. Flecks of golden color are faint. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS reports 59 finer submissions (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R3, PCGS# 3923

3203 1914/3 FS-101 AU55 PCGS. This so-called overdate is listed in the *Guide Book* and *Cherrypicker's Guide*, contributing to its popularity. The portrait, date, bison, and upper reverse legend display strong detail with minimal apparent friction. Nickel-gray surfaces show scattered flecks of olive-green and orange color. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 12 in 55, 65 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R4, PCGS# 147844 Base PCGS# 93924

3204 1914-D MS66 PCGS. Satiny, attractively textured surfaces showcase pinpoint design definition. Detail is nearly full, with just a trace of softness on the bison's head, as usual. Golden-orange toning is more pronounced on the reverse, while ice-blue color dominates the other side. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 56 in 66 (6 in 66+), 10 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R5, PCGS# 3925

3205 1914-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Gorgeous toning and radiant, frosty mint luster provide this well-struck Gem with terrific visual appeal. The colors include hues of golden-orange, lavender, and light blue. An outstanding, high-end representative all around. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3228.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R6, PCGS# 3926

3206 1915 MS67 PCGS. This lustrous, strongly struck Superb Gem displays gold, rose, and blue patina and is practically void of contact. Rolls were set aside by forward-thinking numismatists, but the 1915 is scarce in MS67 quality. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 74 in 67 (7 in 67+), 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 387; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 3261.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R7, PCGS# 3927

1915-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66

Pleasing Original Color



- 3207 1915-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** From a mintage of 1.5 million coins, the 1915-S represents one of the first issues in the Buffalo nickel series that is difficult to locate in higher grades. Strike detail is good for the date, particularly on the portrait, date, bison's head, and upper reverse legend. Softly frosted surfaces exhibit pleasing original color. Encapsulated in a green label holder. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 37 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 16 in 66, 1 finer (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R9, PCGS# 3929

1916 Nickel, Iridescent MS67

Full Strike Definition



- 3208 1916 MS67 PCGS.** This is a phenomenal example of the 1916 nickel, which claims a substantial mintage of 63.4 million coins. Examples often come frosty and well-struck, but this Superb Gem surpasses all expectations. Luminous powder-blue, lilac, and golden patina gently covers the smooth, unabraded surfaces of this top-graded Registry Set candidate. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 37 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RA, PCGS# 3930

1916-D Nickel, MS66

None Finer, Vibrant Satin Luster



- 3209 1916-D MS66 PCGS.** This Denver issue is scarcely seen at the current Premium Gem grade level, and none have been rated numerically higher by either of the major services. The design motifs are boldly defined and only show typical softness over the obverse center and on a few of the reverse high points. An appealing, mark-free coin with lovely golden accents and vibrant satin mint luster. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 35 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer (4/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 3355, where it brought \$6,462.50.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RB, PCGS# 3932

- 3210 1916-S MS65 PCGS.** Beautiful rainbow hues adorn the borders of this Gem 1916-S nickel, ceding to rose-gold interiors. Both sides have rich satin luster and few discernible signs of surface contact. Under a loupe, the usual strike softness is seen on the bison's shoulder and on the Indian's hair above the braid. Finer 1916-S Buffalos are elusive. NGC ID# 22RC, PCGS# 3933

1916-S Nickel, MS66

Highly Lustrous, Lightly Toned



- 3211 1916-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The grade distribution of surviving 1916-S nickels is interesting. While VF and XF representatives are relatively common, those at the bookends of the grading scale are scarce, if not rare. Gems definitely fall into the latter (rare) category with PCGS and NGC reporting just 55 examples in MS66. There are just eight coins finer (5/19). This particular example may not be fully struck, but the overall definition is well above average in all areas with no areas of bothersome lack of detail. Medium intensity champagne-gray patina envelops virtually pristine surfaces that are equally free of distracting bagmarks and carbon. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 665.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RC, PCGS# 3933

- 3212 1917 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-802, MS63 PCGS.** This is the less pronounced of two Doubled Die Reverse varieties for the date. The effect is most obvious northeast on E PLURIBUS UNUM. STATES and 19 in the date are slightly soft, but the rest of this lustrous Select Uncirculated nickel is well-defined. Streaks of golden patina complement the brilliant surfaces. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the variety): 1 in 63, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. PCGS# 38439 Base PCGS# 3934

1917-D Buffalo Nickel, MS66

Exceptionally Strong Strike



3213 1917-D MS66 PCGS. Mint State examples of the 1917-D can be challenging. The ones that do exist are often hampered by weak strikes, usually the result of die erosion rather than a lack of striking pressure. At first glance this piece appears to be struck from non-eroded dies. Closer inspection reveals rim crumbling along the reverse border from 12 to 4 o'clock. The obverse strike is complete, while the reverse is just a bit shy of full. Satiny mint luster glows beneath light rose and lilac toning on each side. A superlative coin in all respects. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 26 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (4/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2737.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RE, PCGS# 3935

1917-D Nickel, Luminous MS66

Rarely Found So Fine



3214 1917-D MS66 PCGS. This issue is rarely seen so fine, despite a mintage of nearly 10 million coins. Minor denominations from the Denver Mint circulated extensively during this period. This Premium Gem displays delicate champagne toning across pristine, satiny surfaces. The Indian's upper feather and the bison's head and shoulder show mild strike weakness. Population: 31 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22RE, PCGS# 3935

1917-D Nickel, MS63

FS-901, Three-and-a-Half Leg Variety



3215 1917-D 3 1/2 Leg, FS-901, MS63 PCGS. Normal softness is present on the bison's head, but the rest of this Select Uncirculated 1917-D nickel is well-struck. About half of the eagle's front right leg has been lapped away, identifying this *Cherrypickers' Guide* variety, which was struck from eroded dies. Mint luster is distinctly satiny, glimmering over impressively smooth surfaces lightly toned in shades of pale gold. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the variety): 3 in 63, 2 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RE, PCGS# 38441 Base PCGS# 3935

1917-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65

Luminous Frost Under Light Golden Toning



3216 1917-S MS65 PCGS. Luminous mint frost glows beneath the thin veneer of golden color that covers each side. This S-mint nickel offers a needle-sharp impression, as can sometimes be found among coins from this issue (4.1 million pieces struck). Housed in a green label holder. There are 28 finer submissions at PCGS (6/19). From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RF, PCGS# 3936

3217 1918 MS66 PCGS. This bright Premium Gem nickel exhibits a nearly complete impression, except for the bison's head. Powder-blue and gold accents contribute to the fantastic visual appeal. Virtually pristine. Housed in a green label holder. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS reports 11 finer grading events (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RG, PCGS# 3937

1918-D Buffalo Nickel, MS65

Softly Lustrious Surfaces



3218 1918-D MS65 PCGS. Save for a single small nick on the bison's midsection there are few mentionable marks on either side of this Gem Buffalo nickel, and soft luster radiates throughout the surfaces. The strike is as sharp as can be expected, given the moderate die erosion that is perceptible on each side. An attractive example of this challenging issue, one overshadowed by the even more-difficult 1918-S. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 75 in 65 (5 in 65+), 32 finer (5/19).

Ex: Orlando Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3972.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RH, PCGS# 3938

3219 No lot

3220 1918-S MS64 PCGS. The centers and the bison's head are characteristically soft. However, this Choice Uncirculated nickel displays strong detail around the borders and boasts a technical grade 14 points higher than the average certified 1918-S. Frosty, brilliant surfaces are well-preserved. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RK, PCGS# 3940

1918-S Two Feathers Nickel, MS63

FS-401, Relatively Strong Strike



3221 1918-S Two Feathers, FS-401 MS63 PCGS. By 1918 the branches of the United States Mint had adopted an economy-measure policy of using coinage dies for longer periods of time and spacing them further apart to minimize the resulting erosion that would occur. This issue, like others that follow in the series, is typically found with incomplete detail. The dies also clashed frequently. This FS-401 variety lacks a feather behind the portrait — the result of lapping to remove those clash marks. Parallel striations from the draw bench appear at the central obverse. The date and lower braid are impressively defined, and the entire reverse is stronger than usual. Ice-blue color complements tan-gold surfaces. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the variety): 2 in 63, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RK, PCGS# 38447 Base PCGS# 3940

1919 Buffalo Nickel, MS64

Choice 'Two Feathers' Variety



3222 1919 Two Feathers, FS-401, MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 2015 Cherrypickers' reference identifies 27 different issues from 1913 to 1930 that are known with the popular Two Feathers feature. Cherrypickers' explains: "This variety is identical in cause and effect to the famous '3-Legged' nickels. Some examples are the 'true' Two Feathers varieties, which will show no trace of the feather; these are the most sought-after of the variety. Others show a small portion of the feather still remaining." This Choice Uncirculated Two Feathers is the 1919 CoinFacts FS-401 plate coin. Lustrous and razor-sharp, the coin displays attractive nickel-gray toning with faint gold highlights. A tiny remnant of the missing feather remains. CAC endorsement confirms the obvious eye appeal and high-quality surfaces. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RL, PCGS# 38448 Base PCGS# 3941

1919-D Nickel, MS65

Seldom Found Finer



- 3223 1919-D MS65 PCGS. The 1919-D is a strike-challenged issue, and while this piece has some soft spots on the bison's forehead, the tail, and the hair above the braid, it is nonetheless better-struck than many survivors. In addition, the glorious original luster and mellow orange-gold coloration with tinges of lilac more than compensate. A Registry Set prize for toning enthusiasts and those who desire an attractive Gem without stretching — and long searching — for the few finer. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 89 in 65 (4 in 65+), 20 finer (5/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 3151.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RM, PCGS# 3942

- 3224 1919-S MS64 PCGS. A good central strike softens a touch around the borders. This minimally abraded nickel-gray near-Gem shows accents of pale gold color and a few minor carbon flecks on each side. The 1919-S is elusive this nice and scarce any finer. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS reports 39 higher grading events (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RN, PCGS# 3943

- 3225 1920-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. Lilac and khaki-gold toning embrace this attractive branch mint Buffalo nickel. The reverse appears immaculate, and the obverse shows only a few minute ticks. Well-struck aside from the bison's hair. Encapsulated in a green label holder. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RR, PCGS# 3945

1920-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64

Rarely Encountered Finer



- 3226 1920-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Due to the use of heavily worn dies, the 1920-S nickel is rarely found sharp enough to qualify for a Gem grade assessment. High-end Choice representatives therefore, are popular among date collectors. This piece displays diagonal ribbons of amber and pale violet toning stretching across the surfaces, while the remainder of each side displays a light golden tint. Some of the usual softness is seen on the braid and the bison's shoulder, though the borders are strong. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS has certified 31 numerically finer representatives (5/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 3364.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 3946

1921-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64

Bold Strike, Semiky Issue



- 3227 1921-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The mintage was low — just over 1.5 million pieces — and as a result, the 1921-S displays a higher quality strike than many succeeding San Francisco issues. This is an exceptionally sharp and attractive example, with excellent obverse definition and a sharper reverse than normally seen. As usual, the bison's head is just a touch short of full details, but all else is crisp and bold. Gleaming mint luster radiates from all points throughout both sides. Engaging amber-gold accents add an extra helping of eye appeal to this CAC-endorsed nickel. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RU, PCGS# 3948

1921-S Nickel, MS64

FS-401, Two Feathers Variety



- 3228 1921-S Two Feathers, FS-401, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Teich Family Collection. Only the two primary feathers remain on this near-Gem 1921-S, with the innermost feather entirely missing from die lapping. The designer's initial remains below the date. This is a "true" Two Feathers example, with splendid reddish-gold and lilac toning illuminated by strong mint luster. A sharp strike exists on both sides, with the bison's head bold and plentiful eye appeal. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS lists just two finer examples of the 1921-S FS-401 Two Feathers variety (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RU, PCGS# 38452 Base PCGS# 3948

1923 Nickel, MS67
Brilliant Registry Coin



3229 1923 MS67 PCGS. The 1923 Buffalo nickel is conditionally scarce in MS67 despite a mintage of 35.7 million coins. Barely more than three dozen submissions have made this grade level at PCGS and NGC combined, with none graded higher. Brilliant, softly lustrous surfaces show flow lines in the fields and other evidence of die erosion, but there are no abrasions to report. Slightly soft on the braid and bison's head with strong detail elsewhere. Population: 25 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22RV, PCGS# 3949

1923-S Buffalo Nickel, Sharp MS65
Vibrant Mint Luster



3230 1923-S MS65 PCGS. A gorgeous Gem representing the scarce S-Mint date, this piece exhibits strong satin luster shining through brilliant gold toning. The obverse strike is razor-sharp, while the reverse is almost equally crisp. The 1923-S is less-rare at the Gem level than some other issues, but it is nearly impossible to find any finer. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 68 in 65 (9 in 65+), 3 finer (5/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1556.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RW, PCGS# 3950

1924-D Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Important Condition Rarity



3231 1924-D MS65 PCGS. The 1924-D is seen occasionally in MS65, but rarely finer. PCGS has only certified 10 higher grade pieces (7/19). The frosty and fully lustrous light gray surfaces have slight golden tendencies, with scattered spots visible through a glass. The strike is weak on the high points of the reverse. NGC ID# 22RY, PCGS# 3952

1924-D Nickel, Eye-Appealing Gem
Rarely Encountered in Better Condition



3232 1924-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. This strike-challenged Denver issue is scarce in MS65 despite a mintage of 5.2 million coins. Anything finer is rare, with 10 Premium Gem submissions at PCGS and one at NGC (5/19). The usual softness is present on this piece, but satiny luster, delicate toning, and clean surfaces are much better than the average survivor, rivaling the finest examples available. An eye-appealing, CAC-approved Gem with rose, gold, and blue accents. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RY, PCGS# 3952

1924-S Nickel, MS64
Far Above Average for the Issue



3233 1924-S MS64 PCGS. This 1924-S nickel is typical in the sense that it was incompletely struck from heavily eroded dies, showing a notable lack of detail on the bison. However, the average certified grade for the 1924-S falls shy VF30; this lustrous Choice Uncirculated piece is a full 34 points higher and among the finest collectible examples. Dominant golden-gray patina include hints of powder-blue. A mark on the braid and a couple of ticks on the bison's midsection are the only ones of note. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22RZ, PCGS# 3953

1925 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
None Certified Finer



3234 1925 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Only three dozen Superb Gem 1925 nickels have earned the MS67 grade at PCGS and NGC, and neither service has examined a numerically finer submission (7/19). This beauty has amazing ice-blue luster with tinges of gold. The strike is excellent with virtually full reverse details. Population: 27 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954

1925-D Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Sharply Detailed and Attractively Toned



3235 1925-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Teich Family Collection. The 1925-D Buffalo nickel is a better date in the series, especially in high grade. Sharply detailed Gems, like the present coin, are prized by collectors, as most examples seen are lightly struck. This impressive specimen displays vibrant mint luster, under attractive shades of ice-blue, lavender, and pale gold toning. The eye appeal is terrific. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3484.
From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22S3, PCGS# 3955

1925-S Nickel, MS64+
Exceptionally Clean



3236 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. Incomplete definition — the result of a soft strike from eroded dies — is likely the only thing standing in the way of a higher grade for this MS64+ offering. Softly lustrous surfaces are virtually unabraded with glowing peach-orange and rose patina. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Probably not more than a few dozen 1925-S nickels exist in higher grades, including 35 submissions at PCGS (5/19).
From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22S4, PCGS# 3956

1925-S FS-401 Nickel, MS64
Two Feathers Variant



3237 1925-S Two Feathers, FS-401 MS64 PCGS. CAC. The Two Feathers variety is appropriately named as the usual small third feather located behind the top of the neck is absent on this obverse, having been lapped away during resurfacing. This lovely piece has bright luster and a sharp strike with attractive gold toning. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population for the variety: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3355.
From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22S4, PCGS# 38455 Base PCGS# 3956

1926-D Nickel, Strong MS66
Outstanding Quality for the Issue



3238 1926-D MS66 PCGS. The 1926-D has the unenviable reputation of being the worst struck issue in the Buffalo nickel series. Well-defined Premium Gems that compare to the coin offered here are rarities in every sense of the word. Razor-sharp detail appears on each side with few exceptions. They include the highest point of the braid and the tops of STATES. Satiny surfaces yield gold and rose toning that makes this a must-have for any advanced collection. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 31 in 66 (5 in 66+), 2 finer (4/19).
From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22S6, PCGS# 3958

1926-S Buffalo Nickel, AU55
Low-Production, Low-Survival Rate



3239 1926-S AU55 PCGS. CAC. The 1926-S Buffalo nickel claims a low mintage of 970,000 pieces and the coin was overlooked at the time of issue, with few examples saved for numismatic purposes. This attractive Choice AU specimen shows a touch of wear on the well-detailed design elements, with traces of satiny mint luster and accents of light gold and ice-blue toning. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3488.
From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

1926-S Nickel, MS62
Far Above Average



3240 1926-S MS62 PCGS. The obverse of this 1926-S nickel is well-defined on the date and braid, but the reverse shows extensive softness throughout from heavily worn dies. In fact, much of the legends blend together. Each side remains brilliant, with golden elements on the reverse. Mint luster is satiny rather than frosted. The 1926-S is a lower-mintage semiky with an average certified grade below VF30. NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

1927-D Buffalo Nickel, MS65

Attractively Toned



3241 1927-D MS65 PCGS. Occasionally seen in MS65, the 1927-D Buffalo nickel is rare any finer. The Denver Mint had difficulty producing sharp strikes in 1927, as evidenced by surviving nickels, dimes, and quarters of this date. The Buffalo nickel is especially scarce with sharp centers. This Gem displays sharp border definition, even if the bison's shoulder is a trifle weak. Attractive pastel colors paint each side, satiny luster reveals no obvious signs of contact. PCGS has seen 11 finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 22S9, PCGS# 3961

1927-S Buffalo Nickel, MS64

Conditionally Scarce in Higher Grades



3242 1927-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Teich Family Collection. The 1927-S Buffalo nickel claims a mintage of 3.4 million pieces, a small total in the context of the series. The issue is a condition rarity in grades above the Choice level. This attractive MS64 specimen is well-detailed and brightly lustrous, with pleasing shades of champagne-gold toning blanketing the surfaces. PCGS has graded only 45 numerically finer examples (5/19). From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3492.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962

1928-D Nickel, MS66

Well-Struck and Highly Lustrous



3243 1928-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Readily available in lower grades, the 1928-D nickel suddenly becomes scarce in Premium Gem condition, and is virtually unknown finer. Glowing golden toning complements undisturbed, satiny luster on this eye-appealing example. Above-average definition is seen overall, with only slight softness detectable on the bison's shoulder and the top of the Indian's braid. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 66 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 19 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 3365; Houston Money Show Signature (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3298.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SC, PCGS# 3964

3244 1928-S MS65 PCGS. This frosty Gem is brilliant with specks of golden-orange color within UNITED. The obverse shows strong detail on the portrait with a crisp date and LIBERTY. Significant die erosion appears on the other side, where detail is much softer. Encapsulated in a green label holder. PCGS lists 18 higher grading events (6/19). From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SD, PCGS# 3965

**1928-S Nickel, Exceptional MS66
Rare So Fine**



3245 1928-S MS66 PCGS. A rarity in such high grade, this Premium Gem 1928-S Buffalo nickel will appeal to Registry Set collectors. Just four numerically finer coins are listed at PCGS and NGC combined, and only about two dozen pieces are reported even in this grade. Luster is satiny and luminous, cast in delicate iridescence. Little evidence of die erosion is present, and the design sharpness is above average. It is truly rare to find an S-mint Buffalo nickel from this period in such high grade, struck from dies without heavy flowlines. Population: 16 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22SD, PCGS# 3965

**1929-S Nickel, MS65
FS-401, Two Feathers**



3246 1929-S Two Feathers, FS-401, MS65 PCGS. This Two Feathers variety is omitted from the sixth edition of the *Cherrypickers' Guide*, but it remains popular with series specialists. Lapping to remove clash marks inadvertently effaced the feather immediately behind the Indian's neck, as on similar Buffalo nickel variants. A touch of softness occurs on the obverse high points, while the reverse is better-struck, especially on the bison's shoulder. Brilliant and softly frosted. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the FS-401 variety): 2 in 65, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. PCGS# 569443 Base PCGS# 3968

3247 1930 MS67 PCGS. Nearly 23 million nickels were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1930. This coin ranks among the finest examples from that production. Most design details are strongly defined. The date and reverse legends are a trifle soft. Brilliant, frosty surfaces display gold and sky-blue color. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 42 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SH, PCGS# 3969

**1934 Buffalo Nickel, Brilliant MS67
Unknown in Higher Grades**



3248 1934 MS67 PCGS. Of the 20.2 million Buffalo nickels manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1934, probably fewer than fifty distinct coins have made the MS67 grade level at PCGS and NGC combined. This Superb Gem is fully brilliant and sharply struck. A tick on the brow acts as a pedigree marker. Population: 42 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22SL, PCGS# 3972

1934 Buffalo Nickel, MS67

None Numerically Finer



- 3249 1934 MS67 PCGS.** The vast majority of certified 1934 nickels fall within the MS64-MS65 range, with MS66 coins being scarcer but still available. The situation is entirely different for Superb Gems, which prove much more challenging and typically reside only in advanced collections. This impeccable lilac and powder-blue example offers a bold strike and vibrant mint luster. A couple of ticks on the hair and above the eye preclude an even finer assessment. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 42 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SL, PCGS# 3972

1935 Nickel, MS67+
Only Two Finer Coins at PCGS



- 3250 1935 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The population of this readily available, late-date Philadelphia issue experiences a dramatic decline from MS67 to MS68, where survivors become virtually uncollectible. A Plus-designated Superb Gem bridges the gap between the obtainable and the unobtainable, and the CAC sticker affirms this coin's high-end status. Bright mint frost glows beneath the blue, rose, and peach-gold toning that makes this piece so appealing. Strike definition is razor-sharp. PCGS reports two finer coins (5/19), one of which we last offered in 2009, where it brought \$34,500. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SN, PCGS# 3974

- 3251 1935 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, AU55 PCGS.** Doubling is strongest on PLURIBUS UNUM, FIVE CENTS, and the bison's eye, horn, and mane. Fivaz and Stanton write: "This variety is extremely rare in any grade above Very Fine." This Choice AU example is partly lustrous with stone-gray color and good definition. A prize for the specialist. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the variety): 4 in 55, 7 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SN, PCGS# 38465 Base PCGS# 93974

1936 Nickel, CAC-Approved MS67+

Delicately Toned Registry Coin



- 3252 1936 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Beautiful pastel hues adorn satin surfaces on this high-end Superb Gem, complete with CAC endorsement. Only slight evidence of die erosion interrupts the smoothness of the fields, and the only mentionable strike weakness is seen on the bison's shoulder. PCGS lists just two finer representatives (7/19). NGC ID# 22SS, PCGS# 3977

1936 Doubled Die Obverse Nickel, MS66
Sole Finest FS-101 Example at PCGS



- 3253 1936 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS66 PCGS.** Evidence of die doubling is most prominent on the thick digits and letters of the date and LIBERTY. The *Cherrypickers' Guide* comments: "This is the strongest known Class VI doubled-die obverse for the series." The coin was struck from heavily eroded dies, as is often the case for the widely produced 1936 nickel. This Premium Gem displays crisp detail, glimmering luster, and excellent preservation. An important Registry coin for the die variety enthusiast. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the FS-101 variety): 1 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SS, PCGS# 38469 Base PCGS# 3977

- 3254 1936 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS65 PCGS.** The thickness of the reverse legends is the primary diagnostic for this Doubled Die Reverse variety. Both sides are well-struck with brilliant nickel-gray surfaces awash in softly frosted mint luster. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population (for the variety): 3 in 65, 6 finer (6/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SS, PCGS# 38470 Base PCGS# 3977

- 3255 1936-D MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This lovely Superb Gem is immaculately preserved and highly lustrous, with light toning and bold strike details. Faint doubling occurs on the 1 in the date. Nearly unimprovable quality for the issue. PCGS reports three numerically finer submissions. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. CAC: 30 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 577; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 3317.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 3978

1936-D Buffalo Nickel, XF40

3 1/2 Legs, FS-901



3256 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs, FS-901, XF40 PCGS. CAC. The 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs Buffalo nickel is a member of both the PCGS Buffalo Nickels with Major Varieties and Buffalo Nickels Complete Variety sets, worth five points in the first set and nine points in the second. The variety is becoming increasingly popular, and this pleasing XF example should delight many series collectors. The latest *Cherrypickers' Guide* estimates a surviving population of less than 40 specimens in all grades. This lightly circulated example shows attractive silver-gray surfaces with no mentionable distractions and lots of eye appeal. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population for the variety: 15 in 40, 14 finer. CAC: 5 in 40, 9 finer (5/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 3221.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22ST, PCGS# 38471 Base PCGS# 93978

1937-D Nickel, MS67+
Satiny With Gold and Blue Accents



3257 1937-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1937-D nickel becomes moderately scarce in MS67. A few dozen of those Superb Gems have been awarded a Plus designation, with even fewer boasting a CAC approval sticker. The population of higher-graded coins is paltry: four pieces at PCGS and three at NGC (5/19). Golden accents are most prominent behind the portrait and at the upper reverse, while powder-blue color appears elsewhere. Strongly struck with a hint of incompleteness over the braid and bison's shoulder. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SW, PCGS# 3981

3258 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS62 NGC. Few varieties are as well-known within this series or any other as the 1937-D Three-Legged nickel. Consequently, there is no shortage of demand for these coins across all grade levels. This MS62 is softly lustrous and lightly toned in pale gold and powder-blue hues. Strike detail is typical.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS64

FS-901, Famous 20th Century Variety



3259 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS64 PCGS. The top of STATES and the bison's shoulder are the only areas where softness occurs on this otherwise crisp near-Gem example of the ever-popular 1937-D Three-Legged nickel. Brilliant satin surfaces exhibit the always-present evidence of die erosion, one of the tell-tale diagnostics of a genuine FS-901 example. Ticks are minimal. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS64
FS-901, CAC Approval



3260 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS64 PCGS. CAC. The strike is impressively sharp on this near-Gem Three-Legged nickel. Although the coin is struck from severely worn die as always, only the top of STATES shows signs of softness. The bison's front-right leg is lapped away and a series of raised lumps descends from the flank, confirming the popular FS-901 attribution. Lightly toned in golden patina and scarce any finer. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

1937-S Nickel, Wildly Toned MS67+
Fantastic Registry-Worthy Example



3261 1937-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This plentiful issue remains readily collectible through MS67, although only nine Superb Gems at PCGS have been awarded a Plus designation. Two MS68 examples are graded higher (4/19). Each side is wildly and attractively toned, with rose, blue, and violet centers that blend with orange and yellow hues at the rims. Fully struck. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22SY, PCGS# 3983

3262 1938-D/D MS67+ PCGS. The mintmark is clearly repunched right of the initial impression. Spectacular shades of powder-blue, peach-orange, rose, and mint-green deliver outstanding eye appeal to match the unsurpassed technical quality of this final-year Superb Gem Buffalo nickel. Among the 23 finest finest 1938-D/D nickels at PCGS (6/19). From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22T2, PCGS# 93984 Base PCGS# 3984

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

3263 1913 Type One PR64 PCGS. This issue is always popular given its single-year status and mintage of 1,520 proofs. Amber-gold color adorns most of this near-Gem, leaving a few areas of brilliance on each side. Nicely textured surfaces display minimal, undistracting evidence of contact. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

3264 1913 Type Two PR65 PCGS. CAC. The broad, squared-off borders and fully struck devices confirm the proof origin of this Gem first-year nickel. Satiny, mattelike surfaces exhibit hints of golden color but remain largely stone-gray. From a mintage of 1,514 pieces. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

3265 1913 Type Two PR66 NGC. James Earl Fraser's intended design elevated the denomination FIVE CENTS on the mound beneath the bison, subjecting it to early wear. The Type Two Buffalo nickel recessed the denomination and also smoothed out some of Fraser's texturing of the fields. This Premium Gem matte proof example of the Type Two 1913 issue is fully struck, untoned, and exceptionally well-preserved. NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

1914 Nickel, PR67 Golden Toning, CAC Approval



3266 1914 PR67 PCGS. CAC. This gold-toned Superb Gem proof was one of 1,275 pieces struck in 1914. Examples are scarce at this level and rarely seen finer, with only 15 PR68 submissions at PCGS (6/19). Those coins regularly achieve five-figure prices when offered, putting them out of reach for most collectors. Each side features unsurprisingly sharp definition and nearly pristine surfaces. Eye appeal is tremendous. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

3267 1915 PR66 PCGS. CAC. This high-grade proof type coin features a predictably needle-sharp strike and finely textured fields. Satiny, unmarked surfaces exhibit pale, iridescent olive-green and straw-gold toning. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 3638, where it realized \$2,350.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278U, PCGS# 3992

1916 Buffalo Nickel, PR65 Scarce, Final Year of Matte Proofs



3268 1916 PR65 PCGS. With a mintage of only 600 pieces, the 1916 is the rarest matte proof Buffalo nickel overall. This Gem example offers a full representation of James Earle Fraser's popular design in the bold relief provided only by a sharp proof striking. Iridescent olive-gold patina blankets both sides and the surfaces are free of detracting contact marks. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 3639.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

3269 1936 Type One — Satin Finish PR67 PCGS. CAC. Prized by collectors today, Satin Finish proofs were not as popular with collectors in 1936, who preferred the more familiar, brilliant finish style. This spectacular Superb Gem is sharply detailed, with vibrant luster and lovely ice-blue and champagne-gold toning. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 3214; Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3296.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278X, PCGS# 3994

1936 Type Two Nickel, PR67 Brilliant Finish



3270 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR67 PCGS. Brilliant Finish (Type Two) proof nickels struck during the latter part of the year were more popular with contemporary collectors than the earlier Satin Finish proofs they replaced. However, these pieces are slightly scarcer in high grades. This flashy Superb Gem proof with faint blue and gold accents enjoys mirrored, contact-free surfaces. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS reports 13 finer submissions (5/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

3271 1937 PR67 PCGS. CAC. The 1937 Buffalo nickel is generally available in both proof and circulation-strike formats across most grade levels. The Mint manufactured 5,769 proofs, and the issue only becomes scarce in PR68. This is a brilliant, high-end example fully struck from slightly rotated dies. Encapsulated in a green label holder. PCGS reports 48 finer submissions (6/19). From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties.

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

3272 1937 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. This Plus-graded Superb Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually pristine surfaces include deeply reflective fields, under delicate shades of ice-blue and lime-green toning. PCGS has graded 48 finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

1939-D Nickel, MS67+ Full Steps
Reverse of 1938
Important Registry Offering



- 3273 1939-D Reverse of 1938 MS67+ Full Steps PCGS. The steps of Monticello are indistinct on the Reverse of 1938, even while they are well-struck on this Full Steps example. Satiny luster yields olive-gold border toning with tinges of peach-orange. The centers are lilac-gray. Eye appeal is spectacular, encouraged by an early die state that shows crisp details and smooth luster. NGC ID# 22T9, PCGS# 84005

1945-D Jefferson Nickel, MS68 Full Steps
Final War Nickel Issue



- 3274 1945-D MS68 Full Steps PCGS. The special composition for the wartime Jefferson nickels was introduced in 1942, and continued through 1945, with examples struck at all three Mints. This piece represents the final year of the composition, and features an incredible strike. Five-and-a-half steps are evident leading up to the porch of Monticello. The surfaces are highly lustrous with incredible mint frost. Both sides are essentially flawless with light gold toning on the lower obverse and upper reverse, gradually giving way to brilliant silver luster. Population: 4 in 68 Full Steps, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22TY, PCGS# 84026

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL

1939 Nickel, Toned PR68
Reverse of 1938



- 3275 1939 Reverse of 1938 PR68 PCGS. CAC. There is some slight merging of the steps on the 1938 Reverse, but mostly they are expectedly crisp for a proof impression. Peach-orange, blue, and lavender toning accounts, in part, for the green CAC approval sticker. So does the outstanding surface quality. Population: 17 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 279X, PCGS# 4176

EARLY HALF DIMES

1794 V-4, LM-4 Half Dime, VF35
Advanced Die State



- 3276 1794 V-4, LM-4, R.4, VF35 NGC. A well-defined and problem-free steel-gray Choice VF representative of the two-year Flowing Hair type. A good value relative to the high cost of 1794 dollars and half dollars. A late die state with biplanar cracks across the portrait, left wing, and upper right wreath. Likely among the final delivery of 1794-dated half dimes.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 3685. NGC ID# 22ZT, PCGS# 38584 Base PCGS# 4250

1795 Half Dime, XF45
Scarce V-1, LM-1 Die Pairing



3277 1795 V-1, LM-1, R.6, XF45 NGC. Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. Reiver state a. A rare die pairing identified by the wide space between the Y in LIBERTY and star 9. The 95 in the date is lightly recut at the peak, not noted in the Logan-McCloskey reference. An early die state without the die crack to Liberty's forehead, although moderate Mint-made clash marks are noted on both sides. The glossy surfaces retain considerable shimmering brightness. Sharply struck throughout and a very difficult die marriage to find. Examination with a loupe will note moderate handling marks and a few trivial scratches on Liberty's face and neck.
Ex: ANA National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/1998), lot 5075; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 21917. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38585 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Half Dime, MS61
Scarce V-2, LM-3 Marriage



3278 1795 V-2, LM-3, R.5, MS61 NGC. A lovely ice-blue and chestnut-gold representative. This better Valentine variety is distinguished by a lengthy obverse radial crack at 12:30 and a cluster of slender die lines between the ES in STATES. Minor adjustment marks (as struck) are relegated to the left obverse margin. The strike is good despite some softness of impression near the eagle's left (facing) wingtip.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 291; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 3689. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38587 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Half Dime, XF45
Rare V-9, LM-5 Die Pairing



3279 1795 V-9, LM-5, R.6, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Of the 10 1795 half dime die marriages, LM-8, -9, and -10 are the most frequently seen. The earlier seven varieties are rare to very rare in all grades. LM-5, here represented, has long been recognized as an absolute rarity. A piece described as Uncirculated realized \$5,775 in lot 525 of Auction '88 (Akers, 7/1988), a strong price for the period. This Choice XF example is boldly detailed, lacking any excessive wear. Both sides are heavily clashed with a couple of radial cracks around the reverse periphery, although the strike is even and the borders are well brought up. Olive-gray patina yields deeper greenish and lilac undertones.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2015), lot 3121. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38589 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Flowing Hair Half Dime, VF30
Rare V-7, LM-6 Variety



3280 1795 V-7, LM-6, R.6, VF30 PCGS. This rare variety features a die crack through the stars from 3:30 to 6 o'clock, and there are no inner or outer berries below the U in UNITED. Appealing shades of olive and golden-gray patina cover smooth surfaces that show moderate friction from circulation. Design detail remains impressive on the portrait. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38590 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Half Dime, Toned XF45
Scarce V-8, LM-7 Variety



3281 1795 V-8, LM-7, R.6, XF45 NGC. The obverse die was only used to strike this rare variety, since a bisecting die crack formed early from the left side of the T in LIBERTY, down through Liberty's hair and to the rim through the lowest curl. Most, if not all specimens show this crack. If an early, unbroken die state exists, it is extremely elusive. Some examples, including the present one, show adjustment marks, although here they are light and noticeable only with a loupe. The reverse die remained unbroken through its first two marriages to create the V-7, LM-6 and this variety, then the common V-5, LM-8 where the reverse die finally cracked and was replaced. Remarkably, every single 1795 half dime obverse die is known with severe die cracks, and most of the reverses too: the dies were worked until they fell apart with die cracks or cuds. This example shows pleasing russet and aqua toning on the obverse, with deep silver-gray reverse toning.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 1623. PCGS# 38591
Base PCGS# 4251

1796 Half Dime, Sharp XF40
LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1



3282 1796 LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Both the top and bottom curves of the B in LIBERTY are incomplete, and LI is distant from the B to quickly identify the LM-1 LIKERTY variety. Although the die marriage is scarce, it is not nearly as rare as the other 1796 variety, the LM-2 overdate. The total reported mintage for 1796 half dimes was just 10,230 pieces. This slate-gray example displays pleasing blue overtones and finely granular surfaces. All of the motifs are sharply defined for the XF grade, with no large marks and full rims. Population: 10 in 40, 52 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22ZX, PCGS# 38596 Base PCGS# 4254

1797 V-2, LM-1 Half Dime, MS62
15 Stars Obverse



3283 1797 15 Stars, V-2, LM-1, R.3, MS62 NGC. Most specialists consider the 15 Stars coins the first 1797 half dimes minted from an obverse die that was actually created the previous year, prior to the entry of Tennessee to the U.S. in June 1796. Next were the 16 Stars coins from an obverse that was most likely engraved in 1797, and finally the 13 Stars were coined last. This pleasing MS62 half dime is typically soft in the centers with heavy clash marks. Negligible adjustment marks are noted at the top of the obverse. Satiny, mainly brilliant surfaces are lustrous and exhibit peripheral gold and blue toning. Census: 8 in 62, 15 finer (6/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 3271. NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38597 Base PCGS# 4258

1803 Large 8 Half Dime, AU58
V-1, LM-2, Excellent Type Coin



3284 1803 Large 8, V-1, LM-2, R.4, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Rare in Mint State and nearly as challenging in high About Uncirculated conditions, the 1803 LM-2 variety features a Large 8 obverse (shared with LM-3), and a reverse die shared with LM-1. This example may have seen minimal circulation until being set aside and well-preserved for more than two centuries, although actual wear is slight. Attractive, bluish-gray patina blankets both sides, with glimpses of golden luster in small, isolated areas.

The strike is characteristically weak at the eagle's breast, head, and a few of the central field stars, although the remaining reverse devices are sharp. A few minor rim nicks and some short abrasions on the portrait are the only obverse marks of note. Liberty's hair tresses are sharp, while the left-side stars are mostly flat. Eye appeal is strong, and this coin earned CAC endorsement. Population (Both Large 8 varieties combined): 7 in 58 (1 in 58+), 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2329, PCGS# 38608 Base PCGS# 4269

BUST HALF DIME

1833 Half Dime, Colorful MS67
V-4, LM-3.3, High-End Type Coin



3285 1833 V-4, LM-3.3, R.2, MS67 PCGS. A die crack extends inward through the E in UNITED, and another connects the eagle's left (facing) wingtip to the rim. The top of the first S in STATES is filled. This Superb Gem is among the finest-certified 1833 Capped Bust half dimes. Radiant luster illuminates original two-sided toning. The margins have rich ocean-blue and translucent green color, ceding to gold and lilac interiors. The coin is beautifully preserved, and it is fully struck save for the left edge of the reverse shield. Population (all varieties included): 14 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 232F, PCGS# 38690 Base PCGS# 4280

SEATED HALF DIMES

3286 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65 NGC. An important No Stars type coin. Traces of light golden color accent frosted mint luster. Slight striking softness is seen on the AL in HALF, though the obverse is fully defined.

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3316. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311

3287 1839 No Drapery MS63 NGC. This No Drapery type coin from a mintage of 1 million pieces displays pinpoint strike definition. Violet, blue, and gold patina dominates, leaving Liberty and the right obverse mostly brilliant. Small marks and a few hairlines explain the grade. NGC ID# 232T, PCGS# 4319

1842-O Half Dime, Near-Gem FS-301, Repunched Date



3288 1842-O Repunched Date, FS-301, MS64 PCGS. The 8 and 2 are lightly repunched, evident beneath the upper loops. The 1842-O is a better date in all grades, and Mint State examples are rare. This gently coruscating and unabraded near-Gem displays butter-gold and lilac patina. Misaligned dies allows a sharp strike on the lower obverse, while Liberty's head and the bottom of the bow are softly brought up. Population: 6 in 64, 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 385A, PCGS# 145428 Base PCGS# 4331

1844 Half Dime, MS67
Outstanding Preservation



- 3289 1844 MS67 PCGS. CAC. A fully struck and brightly lustrous Superb Gem. The dappled apple-green and tan-gold surfaces are devoid of contact. The mintage of 430,000 pieces is low for a Philadelphia issue of the era. An unimprovable representative of the Stars, No Arrows subtype. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 0 finer (7/19).
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 740; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 3739. NGC ID# 2335, PCGS# 4333

1849 Seated Liberty Half Dime, MS66
Beautiful Original Toning



- 3290 1849 MS66 PCGS. CAC. A remarkably beautiful, original Premium Gem, fully deserving of its CAC green label. The frosted surfaces appear untouched and yield eye-appealing peach-gold, yellow, lilac, and sky-blue hues throughout the fields. The relief elements have dusky lilac-gray color. The 1849 half dime is rarely offered in this grade, and we would add that it is virtually unknown with this degree of eye appeal and originality in this grade. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 233D, PCGS# 4341

1853 Half Dime, Toned MS66
Beautiful No Arrows Coin



- 3291 1853 No Arrows MS66 PCGS. CAC. Beautiful blue and mint-green hues adorn this Premium Gem No Arrows half dime, yielding subtle gold and lavender tinges throughout. The coin is well-struck and exceptionally well-preserved, as recognized by CAC. No Arrows 1853 half dimes are rarely seen this fine. Only 135,000 pieces were struck. Population: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 233M, PCGS# 4351

1854-O Arrows Half Dime, MS65
Lightly Toned Type Coin



- 3292 1854-O Arrows MS65 PCGS. CAC. The short-lived Arrows type, struck only 1853, 1854, and 1855. This New Orleans coin is conditionally rare as a Gem. The devices are well-struck and each side is frosty. Original peach-gold, lilac, and pale mint-green hues adorn each side, complementing a lack of bothersome abrasions. Population: 9 in 65, 4 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2343, PCGS# 4359

1857 Half Dime, Toned MS67
A Top-Certified Example at PCGS



- 3293 1857 MS67 PCGS. Golden-russet centers merge with cobalt-blue borders on each side, allowing vibrant mint luster to shine through the rich patina. The coin is unevenly struck, with strong detail on Liberty's head and the left-side stars but softness on the other stars and Liberty's foot. The corresponding areas on the reverse are similarly bold/incomplete. Population: 16 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 233S, PCGS# 4365

1861 Half Dime, MS66+
Array of Rainbow Hues



- 3294 1861 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Eye appeal is tremendous for this 1861 half dime. An array of rainbow hues colors each side, including blue, green, yellow, orange, violet, and rose, leaving only the central obverse mostly untoned. A sharp, frosty type coin from a mintage of 3.3 million pieces. Population: 24 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2349, PCGS# 4379

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1857 Half Dime, PR65

Rare in All Grades



- 3295** 1857 PR65 NGC. NGC lists only 29 submissions for the proof 1857 half dime, including likely duplication and cross-overs. This Gem example is essentially brilliant but with a light golden tint. The strike is sharp and eye appeal is good. Modest cameo contrast is apparent on each side. Under a loupe a few tiny strike-throughs are seen in the fields, but no contact marks are present. Census: 6 in 65, 9 finer; 0 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 3X58, PCGS# 4436

1872 Half Dime, PR66 Ultra Cameo

Just One or Two Coins Finer

Ex: Eliasberg



- 3296** 1872 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Eliasberg. This sharply struck brilliant proof features extraordinarily deep mirrors and frost-white devices for stunning, white-on-black cameo contrast. We are aware of just one numerically finer piece at either service (a PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS, the Simpson coin), although the NGC Census indicates a PR68★ Ultra Cameo piece that we have not traced. In any case, this Premium Gem Ultra Cameo example is the finest 1872 deep-mirrored proof we have ever offered, and it possesses the important Eliasberg pedigree. A few delicate lines on seemingly flawless, silver-mirrored fields are the only obstacle to an even finer grade. Census: 1 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2369, PCGS# 94455

EARLY DIMES

1796 Draped Bust Dime, AU50

First Year of Regular Production, JR-2



- 3297** 1796 JR-2, R.4, AU50 NGC. Dimes were struck for circulation for the first time in 1796 (the 1792 dimes were patterns), with a reported mintage of 22,135 pieces. Seven different die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the scarce JR-2 variety, with the numerals 7 and 9 in the date spaced close together, and a berry under the first S in STATES. The surviving population probably numbers between 76-200 examples in all grades.

This lightly circulated AU representative retains much original detail and mint luster. The surfaces are toned in attractive shades of dusky lavender-gold and steel-blue. The overall appearance is pleasing, and the issue's historical significance makes this lot an opportunity that should not be missed.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 3124. NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38743 Base PCGS# 4461

- 3298** 1807 JR-1, R.2, VF30 NGC. JR-1 is the only die pair of the 1807 Draped Bust dime, despite a mintage of 165,000 pieces. The hardy reverse die was also used for quarter eagle production, since the two denominations shared the same, undenominated reverse design and were similar in diameter. This midgrade coin displays deep gold, russet, and olive-gray patina. The strike is slightly uneven as usual, leaving portions of the borders poorly defined. NGC ID# 236T, PCGS# 38770 Base PCGS# 4480

BUST DIMES

3299 1814 Large Date, JR-2, R.3, MS62 PCGS. A lengthy diagonal die line is evident from the left (facing) point of the shield into the field, identifying the popular JR-2 variety. This attractive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on the stars on the right. The lightly marked surfaces are blanketed in original shades of lavender-gray toning. NGC ID# 236W, PCGS# 38774 Base PCGS# 4488

3300 1814 STATESOF, JR-5, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Ex: Gorman. The engraver laid out the reverse legend with overly wide spacing throughout UNITED STATES, and was obliged to crowd OF AMERI to fit in the remainder of the legend. An evenly circulated steel-gray and forest-green example with a few thin marks on both sides. NGC ID# 236W, PCGS# 38777 Base PCGS# 4490

3301 1821 Large Date, JR-1, R.2, MS63 PCGS. Star 13 is high and distant from the curl and the branch stem is distant from the C in the denomination, identifying the JR-1 variety. This well-detailed Select specimen shows a touch of softness on the eagle's claws and the lightly marked surfaces show highlights of pink and jade toning, with some microscopic amber alloy spots on the reverse. Traces of prooflike reflectivity shine through the patina. NGC ID# 236Y, PCGS# 38791 Base PCGS# 4496

3302 1821 Large Date, JR-5, R.3, MS62 PCGS. The numerals in the date are large and Star 3 is repunched, identifying the JR-5 variety. This attractive MS62 example displays sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with some softness noted on the eagle's claws. The lightly marked surfaces are attractively toned in shades of lavender and golden-tan. The tab from a prior NGC certification accompanies the lot. NGC ID# 236Y, PCGS# 38795 Base PCGS# 4496

1827 Dime, JR-3, Richly Toned MS64



3303 1827 Pointed Top 1, JR-3, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Impressive peach-red toning dominates, although gunmetal-blue and gold are also present. Slightly soft on the eagle's claws and the forehead curls, although all stars are sharply impressed. Population (all varieties): 64 in 64 (5 in 64+), 15 finer (7/19).

Ex: Alison Park Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2004), lot 296; Los Angeles U.S. Coin Auction (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 444; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3074. NGC ID# 2375, PCGS# 38813 Base PCGS# 4504

1827 JR-3 Dime, MS64
Excellent Type Candidate



3304 1827 Pointed Top 1, JR-3, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Pale gold and blue-green toning appear on the lustrous, ivory surfaces of this Choice Mint State Capped Bust dime. This is an excellent candidate for a type collection. Population for all 1827 varieties: 67 in 64 (7 in 64+), 21 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2375, PCGS# 38813 Base PCGS# 4504

1827 Capped Bust Dime, MS65

Pointed Top 1, JR-4 Variety



3305 1827 Pointed Top 1, JR-4, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Star 7 points to the top of the headband and the space between two dentils, and there is a doubled dentil above U in UNITED, identifying the JR-4 variety. The 1827 Capped Bust dime claims a substantial mintage of 1.2 million pieces, with 13 die varieties known for the date. The JR-4 variety is both popular and available in lower grades, but the issue is rare at the MS65 grade level.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of the usual softness on the eagle's feathers and the stars on the right. The well-preserved surfaces exhibit highlights of cerulean-blue and sea-green toning, with much prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Population (for the variety): 1 in 65, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2375, PCGS# 38814 Base PCGS# 4504

**1829 Capped Bust Dime, MS64
Small 10C, JR-6 Variety**



3306 1829 Small 10C, JR-6, R.3, MS64 PCGS. There is a doubled dental between stars 3 and 4, and the scroll ends under the left side of the right upright of M, identifying the JR-6 variety. The JR-6 is a scarce variety. This sharply detailed Choice example displays lightly marked, lustrous surfaces, with highlights of magenta and sea-green toning. Some prooflike reflectivity is evident in the fields. PCGS# 38830 Base PCGS# 4511

3307 1832 JR-2, R.2, MS63 PCGS. CAC. The second T in STATES is slightly right if the I in PLURIBUS and star 1 is placed high, pointing to the bust tip, identifying the JR-2 variety. This impressive Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and the lustrous, lightly marked surfaces are blanketed in shades of lavender and sea-green toning. NGC ID# 4FAE, PCGS# 38856 Base PCGS# 4521

3308 1833 JR-4, R.1, MS64 PCGS. The 3 in the date is mostly under the curl and the second T in STATES is over the I in PLURIBUS, identifying the popular JR-4 variety. This sharply detailed Choice specimen displays well-preserved, lustrous surfaces, under shades of lavender-gray and sea-green toning. NGC ID# 237D, PCGS# 38865 Base PCGS# 4522

**1833 Capped Bust Dime, MS66
Lightly Toned JR-4 Example**



3309 1833 JR-4, R.1, MS66 NGC. Star 8 is positioned high on the cap and the I in PLURIBUS is centered below the second T in STATES, identifying the JR-4 variety. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and a number of advanced die cracks on the reverse. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces show delicate highlights of lavender and pale jade toning. NGC ID# 237D, PCGS# 38865 Base PCGS# 4522

**1835 Capped Bust Dime, MS65
Popular JR-4 Variety**



3310 1835 JR-4, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. A low D in UNITED identifies the die pairing. This lustrous, sharply struck Gem displays a whisper of chestnut patina. The reverse is essentially immaculate, and only minor signs of contact are evident on the obverse. The base of the 3 in the date shows some recutting. Although JR-4 is not rare in circulated grades, Mint State examples are elusive and Gems are rare. Population (for the variety): 1 in 65, 0 finer (6/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 1032. NGC ID# 237F, PCGS# 38882 Base PCGS# 4527

**1835 Capped Bust Dime, MS64
JR-5 Type Coin**



3311 1835 JR-5, R.1, MS64 PCGS. The date is further left on JR-5 than on any of the other eight 1835 Capped Bust dime varieties. As a date, this issue is moderately plentiful in Mint State and ideal for type collections. While Gems are conditionally scarce, this Choice coin will appeal to a range of collectors. Strike sharpness is impressive and luster is satiny. A dusting of russet and olive-gold appears mainly around the borders, leaving the fields and devices with a bone-white hue. NGC ID# 237F, PCGS# 38883 Base PCGS# 4527

**1836 Capped Bust Dime, JR-2, MS65
Ex: Eliasberg**



3312 1836 JR-2, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. The 1836 Capped Bust dime boasts a large mintage of 1.1 million pieces, but the issue is more difficult to locate than the high production total would suggest. Three die varieties are known for the date. This well-detailed Gem represents the JR-2 variety, with the 0 in the denomination placed high. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are blanketed in shades of lavender, gray, sea-green, and amber toning. Population (for the variety): 1 in 65, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 237G, PCGS# 38889 Base PCGS# 4528

SEATED DIMES

1837 No Stars, Large Date Dime, MS65
Fortin-101b



- 3313 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101b, R.2, MS65 PCGS.** This Repunched Date variant shows pie-shaped die cracks and the usual 23 degree rotation of the reverse. The surfaces are softly frosted and lightly toned with just a hint of light, speckled golden-blue color. Strike details are complete throughout. For all No Stars, Large Date dimes, Population: 31 in 65 (2 in 65+), 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 237R, PCGS# 537636 Base PCGS# 4561

1838 Seated Liberty Dime, MS66
No Drapery, Large Stars



- 3314 1838 No Drapery, Large Stars, F-111, R.4, MS66 PCGS.** Attributed by a diagonal crack bisecting the obverse from star 7 through Liberty, exiting below the foot to the rim; repunching of star 13; and die scratches behind the ribbon knot and lower portion of the wreath. Lustrous silvery surfaces exhibit sharply struck design elements and are impeccably preserved. A beautifully frosted Premium Gem. Fortin-111 is known for its problem-free reverse die (other than the Mint-made die scratches), struck from an early die state and scarce thus. Population (all No Drapery, Large Stars varieties): 19 in 66, 3 finer (6/19). PCGS# 537657 Base PCGS# 4568

- 3315 1850 F-101, R.2, MS65 NGC.** The date placement, die lump on the right elbow, and line between the right ribbon and stem attribute the variety. This Gem 1850 dime is brilliant with strong detail on the head, stars, and legends. Only the foot, upper wreath leaves, and bow are soft. Census (all varieties): 9 in 65, 1 finer (6/19). PCGS# 537879 Base PCGS# 4593

1853-O Arrows Dime, MS63
Gold CAC, Rare This Fine



- 3316 1853-O Arrows, F-105, R.4, MS63 PCGS. Gold CAC.** This die pair shows considerable weakness on AMERICA and clashing within (DI)ME. Streaks of crimson, violet, and golden-orange toning cover much of each side. Significant portions of the upper right obverse and lower right reverse remain brightly untoned. Population (all varieties): 4 in 63, 4 finer. Gold CAC: 1 in 63, 0 finer (4/19). NGC ID# 2399, PCGS# 538005 Base PCGS# 4604

1868-S Dime, Toned MS64
Elusive This Fine



- 3317 1868-S F-101, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The San Francisco Mint struck 260,000 Seated Liberty dimes in 1868, although this issue circulated extensively. Minimal Uncirculated survivors are known. This near-Gem displays a sharp strike and satiny mint luster. Deep russet, olive, and amber-gold border toning surrounds silver-gray interiors, and no bothersome abrasions are seen. Population: 10 in 64, 4 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 239X, PCGS# 538237 Base PCGS# 4648

- 3318 1876-CC MS66 PCGS.** The 1876-CC Seated Liberty dime claims a substantial mintage of more than 8.2 million pieces, but few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of this well-detailed Premium Gem. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and attractive, under shades of lavender and golden-tan toning. Population: 22 in 66, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23AJ, PCGS# 4680

PROOF SEATED DIMES

**1837 No Stars Seated Dime, PR64
Toned Fortin-101 Proof Rarity**



3319 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101, R.7, PR64 NGC. This near-Gem proof fits the diagnostics of the proof die pair by Gerry Fortin: repunching on the base of the 7 in the date and a tiny die line protruding from the dentils above the first T in STATES. Walter Breen, in his 1989 *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, wrote that 30-plus 1837 proofs were struck on June 30, 1837, with "possibly 20 seen in all, some badly cleaned." NGC and PCGS have, to date, graded a total of 51 pieces from PR60 to PR67, an unknown number of which are obviously resubmissions.

Low-intensity cobalt-blue patina dominates the obverse of this near-Gem, which shows a splash of light purple in the center. The latter color covers most of the reverse, with cobalt-blue concentrating at the margins. The strike is uniformly sharp, befitting a proof impression, leaving no elements with even the slightest hint of weakness. A few minute obverse handling marks are all that keep this lovely example from full Gem classification. Census: 13 in 64, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23BN, PCGS# 538978 Base PCGS# 4718

3320 1875 PR66 Cameo NGC. F-101, R.3. Repunching on 1 and 5 in the date, and on the O in ONE confirm this proof die pair. Stark Cameo contrast persists amid rich cobalt-blue, violet, and golden patina that swathes much of each side. Flashy fields are essentially void of contact. Census: 14 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66★), 6 finer in this category (6/19). NGC ID# 23CY, PCGS# 84772

3321 1875 PR66 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.3. The O is ONE is boldly repunched at the upper left. Cameo contrast is uninhibited by the rich medley of blue, gold, and magenta tones that cover each side of this Premium Gem dime. Terrific eye appeal. Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer in this category (7/19). NGC ID# 23CY, PCGS# 84772

3322 1879 PR67 NGC. Lovely mint-gold, sea-green, blue, and lavender hues appear on each side of this Superb Gem proof. The strike is bold, but the rock base is weakened by die polishing. On the reverse, strike doubling is seen on the right-side wreath and on ONE. Elusive in this lofty grade. Census: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23D4, PCGS# 4776

3323 1886 PR67 PCGS. Rich blue and lavender accompany areas of silver brilliance on the obverse of this lovely Superb Gem proof, with full toning on the reverse. Although not designated, this piece has strong contrast. Population: 12 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23DB, PCGS# 4783

**1890 Dime, Untoned PR67 ★ Cameo
Frosty Motifs, Reflective Fields**



3324 1890 PR67 ★ Cameo NGC. F-102, R.4. This untoned Superb Gem Seated dime enjoys thick frosting on the legends and motifs. The reflective fields are devoid of contact. Perfect aside from a trace of a print near the O in ONE. Just 590 proofs were produced. Census: 4 in 67 Cameo (2 in 67★), 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23DF, PCGS# 84787

BARBER DIMES

**1904-S Dime, MS64
Low-Mintage Semikey**



3325 1904-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 800,000-coin mintage ensures the semikey status of the 1904-S Barber dime, one of the few issues in the series with a production below 1 million pieces. Dusky lavender-gray overtones grace the frosted surfaces, with considerable brilliance beneath the patina. Well-struck with softness at UNITED and on the corresponding part of the reverse. The corn kernels are clear. Population: 14 in 64, 18 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23ES, PCGS# 4834

1905 Barber Dime, MS67
Attractive Old-Time Toning



3326 1905 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A beautiful Condition Census example of this Philadelphia issue. Satiny luster glistens across pristine surfaces and sharp devices. Old-time amber, mint-green, russet, and lilac toning dusts each side, adding to the eye appeal. PCGS and NGC combined report only five 1905 Barber dimes in this grade and none finer. An important opportunity for the Registry Set collector. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 4835

3327 1914 MS67 PCGS. Total brilliance, a complete strike, and shining mint frost are the three hallmarks of this wonderful, top-graded 1914 Barber dime. Mentionable flaws are absent from both sides. The Philadelphia Mint coined more than 17.3 million dimes in 1914. This is one of seven MS67 submissions at PCGS. A single coin is graded at that level at NGC, and none are known finer (4/19).
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 23FT, PCGS# 4865

MERCURY DIMES

3328 1916-D — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. This sought-after, first-year key shows VF sharpness on the design elements, with much interior detail still intact. The lightly abraded surfaces exhibit low-intensity shades of lavender and pale jade toning. From a series-low mintage of 264,000 pieces.

1916-D Mercury Dime, Unc Details
Sharp Horizontal Fasces Bands



3329 1916-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. NGC denies this unworn 1916-D Mercury dime a numeric grade due to a light cleaning that has left the surfaces with a slight satiny appearance, although the Details designation fails to recognize the sharp strike. Study of the reverse confirms Full Bands on the fasces, and the borders are also sharp. Light golden toning graces each side. NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

1926-S Dime, MS63 Full Bands
Scarce Mercury Dime Issue



3330 1926-S MS63 Full Bands PCGS. The 1926-S is recognized as one of the scarce issues in the Mercury dime series from a mintage of just over 1.5 million coins, the fifth lowest production issue. Splashes of gold toning appear near the peripheries on this Select Mint State coin that has brilliant silver luster and sharp design motifs. NGC ID# 5LX7, PCGS# 4959

1929-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands
Tied for Finest at Both Services



3331 1929-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Frosty mint luster washes over brilliant surfaces with subtle golden elements confirming the originality of each side. The central reverse bands are fully split and detail on Liberty's portrait is equally strong. Outstanding preservation. Population: 61 in 67 (7 in 67+) Full Bands, 0 finer. CAC: 29 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23J4, PCGS# 4977

3332 1934-D MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. Areas of crimson, russet, violet, and blue toning at the upper obverse and lower reverse adorn otherwise brilliant, satiny surfaces devoid of overt contact. The centers are fully struck, and the peripheral elements are mostly sharp except for softness on the 4 in the date and the Y in LIBERTY. Population: 60 in 67 (9 in 67+) Full Bands, 0 finer (4/19).
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 23JB, PCGS# 4991

3333 1939 MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Frosty mint luster and original brilliance dominate this gorgeous Superb Gem dime. Each side shows addition glints of pale sky-blue and golden patina that enhance the visual appeal. Razor-sharp at the centers and seemingly flawless. PCGS reports 15 finer grading events (7/19). NGC ID# 23JR, PCGS# 5017

**1939-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands
Vibrant Mint Luster**



3334 1939-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with fully separated bands on the fasces. Impeccably preserved, brilliant surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 59 in 67 (7 in 67+) Full Bands, 1 finer. CAC: 22 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23JT, PCGS# 5021

**1939-S Dime, MS67+ Full Bands
Among the Finest CAC Coins**



3335 1939-S MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. A sharp coin, struck from an early state of the dies. Faint striations in the fields are from the initial die polishing, and satiny luster is yet apparent. Central details are sharp, although the outer edges of the border legends fade slightly near the rims. The 1939-S Mercury dime is seldom offered this fine, and higher-grade pieces are virtually uncollectible. Population: 59 in 67 (7 in 67+) Full Bands, 1 finer. CAC: 22 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23JT, PCGS# 5021

ROOSEVELT DIMES

**1954-D Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Tied for Finest Known**



3336 1954-D MS68 Full Bands NGC. This piece is tied for the finest Full Bands/Torch 1954-D Roosevelt dime at both services. The strike is full, and both sides offer vibrant, frosty mint luster. Lovely gold and emerald-green obverse toning complements blushes of amber-gold and green on the reverse. Eye appeal is excellent. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 4746. NGC ID# 23LC, PCGS# 85107

3337 1964-D MS68 PCGS. A magnificent MS68 specimen from the last year of the 90% silver composition, with well-detailed design elements that show just a trace of blending on the bands of the torch. The impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces display vivid highlights of magenta and emerald-green toning. Population: 2 in 68, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23M3, PCGS# 5129

PROOF ROOSEVELT DIME

**1954 Dime, PR68 Ultra Cameo
A Tied-Finest-Known Registry Coin**



3338 1954 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. To the uninitiated in the Roosevelt dime series, this coin may appear to be simply a high-grade silver proof. But with the Ultra Cameo designation and the optimal silver-on-black contrasted appearance over unmarked surfaces, this is a true condition rarity and one of the finest-known for the issue. It boasts an impeccable strike and surface preservation. NGC has seen only six coins in all Ultra Cameo grades. Census: 3 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 3Z6P, PCGS# 95229

TWENTY CENT PIECES

3339 1875-CC MS63 NGC. BF-2, R.1. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The 1875-CC twenty cent, along with the 1876-CC, is among the 12,359 pieces ordered melted March 19, 1877. Deep golden-brown, steel-blue, and lavender toning bathe the lustrous surfaces of this Select coin. The design elements are well-struck save for the usual softness on the upper wings.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33163, where it sold for \$4,406.25. NGC ID# 23R6, PCGS# 5297

**1876 Twenty Cent, Frosted MS65
Only 14,750 Coins Minted**



3340 1876 MS65 NGC. BF-2, R.2. A diagonal line in the gown above the 6 and faint doubling on parts of the reverse legend identify this die pair, which was used to strike as much as 80% of the 14,750 P-mint twenty cent pieces for this year. This frosty, silver Gem shows pale blushes of thin golden color and a needle-sharp impression without mentionable softness. Expectedly clean and attractive with a single luster disturbance below star 1 that poses no distraction. NGC ID# 23R8, PCGS# 5299

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

3341 1876 PR62 PCGS. Wispy blue toning appears on the brilliant silver surfaces of this proof twenty-cent piece that features a bold strike. Faint hairlines and contact marks are consistent with the grade. NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 5304

1876 Twenty Cent Piece, PR64 Cameo
Elusive Contrasted Proof



3342 1876 PR64 Cameo PCGS. A small percentage of twenty cent pieces have contrast, less than 20% per the PCGS population data. This Choice Cameo proof exhibits brilliant silver surfaces with nicely mirrored fields and lustrous devices. Brilliant peripheral gold toning appears on the obverse, with peripheral lilac on the reverse. Population: 33 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 24 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 85304

1878 Twenty Cent, PR62
Delicately Toned Proof Type Coin



3343 1878 PR62 PCGS. BF-1, R.3. An especially pleasing example for the grade, showing mirrored fields with delicate golden toning in them. The devices are sharp and satiny, and neither side shows the obvious cleaning that is often associated with lower-grade proof twenty cent pieces. This coin has some faint hairlines in the fields, but these are not bothersome. Noticeable cameo contrast is evident on the reverse. NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 5306

1878 Twenty Cent Piece, PR64
Final Proof-Only Issue



3344 1878 PR64 PCGS. BF-1, R.3. The short-lived twenty cent denomination came to an end in 1878, with a final proof-only mintage of 600 pieces. This impressive Choice specimen offers sharply detailed design elements and reflective fields, under vivid shades of greenish-gold, lavender-gray, and violet toning. The well-preserved surfaces add to the attractive overall presentation. PCGS has graded 41 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 5306

EARLY QUARTERS

1804 B-1 Quarter, Fine 12
Clashed and Cracked Obverse Die



3345 1804 B-1, R.3, Fine 12 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/2. This evenly circulated 1804 B-1 quarter dollar displays sharp rims on both sides and modest interior detail, which is sharper on the eagle than on the Liberty portrait. Lilac and champagne hues appear over the nickel-gray surfaces. The 1804 is a key date with a mintage of 6,738 coins. NGC ID# 23RB, PCGS# 38921 Base PCGS# 5312

3346 1805 B-2, R.2, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/2. The fields and motifs are cream-gray while the borders exhibit blended forest-green and plum-mauve. The strike shows softness near the centers. Minimally abraded aside from a few wispy abrasions above the eagle's head.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 3582. NGC ID# 23RC, PCGS# 38924 Base PCGS# 5313

3347 1806 B-2, R.2, VF35 ANACS. Tompkins Die State 1/4. The obverse is in a perfect state, while the reverse exhibits several prominent cracks. B-2 features the C in the denomination close to the branch stem and the upright of the E in STATES over the cloud break. Wispy lines and pleasing violet-gray patina appears over each side. The portrait maintains good detail despite extensive circulation. Certified in a small-sized holder. NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38928 Base PCGS# 5314

BUST QUARTERS

3348 1818 B-9, High R.5, VF20 PCGS. CAC. This is an earlier die state than the famous late stage where bold arrow die clashes show above Liberty's head. The surfaces of this midgrade circulated coin show gray-blue patina outlining the rose-gray devices, creating an attractive "circulated cameo" appearance. Minor scrapes and bumps are consistent with the grade but none in themselves overt. A hefty vertical die crack runs through the left upright of the N in UNITED. An attractive example of this rare variety. For the B-9, Population: 2 in 20, 3 finer.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 3318. NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 5322

3349 1818/5 B-3, R.3, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/2. No traces of the underdigit 5 remain on this middle die state example with clash marks before Liberty's throat. Both sides are attractively toned in melded shades of blue, violet, and gold, and they maintain glints of luster. Unevenly struck. NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 411648 Base PCGS# 5323

1818 B-8 Quarter, AU58
Richly Toned Capped Bust Type Coin



3350 1818 B-8, R.3, AU58 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2. The so-called "Extra Claw" variety, although what appears to be a fourth claw may be an extended branch stem. This sharp, near-Mint example is richly toned in cobalt-blue, olive-green, and reddish-brown shades that lighten to silver-gray at the centers. Mint luster remains beneath the patina, and brightens within the central recesses. A sharp strike attends most of the devices, while a loupe reveals die clashing on both sides. NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 38949 Base PCGS# 5322

3351 1819 Large 9, B-1, Low R.5, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die Stage 2/1. Nearly two centuries after its production this Choice VF quarter retains its original surfaces with olive patina in the fields and steel-gray hues over lightly worn devices. A few spots of gunmetal-blue toning are also noted. This very scarce variety becomes elusive in higher grades. Population: 9 in 35, 34 finer. CAC: 3 in 35, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23RK, PCGS# 38956 Base PCGS# 5326

3352 1819 Large 9, B-2, R.3, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 4/2. A late die state, this Large 9 example shows all of the die cracks that Steve Tompkins describes in his reference. It is a highly attractive light gray specimen with splashes of pale blue toning and traces of luster on both sides. Population: 11 in 45, 15 finer. CAC: 4 in 45, 1 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3391. NGC ID# 23RK, PCGS# 38957 Base PCGS# 5326

3353 1820 Large 0, B-2, R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. The Large 0 obverse is paired with a reverse showing (STA) T(ES) positioned right relative to the I in PLURIBUS, and lines from the leaf tip to the rim. This XF representative displays elegant gold, lavender, and sea-green patina that delivers excellent eye appeal. High-point merging is expected, and there are no major abrasions. NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38961 Base PCGS# 5329

3354 1821 B-2, High R.4, XF45 NGC. Iridescent plum-red, caramel-gold, and aquamarine toning encompasses this unmarked and moderately circulated quarter. A very scarcer variety, Browning-2 is similar to the more available B-1 but has a small 5 in 25 C. NGC ID# 23RM, PCGS# 38964 Base PCGS# 5331

1821 Capped Bust Quarter, MS64
B-4, Lustrous and Attractively Toned
Partially Prooflike Fields



3355 1821 B-4, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/2. Struck from a perfect obverse die, without die cracks or die clashing. A solitary reverse die crack runs radially through the upright of E in UNITED. This is a beautifully toned near-Gem, with reflective fields beneath a mantle of cobalt-blue and amber-gold patina. The strike is sharp except at Liberty's highest curl below the ribbon ends, while the eagle's talons and stars 5 to 8 show minor rounding. Semiprooflike fields are essentially free of any marks and abrasions. Population (all varieties combined): 9 in 64, 13 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23RM, PCGS# 38966 Base PCGS# 5331

3356 1824/2 B-1, R.3, VG8 ANACS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Only dies for the date. The design elements are complete in outline and the date and all lettering remain legible, except for some letters in UNUM. The smooth surfaces are blanketed in shades of magenta toning. NGC ID# 23RR, PCGS# 38972 Base PCGS# 5335

3357 1824/2 B-1, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. The only 1824-dated dies. Powder-blue, straw-gold, and pearl-gray toning embraces this rare date quarter. We note a minor reverse rim ding at 12 o'clock and a few faded marks between the wing and UNITED.
 Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 4870. NGC ID# 23RR, PCGS# 38972 Base PCGS# 5335

1824/2 B-1 Quarter, VF25
Scarce Capped Bust Issue
The Sole 1824-Dated Dies



3358 1824/2 B-1, R.3, VF25 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. A combination of moderate wear and stone-gray toning plus blue overtones obscures the overdate feature, although just the single variety is known for 1824-dated quarters. The Guide Book is quick to point out that the 168,000-piece mintage includes both 1824 and 1825-dated quarters, most of which carry the 1825 date. The Steve Tompkins early quarter reference pegs the 1824 mintage at just 16,000 pieces based on Mint delivery warrants. This richly toned example retains solid VF definition on both sides, with pleasing, problem-free surfaces and plentiful eye appeal. Population: 11 in 25, 79 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23RR, PCGS# 38972 Base PCGS# 5335

1824/2 B-1 Quarter, VF30
Better Capped Bust Date



3359 1824/2 B-1, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Iridescent colors deepen to steel-blue, violet, and orange-gold shades on both sides of this midgrade 1824/2 quarter. Scarce in all grades, the 1824/2 was struck from a single die pair, and the overdate feature is indistinct on most examples. Traces of the underdigit appear below the base and at the top opening triangular opening of 4. Tiny marks are muted by wear, while all of the design elements are fully outlined. A reported mintage of 168,000 pieces includes both 1824 and 1825-dated quarters, all of which were struck in 1825. It is thought only the first delivery warrant represents the 1824/2 pieces, a mere 16,000 coins. Population: 16 in 30, 64 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23RR, PCGS# 38972 Base PCGS# 5335

1824/2 Quarter, B-1, XF40
In-Demand Semikey Date



3360 1824/2 B-1, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Moderate wear on the high points appears as light, silver-gray areas against a backdrop of brownish-gray patina that blankets each side of this conditionally scarce 1824/2 quarter. The thick, deep toning masks a few small marks and light hairlines, but the design elements are sharply struck and well-defined for the assigned grade. An estimated mintage of 16,000 pieces comprised the entire production of 1824 quarters — all struck from the same overdated die pair. Relatively few pieces are finer. Population: 16 in 40, 33 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23RR, PCGS# 38972 Base PCGS# 5335

3361 1825/4(2) B-3, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Nearly full satin luster shines through the splendid magenta, blue, and gold toning of this attractive example. A glass is required to view the minuscule handling marks. The 1825/4(2) B-3 quarter is a popular Guide Book variety. NGC ID# 23RS, PCGS# 38973 Base PCGS# 5336

3362 1828 25 Over 50C, B-3, R.5, VG10 PCGS. A blundered denomination reverse die first used to strike the 1822 B-2 was resurrected to produce this very scarce Browning marriage. Deeply patinated olive-brown and powder-blue. Marks are of no consequence save for a small obverse rim nick at 10 o'clock and a hair-thin line on the chin.
Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3571; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 3645. NGC ID# 23RV, PCGS# 38979 Base PCGS# 5343

1828 B-3 Quarter, VF25
Scarce 25 Over 50C Variety



3363 1828 25 Over 50C, B-3, R.5, VF25 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. This important Guide Book variety is quite scarce, with only one die pairing using the flubbed reverse die. Visible to the naked eye, the denomination 25 C. is punched over an errant 50 C. The present coin is lightly worn and shows deep, uniform olive-gray color with imbued hues of lilac. A few old, short pinscratches are noted in the left obverse field. NGC ID# 23RV, PCGS# 38979 Base PCGS# 5343

3364 1831 Small Letters, B-2, R.2, MS61 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/4, with no recutting on stars 11-13 and some small cuds on the die crack between D in UNITED and S in STATES. This attractive Mint State example displays strongly impressed design elements throughout, but lapping has resulted in some small loss of detail in the eagle's claws. An extensive network of peripheral die cracks is evident on the reverse. Pleasing shades of greenish-gold and lavender-blue toning visit the lustrous surfaces, with scattered, minor contact marks and a few thin scratches on both sides. NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 38981 Base PCGS# 5348

3365 1835 B-1, R.1, MS62 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/2, with a downward-sloping die crack from the A in STATES to RIC in AMERICA. This attractive MS62 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with some recutting on star 6. The lustrous surfaces are lightly marked, under attractive shades of lavender and pale gold toning. NGC ID# 23S2, PCGS# 38997 Base PCGS# 5354

1835 Browning-2 Quarter, MS63
Sharply Struck, Original Patina



3366 1835 B-2, R.2, MS63 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. The Small Diameter Capped Bust quarter made its debut in 1831, with William Kneass modifying the John Reich design. The Motto and scroll were removed from the reverse, and the central motifs were refined. This Select Uncirculated example displays pleasing mint luster beneath steel-blue and reddish-tan toning — with the reverse more extensively toned than the obverse. Marks are few and far between, and they are entirely inconsequential both in size and in terms of the assigned grade. A sharp strike exists throughout. Population (all varieties combined): 23 in 63, 23 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23S2, PCGS# 38998 Base PCGS# 5354

1836 Bust Quarter
Rare Browning-5 Variety



3367 1836 B-5, High R.6 — PCGS Genuine. The PCGS number ending in .92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Fine specimen that has been polished. The stone-white surfaces are glossy from mechanical polishing, and cleaned — likely to remove minor surface granularity, though traces of porosity remain in protected areas. Browning-5 is a rare die variety attributed by an arc-shaped die crack below the upper left reverse border, and a pair of heavy obverse die cracks. One skirts the edge of star 1 to Liberty's neck, and another runs from the edge near 6 upwards, joining the first crack before continuing through the portrait, cap, and to the top rim.

SEATED QUARTERS

3368 1838 No Drapery MS62 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. Christian Gobrecht's Seated Liberty design was modified in 1840, just two years after its introduction on the quarter dollar. Liberty's figure was filled out more, the rock upon which she sits was chiseled down, and drapery was added at the elbow. The short-lived No Drapery type, struck only in 1838, 1839, and part of 1840, is popular today in all grades. This first-year coin displays boldly struck motifs and original russet toning, which bleeds to blue and lavender near the borders. Satiny luster remains in the fields. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 20 in 62, 50 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23SE, PCGS# 5391

3369 1847-O XF45 ANACS. Briggs 1-A. Most easily attributed by the extension of the lowest horizontal shield line into the left wing of the eagle on the reverse. Each side displays medium-density gray-blue toning with modestly contrasting brightness over the high points of the devices. Lightly abraded. NGC ID# 23SY, PCGS# 5411

1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter, MS65+
Lightly Toned CAC Type Coin



3370 1853 Arrows and Rays MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The Arrows and Rays type was struck only in 1853, at the New Orleans and Philadelphia Mints. The O-mint issue is rare in Mint State, but the Philadelphia is moderately plentiful for type collectors. Nonetheless, Gem examples are conditionally challenging to locate, and few finer pieces are known. This Plus-graded CAC coin displays sharp devices amid shimmering, softly frosted luster. Traces of iridescence adorn each side, with daubs of deeper russet toning around the borders. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Population: 23 in 65 (3 in 65+), 12 finer. CAC: 12 in 65, 2 finer (7/19). PCGS# 5426

1854-O Arrows Quarter
Seldom Seen Near-Gem, Bold Strike



- 3371 1854-O Arrows MS64 NGC. Briggs 3-C. Satiny with a thin veil of milk-white patina streaked across the obverse and above-average sharpness for the issue. Unlike the half dollar denomination, where Mint State examples of the New Orleans issue are more available than similarly dated P-mints, the underappreciated 1854-O quarter was struck in far fewer numbers and is much more elusive in Uncirculated condition than those produced at the "mother" mint. Census: 5 in 64, 3 finer (7/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 8192; Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3442. NGC ID# 3EA2, PCGS# 5433

- 3372 1856-S XF40 PCGS. Briggs-Unlisted. The 1 is aligned with the sixth shield stripe, and the mintmark touches the branch stem. The 1856-S circulated heavily in the Western economy, explaining its low survival rate. Deep gray surfaces lighten over the high points on this XF example. A vertical mark appears left of the 1. Population: 4 in 40, 31 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23TD, PCGS# 5440

1857 Quarter, Colorful MS67+
One Finer at PCGS



- 3373 1857 MS67+ PCGS. Briggs 2-B. With a mintage in excess of 9.6 million coins, the 1857 Seated Liberty quarter is a plentiful issue and a popular one for type purposes. This spectacular Superb Gem is conditionally scarce, and finer examples are almost never seen. Beautiful multicolor toning forms concentric circles on the obverse and spills over onto the lower portion of the reverse. The upper reverse has light russet toning. This coin is well-struck at the centers and carefully preserved with frosty luster. The obverse border stars are incomplete. Population: 10 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5442

- 3374 1861 MS65 PCGS. The 1861 Seated Liberty quarter is commonly considered a type coin, given its availability in many grades, but Gem examples are somewhat scarce. This piece displays attractive, frosty luster and sharp devices. Original lavender-gray toning across the interiors cedes to blue and sea-green border hues. Eye appeal is excellent. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 41 in 65, 22 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23TT, PCGS# 5454

- 3375 1861 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse. The 1861 is an ideal No Motto issues for type purposes. Razor-sharp strike detail, swirling mint frost, and gorgeous original patina are hallmarks of this CAC-approved Gem. Shades include green, blue, violet, rose, and gold, producing terrific aesthetic appeal. Population: 41 in 65, 22 finer. CAC: 12 in 65, 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23TT, PCGS# 5454

1864 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS64
Well-Preserved, Nicely Toned



- 3376 1864 MS64 NGC. Briggs 1-A. The 1864 Seated Liberty quarter claims a mintage of 93,130 pieces, a small production total by most standards, but fairly generous in the context of the series. This impressive Choice example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with faint die cracks through the stars on the right, the top of UNITED, and the bottom of DOL. Clash marks show below the wings and the ball of the 6 is recut. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are blanketed in shades of lavender-gray and pale gold toning. Census: 17 in 64, 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23TY, PCGS# 5459

1874 Arrows Quarter, MS65+
Softly Frosted With Subtle Hints of Gold



- 3377 1874 Arrows MS65+ NGC. Briggs 4-C. Arrows left and right of the date signify a minute weight increase implemented in 1873. This issue is a popular one to represent the short-lived, two-year type. The stars, talons, and fletchings are fully struck, and even Liberty's head shows bold detail. Brilliant, softly frosted surfaces lack obvious imperfections and display subtle hints of golden color. Census: 6 in 65 (1 in 65+), 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23VX, PCGS# 5494

- 3378 1877-CC MS65 PCGS. Ex: Garrett. Dappled golden-brown and steel-gray toning covers this lustrous and well-struck Gem. The reverse appears pristine, and the obverse displays only infrequent minor marks.
Ex: William Hesslein (3/1920); John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 672. NGC ID# 23V6, PCGS# 5505

1878-S Quarter, Condition Census MS65
Tied for Finest at NGC



3379 1878-S MS65 NGC. Briggs 1-A. Noted Seated coinage expert Larry Briggs (author of the comprehensive *Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*) offers this analysis of the 1878-S: "I consider this coin to be one of the key coins of the series. I travel to 40+ shows a year and very seldom see this coin at all in any grade." He further suggests that many 1878-S quarters were melted at the San Francisco Mint and converted into Morgan silver dollars.

The 1878-S is scarce to the point that deceptive counterfeits exist, although the present coin clearly confirms as authentic by NGC and by die characteristics. A diagnostic die line in the dentils above Liberty's head near star 8 is sharp. Die lapping on the reverse is visible on the vertical shield lines as well as on the eagle's tailfeathers, the lower left leg, and at the olive leaves, branch, and berries. Despite the lapped die and some sporadic die rust, this Gem example is sharply struck and crisply defined with lustrous, bluish-gray surfaces and attractive olive overtones. There are no mentionable marks or abrasions to be seen on the smooth and appealing fields or devices. Census: 3 in 65, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23VA, PCGS# 5510

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

3380 1858 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. Cameo proof 1858 Seated Liberty quarters are rare, and no Ultra Cameos are reported at NGC. This Select example is sharp and brilliant with appreciable contrast on both sides. Scattered minuscule strike-throughs limit the grade, but are not bothersome overall. Census: 3 in 63 Cameo, 10 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23WK, PCGS# 85554

1860 Seated Quarter, PR65
Intensely Toned



3381 1860 PR65 PCGS. Although standard references suggest a mintage of 1,000 proofs, the actual mintage was likely smaller. A fully mirrored Gem proof, this 1860 No Motto quarter has lustrous devices and excellent contrast that is masked by the rich cobalt-blue, violet, and gold toning that attests to its original surfaces. Population: 20 in 65, 10 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23WM, PCGS# 5556

1862 Quarter, PR64 Deep Cameo
One of Two Deep Cameos Certified
Spectacular Strike Sharpness



3382 1862 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Briggs 5-E, the proof die pair. Minor doubling is evident on the denomination. This near-Gem Deep Cameo displays stark white-on-black contrast, being entirely untoned. Needle-sharp definition defines every minute detail, from the star centris to the neckline of Liberty's gown to the rims in the eagle's feathers. A few stray hairlines in the fields prevent Gem classification, although eye appeal is spectacular. This is one of only two Deep Cameos certified. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23WP, PCGS# 95558

1865 Quarter, PR66 Cameo
Final No Motto Issue



3383 1865 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-B. QUAR is lightly doubled, as on all 1865 proof quarters from a mintage of 500 coins. Those specimens represent the final group of No Motto quarters struck in this format. They are scarcely seen in Premium Gem condition. Flashy fields reside beneath predominantly violet and gold patina with blue accents on the reverse. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 2 finer in this category (6/19). NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 85561

BARBER QUARTERS

1898-S Barber Quarter, MS66+
Vivid Multicolor Toning



3384 1898-S MS66+ NGC. CAC. The 1898-S Barber quarter enjoyed an adequate mintage of more than 1 million pieces, but few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of the present coin. This delightful Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved, lustrous surfaces, under vivid shades of sea-green, lilac, and magenta toning. Census: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23YF, PCGS# 5621

3385 1908 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The reverse is almost fully brilliant and frosty, while the obverse exhibits purple and golden hues. Strike detail is somewhat uneven, with complete definition on the right shield-wing juncture but areas of softness elsewhere. Outstanding preservation and eye appeal. Population: 31 in 66 (6 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23ZC, PCGS# 5649

3386 1913 MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1913 Barber quarter is a slightly better date, particularly elusive in Mint State. This Gem CAC-endorsed example displays well-struck design elements with satiny luster, with an overlay of tan-gray toning. There are no significant abrasions, and eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. Finer coins are rarely seen. Population: 32 in 65 (1 in 65+), 10 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 4 finer (6/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 3395; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3702. NGC ID# 23ZU, PCGS# 5664

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

1892 Quarter, PR65+ Deep Cameo Captivating White-on-Black Contrast



3387 1892 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse. Scarce but eminently collectible at the Gem grade, a large proof mintage greeted the many first year of issue collectors, and several proofs were remarkably well-preserved. This brilliant proof offers unfathomably deep mirrors and crisply frosted devices for tremendous eye appeal. The PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement raises it up a notch above its Gem peers. The strike is pinpoint sharp throughout both sides. Population: 4 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 25 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 19 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2427, PCGS# 95678

1894 Quarter, PR66 Cameo Black-and-White Contrast



3388 1894 PR66 Cameo PCGS. The black-and-white surfaces of this Premium Gem Barber quarter highlight the Cameo contrast between the frosted relief elements and glassy fields. A minute tick on Liberty's brow and another at the corner of the mouth are the only points of contact. Population: 22 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2429, PCGS# 85680

1895 Barber Quarter, PR67+ Toned and Original



3389 1895 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1895 proof is a plentiful issue in most non-Cameo grades, but Superb Gems are conditionally rare. Cameos are scarce at all levels and rare in grades comparable to the present non-Cameo. This Plus-designated, CAC-approved type coin offers needle-sharp detail and pristine surfaces. A Cameo designation would have easily been achieved by this piece were the original sea-green, lavender, and russet-gold hues on each side not quite as all-encompassing as they are. Population: 17 in 67 (6 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 8 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 242A, PCGS# 5681

1896 Quarter, PR66 Cameo Melded Multicolor Toning



3390 1896 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Streaks of golden-brown toning along with blushes of pale blue and lavender provide color to each side. Areas of brilliance remain, and Cameo contrast between the flashy fields and moderately frosted devices is undiminished. Population: 19 in 66 Cameo, 18 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 17 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 59JB, PCGS# 85682

3391 1897 PR66 Cameo PCGS. A ring of primarily golden-russet, violet, and ice-blue toning encircles each side, leaving the centers fully frosted and brilliant. Cameo contrast is stark between the relief elements and glassy fields. A contact mark near star 7 is the only one of note. NGC ID# 242C, PCGS# 85683

1902 Barber Quarter, PR66+ Rich Multicolor Toning



3392 1902 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Rich shades of green, gray, golden-brown, and cobalt-blue toning enhance the outstanding eye appeal of this high-end Premium Gem proof Barber quarter. The design elements are sharply detailed and the fields are deeply mirrored throughout. The 1902 proof is seldom available this fine. Population: 28 in 66 (4 in 66+), 11 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 12 finer (7/19). *Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4231, which realized \$4,112.50. NGC ID# 242H, PCGS# 5688*

- 3393** 1913 PR67 PCGS. Only 613 proof Barber quarters were struck in 1913 and few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of the present example. This sharply detailed Superb Gem proof exhibits impeccably preserved surfaces, with deeply reflective fields and highlights of emerald-green and cerulean-blue toning. Population: 14 in 67 (3 in 67+), 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 242V, PCGS# 5699

**1914 Quarter, PR67
380 Proofs Struck**



- 3394** 1914 PR67 NGC. CAC. This issue has the distinction of claiming the lowest proof production in the series, with only 380 pieces minted. Dusky cream-gray patina gently graces the obverse, while the reverse maintains its brilliance. Seemingly void of contact. Census: 16 in 67 (2 in 67★), 9 finer in non-Cameo. CAC: 10 in 67, 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 242W, PCGS# 5700

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

**1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, VF20
Rich Original Color**



- 3395** 1916 VF20 ANACS. A singular attraction of this midgrade 1916 Standing Liberty quarter is its deeply original olive-gray toning that evenly blankets each side with a glossy hue. Liberty's figure is also well-defined for the grade, and the date numerals are mostly clear. There are many condition and strike rarities in the Standing Liberty quarter series, but the 1916 has the added distinction of being among the few that qualify as key dates even in low circulated grades. This collector-grade example will please an array of cost-conscious collectors.
- Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 4971, which realized \$5,640. NGC ID# 43XR, PCGS# 5704

**1916 Standing Liberty Quarter
Details of an AU Example**



- 3396** 1916 PCGS Genuine. The PCGS number ending in 92 suggests Cleaning as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an About Uncirculated specimen that has been cleaned. Despite the slightly unnatural brightness, this example remains well-struck and eye appealing. A more collectible high-grade representative of this first-year key date from a small production of 52,000 coins.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.

- 3397** 1917 Type One MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. This fully struck type coin approaches perfection. Its gleaming, mostly brilliant surfaces radiate frosty mint luster and show blushes of golden color around the obverse border. Eye appeal is fantastic. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

**1918/7-S Quarter, Fine 15
FS-101, Famous Guide Book Variety**



- 3398** 1918/7-S FS-101 Fine 15 PCGS. The underdigit 7 from the initial hubbing is plain beneath the 8 on this well-circulated Standing Liberty quarter. Each side showcases deep golden-gray patina. There are a few pinscratches around LIB and above QUAR, but the surfaces are otherwise smooth. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 243A, PCGS# 395949 Base PCGS# 5726

**1918/7-S Quarter, FS-101, VF30
Sought-After Overdate**



- 3399** 1918/7-S FS-101 VF30 PCGS. This sought-after Guide Book variety results from Mint workers inadvertently using a 1917-dated hub and then a 1918-dated hub to make this obverse die. The 7 is obvious on this well-detailed VF30 representative. Cream-gray surfaces display pale golden accents on the reverse, with normal merging of the high points. NGC ID# 243A, PCGS# 395949 Base PCGS# 5726

- 3400** 1921 MS63 Full Head NGC. This well-detailed Select specimen shows just a touch of softness on the shield rivets, but Liberty's head is fully defined. The lightly marked, lustrous surfaces display subtle highlights of lavender toning. NGC ID# 243H, PCGS# 5741

**1923-S Quarter, MS63 Full Head
Sharp Shield Rivets**



- 3401** 1923-S MS63 Full Head PCGS. A sharp Select Full Head example, showing notably strong definition of the shield rivets and date numerals. The leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing is also well-defined. The 1923-S is elusive in Full Head Mint State grades. This coin is satiny with light golden toning, and additional sky-blue and lilac hues are visible along the lower obverse and upper reverse borders. NGC ID# 243K, PCGS# 5745

**1924-D Quarter, MS65 Full Head
Conditionally Challenging Strike Issue**



- 3402** 1924-D MS65 Full Head PCGS. One of the more challenging Standing Liberty quarters to locate with full obverse definition. This outstanding representative is intricately detailed on the head of Liberty, and boasts four full digits on the date. The shimmering, lightly golden-toned surfaces are virtually unaffected by any signs of coin-to-coin contact. Population: 60 in 65 (1 in 65+) Full Head, 26 finer (6/19).

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 7131; Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 1326; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2685. NGC ID# 243M, PCGS# 5749

**1924-S Quarter, MS65+ Full Head
Rare So Fine With CAC Approval**



- 3403** 1924-S MS65+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. An increasingly elusive issue in Gem Full Head condition, the 1924-S Standing Liberty quarter is particularly rare with CAC recognition at this level. Offered here is one of only four Plus-graded Gem Full Head pieces at PCGS. Light clash marks and mint-made die striations are evident in the fields, while the reverse also shows a spidery die crack that extends from the rim at 11 o'clock into the eagle's left (facing) wing. Luster is frosty and vibrant. Golden and lilac toning appears over the upper obverse and lower reverse margins, but the remainder of the coin is brilliant. Population: 40 in 65 (4 in 65+) Full Head, 14 finer. CAC: 9 in 65, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 243N, PCGS# 5751

- 3404** 1927 MS66 Full Head PCGS. This sharply detailed Premium Gem exhibits just a touch of softness on the shield rivets and shows full definition on Liberty's head. The lightly toned surfaces are impeccably preserved, with vibrant mint luster throughout. Population: 81 in 66 (10 in 66+) Full Head, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 243U, PCGS# 5761

- 3405** 1927-D MS65 Full Head NGC. The 1927-D is an underrated date in Gem Full Head grades. This satiny coin is well-preserved and boasts original mint luster with delicate iridescent toning. Liberty's toes are weak, as is almost always the case on Full Head 1927-D quarters. Census: 50 in 65 Full Head, 13 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 243V, PCGS# 5763

1927-S Quarter Dollar, AU55

Key San Francisco Issue



- 3406 1927-S AU55 PCGS.** The 1927-S is one of the stoppers in a Mint State Standing Liberty quarter collection, pushing many collectors to seek a more affordable option: attractive AU coins. This Choice AU representative displays substantial luster and has bright silver color. Light high-point wear is evident on the shield, breast, and Liberty's leg, although the temple is remarkably well-defined for the issue. NGC ID# 243W, PCGS# 5764
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WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 3407 1932-S MS65 PCGS.** Mottled chestnut-gold and battleship-gray toning drapes this lustrous and splendidly smooth key date quarter. The strike is sharply detailed across both the legends and devices. 1932 was the only year for the series that exclusively used the Light Motto hub. PCGS has graded four numerically finer examples (7/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3801. NGC ID# 2449, PCGS# 5792
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1936-S Quarter, MS67+

Delicate Pastel Toning

Registry-Grade Condition Rarity



- 3408 1936-S MS67+ PCGS.** This high-end Superb Gem is among the finest 1936-S Washington quarters certified and a prime Registry Set contender. The strike is sharp and luster is satiny. Rose-gold toning adorns the interiors, ceding to ribbons of rainbow toning around the borders. Population: 62 in 67 (8 in 67+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 244J, PCGS# 5802
-

- 3409 1939-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** This Plus-graded Superb Gem is among the finest-certified examples at PCGS. The design elements are sharply rendered and the impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces display highlights of sea-green and magenta toning. Population: 12 in 67+, 0 finer. CAC: 35 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 244S, PCGS# 5809
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- 3410 1945-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** A Plus-graded Superb Gem Washington quarter, from a wartime mintage of 12.3 million pieces, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces, with vivid highlights of sea-green toning. Population: 70 in 67 (16 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 30 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 245C, PCGS# 5828
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1952-S Washington Quarter, MS68

Tied for the Finest Certified



- 3411 1952-S MS68 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS and NGC have certified a combined 11 examples as MS68, including two that NGC calls MS68 ★, but neither service has examined a finer numerical representative (7/19). This Superb Gem exhibits dappled gold, lavender, and iridescent toning. Population: 7 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 3TEV, PCGS# 5851
-

1954 Quarter, MS68★

Dramatic Multicolor Toning



- 3412 1954 MS68★ NGC. CAC.** Spectacular cherry-red, green, and golden-brown patina is prominent over both sides, although the central reverse is only faintly toned. An immaculate and lustrous Superb Gem, worthy of the finest Registry holding. Census: 2 in 68 (2 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (6/19).
Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3979. NGC ID# 2467, PCGS# 5855
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1954-S Quarter, MS68

Iridescently Toned



- 3413 1954-S MS68 NGC.** This immaculate branch mint quarter is gorgeously patinated in iridescent green, red, and stone-gray shades. Bright mint luster encompasses evenly struck surfaces. Housed in a former generation holder. Census: 4 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: Baltimore ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 351, which realized \$2,990; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 4072. NGC ID# 22FU, PCGS# 5857

- 3414 1971 MS67 PCGS.** The 1971 Washington quarter was produced to the extent of 109 million coins, yet fewer than a dozen pieces are graded at this level. Softly lustrous with powder-blue and light gold accents. Ticks are minimal. Population: 6 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2477, PCGS# 5887
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PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1936 Washington Quarter, PR67 Near-Perfect Preservation



3415 1936 PR67 NGC. Resumption of proof coinage in 1936 featured a lower relief format and a low mintage compared to subsequent years. The new, first-year proofs numbered just 3,837 pieces. This Superb Gem is a nearly perfect example of the issue. Both sides are mostly brilliant, with a faint speckling of gold toning on the obverse and wisps of gold at the reverse margins. Essentially flawless fields display moderate mirroring usually seen on the inaugural proofs, but the strike is sharp, and only one piece is certified numerically finer at either service. Census: 26 in 67 (1 in 67★), 1 finer (6/19). Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 3658. NGC ID# 27HN, PCGS# 5975

3416 1937 PR68 NGC. This Washington quarter from the second year of proof production (5,542 coins struck) is effectively flawless. Each side showcases pastel shades of sky-blue, mint-green, and gold patina. Census: 17 in 68 (2 in 68★), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27HP, PCGS# 5976

3417 1938 PR68 NGC. Proof production surged to 8,045 coins in 1938, but the issue remains scarce in top grades, and none are certified finer. Blended iridescence includes mauve, blue, green, and gold, generating top-notch visual appeal. Census: 15 in 68 (4 in 68★), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27HR, PCGS# 5977

1939 Washington Quarter, PR68 Iridescent Rims, None Finer at PCGS



3418 1939 PR68 PCGS. The mintage of proofs increased to 8,795 pieces in 1939, and examples are available through the PR67 level. When awarded the PR68 grade, proofs are notable series rarities, and to date neither service has certified any finer proofs. This exquisite Superb Gem is brilliant save for a hint of iridescence at the borders and a few pinpoint-gray toning speckles in the obverse fields. A blush of cinnamon patina on the eagle's right (facing) wing pedigrees the reverse. As expected, the strike is remarkably sharp throughout the raised elements, which rise above gleaming, impressively mirrored fields. Population: 7 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27HS, PCGS# 5978

3419 1940 PR68 NGC. The bright surfaces of this PR68 Washington display traces of light creamy-tan color. All design elements are fully struck and neither side reveals mentionable contact marks or spots. Great technical quality and aesthetic appeal. Census: 28 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 4323. NGC ID# 27HT, PCGS# 5979

1942 Washington Quarter, PR68 Clear-Cut Registry Set Candidate



3420 1942 PR68 PCGS. Iridescent colors play across the glassy-mirrored obverse of this exceptional Superb Gem proof. Shades of canary-yellow, pale-blue, and faint-rose surround the sharply struck devices. The reverse displays an equally bold strike and a whisper of ice-blue toning across the seemingly flawless surfaces. PCGS reports no finer submissions. Population: 14 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27HV, PCGS# 5981

1954 Quarter, PR69 Ultra Cameo Beautifully Lustrous, Contrasted Devices One of the Finest Ultra Cameos Known



3421 1954 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Sharp, flawlessly preserved devices shimmer like silk fabric, melting into the liquidlike fields. The absence of toning on each side allows for full appreciation of the Ultra Cameo contrast. NGC has certified only a half dozen Ultra Cameos in this unsurpassed numeric grade, and there are none so fine at PCGS (7/19). The Registry Set appeal is unmatched. NGC ID# 27HY, PCGS# 95986

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

3422 1795 2 Leaves, O-102, T-26, R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1, intermediate state with the vertical die crack through the E in LIBERTY only extending from the rim to the middle crossbar. Some interior detail in Liberty's hair remains intact and the lavender-gray surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC ID# 37NX, PCGS# 39215 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795 Half Dollar, AU53
O-102, Ideal Two Leaves Type Coin**



3423 1795 2 Leaves, O-102, T-26, R.4, AU53 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 5/2. This is the latest state of the obverse die, with cracks on either end of the date, through the right-hand stars, and radially through the E in LIBERTY to the top of the head. The reverse has a crack above the ERI in AMERICA, but the heavy retained cud by the UNI in UNITED — diagnostic of O-102a — has not yet formed. As a Flowing Hair type coin, this piece carries vast superiority to lower-grade 1795 halves. Trivial points of wear include Liberty's temple and the top of the head, as well as the bottom of the bust truncation. On the reverse, the eagle's head and the upper edges of the wings are lightly worn, but tremendous feather detail remains in the wings. On the obverse, Liberty's hair is sharply detailed. There are no discernible adjustment marks. Both sides feature pastel gold, powder-blue, and olive-gray toning, with smooth surfaces and satiny fields. NGC ID# 37NX, PCGS# 39215 Base PCGS# 6052

3424 1795 2 Leaves, O-104, T-24, R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/3. Peach-red toning outlines the letters and stars, while the portrait and fields are steel-blue. The central obverse displays minor mint-made adjustment marks, but post-strike abrasions are minor for the Choice Fine grade. Identifiers for the scarce but collectible O-104 include a repunched M in AMERICA and a die lump beneath the final star.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4335. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39219 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795 Two Leaves Half, O-107a, Fine 15
Popular Bisected Reverse**



3425 1795 2 Leaves, O-107a, T-31, R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/3. Struck from a late stage of both the obverse and reverse dies, the O-107a (T-31) die pair represents the final mintage of 1795-dated half dollars, according to the Tompkins emission sequence. A catastrophic, bisecting crack on the reverse is nearing its final stage on this coin, with slightly biplanar surfaces along the crack that spans edge-to-edge through both of the eagle's wings between T in UNITED and just left of the first A in AMERICA. Golden-gray toning deepens slightly at the margins of this Choice Fine coin, and a curved band of die abrasion shadows the inside points of the right-side obverse stars. Sharp definition remains, especially on the obverse. This is a problem-free, pleasing Flowing Hair half for a midgrade set. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39224 Base PCGS# 6052

**1795 Flowing Hair Half, XF Details
O-110, Two Leaves Reverse**



3426 1795 2 Leaves, O-110, T-21, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Tompkins Die State 1/1, no clashing or cracks visible. There is no obvious point of localized repair work, although the remarkably smooth, finely textured surfaces have the appearance of having been smoothed. Each side is sharply detailed and displays deep olive-gray color. Complete border dentils on each side and sharp delineation of Liberty's hair strands will appeal to type collectors.

1795 Flowing Hair Half, VF25
O-110a, Notable Parallel Die Cracks



3427 1795 2 Leaves, O-110a, T-21, R.3, VF25 NGC. Ex: Hilt Collection. The Flowing Hair series is filled with varieties and die states that display memorable die cracks, but the Overton-110a variety is among the most distinctive. A pair of parallel cracks curve to the edge of the upper-right quadrant, with bilevel sinking of the die resulting in descending shelflike surfaces. Star 9 and part of star 10 sit on the lowest level, and usually show less wear than the adjacent stars. Deep old-silver color fills the fields of this original half, with somewhat lighter shades on most of the devices. A few small rim marks are noted at 7 o'clock on the obverse, and to a lesser extent on the opposing reverse rim. This scarce R.4 variety is decently struck and always a collector favorite.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4347. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39229 Base PCGS# 6052

1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, XF45
O-119, Two Leaves Reverse



3428 1795 2 Leaves, O-119, T-1, R.4, XF45 NGC. Tompkins Die State 4/2, clashed and cracked. This variety has a 9x9 berry formation on the reverse wreath and two leaves under each wing. On the present example, luster remains in the fields, and the design elements show strong definition with only light wear. Light golden toning on each side adds to the eye appeal. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39236 Base PCGS# 6052

3429 1795 2 Leaves, O-122, T-5, R.5, VG10 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 5/3. Silver-gray devices contrast with chestnut fields. This is a circulated but problem-free representative of the introductory Flowing Hair type — the late die state, sometimes called “O-122a”, with die lines in Liberty’s hair near her neck. The arc-shaped break below AMERICA is well advanced.
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 4358, which realized \$1,410. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39238 Base PCGS# 6052

1795 O-130 Half Dollar, VF30
Scarcer Variety, 7 x 10 Berries



3430 1795 2 Leaves, O-130, T-8, Low R.5, VF30 PCGS. The sole Overton marriage of the date with a 7 x 10 berry arrangement on the wreath. O-130 is very scarce relative to O-110 and O-113. This gunmetal and cream-gray midgrade example offers ample hair detail and shows only unimportant abrasions. Minor adjustment marks, as issued, are noted near AMERICA. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39242 Base PCGS# 6052

1802 Half Dollar, O-101
AU Sharpness, Key Date



3431 1802 O-101, T-1, R.3 — Obverse Tooled — NGC Details. AU. Ex: “Col.” E.H.R. Green. The only die variety for this low mintage date, a key to the Heraldic Eagle series. Bankers of the day preferred the more convenient silver dollar. The present piece has lovely peripheral autumn-gold, ocean-blue, and rose-red toning. In AU condition the 1802 is exceedingly rare. Unfortunately the lower right obverse field on this example has been smoothed and pinscratches are hidden beneath the toning at 6 and 12 o’clock. The reverse is problem-free aside from a small smoothed area near the E in AMERICA. Light adjustment marks are noted through the F in OF and the cloud below.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$25.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33535.

1803 O-101 Half Dollar, AU58
Large 3, Small Reverse Stars, 12 Arrows



3432 1803 Large 3, Small Reverse Stars, 12 Arrows, O-101, T-1, R.3, AU58 NGC. Tompkins Die State 2/2. A light die crack travels through the top of LIBERTY, and a die lump appears near the final A in AMERICA. Chestnut-gold toning drapes most of the obverse with ice-blue accents around the rims. Similar patina adorns the reverse, leaving an area of central brilliance. Liberty's portrait is razor-sharp, as is most of the eagle. The lower stars and right shield-wing juncture are incomplete. An impressive 1803 Draped Bust half dollar with a Large 3 in the date and Small Reverse Stars. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39270 Base PCGS# 6066

1803 Large 3 Half Dollar, AU50
O-102a, Small Reverse Stars



3433 1803 Large 3, Small Reverse Stars, O-102a, T-2, High R.3, AU50 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 3/3, corresponding to the O-102a variety with heavy die cracks on the reverse through STATES, AMERICA, the shield, and the eagle's tailfeathers. The obverse is lightly clashed. Wear is light on this coin, leaving substantial luster in the fields and sharpness on the devices. Peach-gold toning is dominant on each side, although daubs of blue and lilac appear around the borders. A near-Condition Census example of the O-102a variety, listed 6th on Stephen Herrman's census. Ex: Lindesmith & LaRiviere Collections (Bowers and Merena, 11/1999), lot 2038; Queller Family Collection (Stack's, 10/2002), lot 29; The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, 1794-1807 / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 1349, which realized \$5,750. NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39272 Base PCGS# 6066

1805/4 O-101 Half Dollar, XF45
Sought-After Guide Book Listing



3434 1805/4 O-101, T-4, R.3, XF45 NGC. Tompkins Die Stage 1/1. Olive and violet-gray toning covers this Choice XF 1805/4 half dollar, a popular variety listed in the annual *Guide Book* and widely sought-after as such. Despite flatness on the stars, Liberty's curls, and the eagle's neck and tailfeathers are relatively strong. Smooth with expected merging over the highest points. NGC ID# 24EH, PCGS# 39290 Base PCGS# 6070

1805/4 O-102 Half Dollar, XF40
Guide Book Variety



3435 1805/4 O-102, T-5, R.3, XF40 NGC. Tompkins Die State 1/2, unclashed. The overdate feature is plain on this variety. The present coin displays light wear and golden patina that lightens toward the centers. Slight strike weakness affects the border stars, but the dentils are well-defined. A smooth, appealing overdate coin for the *Guide Book* variety collector. NGC ID# 24EH, PCGS# 39292 Base PCGS# 6070

1805 O-112 Half Dollar, AU53
Smoothed, Toned Surfaces



3436 1805 O-112, T-2, R.2, AU53 PCGS. Ex: Summers. Tompkins Die State 1/1. There is a retained cud through STATES on the reverse, although it has not yet begun to buckle as on Die State 1/2. This AU coin displays hints of remaining luster in the peripheral fields, complementing bold central devices. Deep olive, yellow-gold, and lilac-gray hues cover each side. NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 39286 Base PCGS# 6069

3437 1806/5 O-101, T-6, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. This is the usual early die state of the 1806/5 O-101 die marriage before any obverse or reverse cracks developed. A pleasing light gray example that exhibits delicate golden accents. NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39296 Base PCGS# 6077

**1806/5 Half Dollar, AU50
O-103, Large Stars, Round Top 6**



- 3438** 1806/5 O-103, T-8, R.2, AU50 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. The overdate is clearly visible on both the 0 and 6, with remnants of a previous 0 and 5. This is a somewhat early die state — struck from clashed dies, prior to formation of significant die cracks — with substantial mint luster remaining across the lightly toned golden-gray surfaces on both the obverse and the reverse. F in OF is missing its bottom right serif. The surfaces are only lightly abraded, and sharp detail remains on Liberty's hair, drapery, and the scroll. The obverse dentils are weak, with the star points drawn to the edge. Still, eye appeal is outstanding for the assigned grade. Housed in a previous generation blue label holder with barcode on the back. Population (all 1806/5 Large Stars varieties): 14 in 50, 37 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39299 Base PCGS# 6077
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**1806/5 O-104, T-1 Half Dollar, Choice VF
Antique Golden-Gray Patina**



- 3439** 1806/5 O-104, T-1, R.4, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/2, with a faint crack through the top of UNITED. Overton-104 features the prominent remains of a 5 beneath the Knob 6 in the date. Star 1 is high, and star 13 is away from the bust. Dappled antique golden-gray patina covers each side. The major design elements are all clear, though the finer points merge together. Still, this is a high-end example for the Choice VF assessment. NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39301 Base PCGS# 6077
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**1806 Half Dollar, O-105a, AU53
Knob 6, Large Stars Example**



- 3440** 1806 Knob 6, Small Stars, O-105a, T-5, R.2, AU53 PCGS. A late state of the dies — although not the latest — with peripheral die cracks on the obverse and strong die clashing on the reverse. A retained cud above LIB of LIBERTY identifies the latest die state for the variety, which is not present on the current coin. Mint luster remains around the stars as well as within the recesses of Liberty's hair and throughout the protected areas of the reverse. Pleasing gunmetal-gray, teal, and rose-gold toning covers both sides. The strike is sharp except for the usual weakness on the field stars and OF. Just outside the current Condition Census.
Ex: Houston Money Show Signature (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 3175. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39305 Base PCGS# 6075
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- 3441** 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. An early unclashed die state of this readily identifiable Pointed 6, No Stem variety — the most plentiful die marriage for the 1806 half dollar and a perfect type coin. This CAC-approved Choice XF example is well-detailed with natural golden-gray patina. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

**1806 Draped Bust Half, AU50
Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109**



**1806 Half Dollar, MS62
Very Scarce O-123
High Condition Census**



3442 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, AU50 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 4/3. The Pointed 6 in the date coupled with the No Stem reverse identifies the popular O-109 variety. This attractive AU specimen shows just a trace of high-point wear, with an interesting die crack below the date, another connecting stars 3, 4, and 5, and some dramatic clash marks below the bust and at Liberty's throat. The lightly abraded surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, with highlights of champagne-gold and lavender toning. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

3443 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-119, T-27, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2. An available Pointed 6, Stem variety of the 1806 half dollar, ideal for type collections or date representation. This Choice XF coin displays minor strike softness in the centers and on the left-hand stars, as usual for the variety, but it has little wear. Lavender-gray interiors cede to gold and sea-green border toning, earning this coin high marks for eye appeal. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39323 Base PCGS# 6071

**1806 Pointed 6, Stem Half Dollar, AU50
O-121, Among the Finer Examples Seen**



3444 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-121, T-29, R.4, AU50 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. Numerous peripheral die cracks are diagnostic of the obverse on this variety, with softness on the upper curls also being characteristic. The reverse, struck from fresher dies, is considerably sharper. The surfaces reveal steel-gray overall with pinkish-orange accents when held at a slight angle. One of the finest O-121 examples offered publicly over the last decade. Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 7351; Houston Signature (Heritage, 11/2012), lot 3623; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4869. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39327 Base PCGS# 6071

3445 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-123, T-23, Low R.5, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 1/2. This obverse is recognized by the 1 and 6 attached to the bust, used also for O-124, O-128, and the newly discovered O-130. This is the only 1806 obverse that has both digits clearly touching the curl and drapery. At Low R.5, O-123 is the most common of the four die marriages, and the only one known to Al Overton when he published his first reference. This attractive Mint State example has frosty silver luster beneath a thin veil of ivory and gold toning. The centers are lightly brought up, but the remainder of the strike is bold. Herrman's Autumn 2018 revision lists three Mint State specimens, with the present piece tied with the Queller example, and below only the Green/Newman example. Ex: Alpine Numismatics (9/2003); Westmoreland County Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 1394; Boston ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3141, which realized \$12,650. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39329 Base PCGS# 6071

3446 1807 Draped Bust, O-110, T-3, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2, with cracks through LIBERTY and STATES. Lavender-gold toning colors most of this Choice XF Draped Bust half dollar. Additional ice-blue elements appear mainly around the borders. Strike is slightly soft over the high points, but wear is minimal. Great eye appeal. NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39351 Base PCGS# 6079

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1807 O-111a Half Dollar, XF40
'Bearded Goddess' Die Crack



3447 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-111a, R.5, XF40 PCGS. CAC. From the same dies as the "Bearded Goddess" variety, as PCGS notes on the holder, although in the earlier O-111a die state. The die crack appears clearly between the chin and neck, but only faintly onto the face and not yet turning around and coming back down to just before the 1 and to the milling. The reverse is identified by the die defect dot just below the lowest arrowhead. This piece offers slate-gray patina with lighter silver color around the device edges and high points. A collectible example of this classic Capped Bust half dollar issue.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 739. NGC ID# 357A, PCGS# 39355 Base PCGS# 39357

1807 'Bearded Goddess' Half Dollar, VF30
O-111b, Large Stars, 50 Over 20



3448 1807 Capped Bust, Bearded Goddess, O-111b, R.5, VF30 NGC. A famous die variety within the Bust half series, the Bearded Goddess is listed in the Guide Book and features a dramatic die break from Liberty's chin. This is an appealing chestnut-gold and pearl-gray example. Neither side has any consequential contact. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3579. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39358 Base PCGS# 39357

1807 Capped Bust Half, Toned AU55
Large Stars, 50/20, O-112



3449 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-112, R.1, AU55 PCGS. The 1 is fully formed in the date, and the 5 in the denomination was struck over a 2 to confirm the readily available O-112 variety. The John Reich design replaced Robert Scot's successful Draped Bust motif, yet the Reich design served as only a two-rear type before it itself was modified. This is a Choice About Uncirculated 1807 half, with blue and sea-green toning at the margins framing copper-gold centers. Much golden luster remains beneath the rich patina. A soft high-point strike reflects the early Mint's unfamiliarity with the new design, while light wear adds to that effect. Marks are minimal and the eye appeal is strong. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39356 Base PCGS# 6086

1807 Capped Bust Half, O-112, MS63
Popular 50 Over 20 Guide Book Variety



3450 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-112, R.1, MS63 PCGS. The 1 in the date has both serifs fully formed and the remnants of an undertype 2 are visible below the 5 in the denomination, identifying the popular O-112 variety. John Reich's Capped Bust design replaced the older Draped Bust motif partway through the year in 1807, an important consideration for type purposes. This impressive Select specimen was struck from a late state of the dies and shows many strong flow lines around the peripheries (it does not yet show the cud at U in UNITED, however). The design elements are well-detailed and light clash marks are evident on both sides. There is a circular dot in the field by the eagle's shoulder, near the juncture with the shield. The lightly marked surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, under attractive shades of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning. Overall eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39356 Base PCGS# 6086

3451 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, O-114, R.3, XF45 PCGS. A diagnostic die lump beneath the stem of 7 in the date confirms the scarce O-114 Large Stars variety. This is a lightly toned example, with lilac-gray surfaces and glints of amber-gold at the margins. Struck from clashed dies, the coin is reasonably sharp on the obverse, while the reverse is less sharp at the scroll, eagle's head, and left (facing) leg. Tiny marks from circulation include a light pin scratch from the midpoint of Liberty's bust to the edge left of the date. Population: 2 in 45, 14 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39361 Base PCGS# 6088

1808/7 O-101 Half Dollar, Splendid MS64
First Overdate in the Series



3452 1808/7 O-101, R.1, MS64 PCGS. The underlying 7 is most evident at the top left of the 8 and within the upper loop. While this die variety is widely available through most grade levels, it is subject to considerable demand because of its inclusion in the annual *Guide Book* and its status as the first overdate in the Capped Bust half dollar series. This Choice Uncirculated example enjoys splendid eye appeal and marvelous preservation. Satiny mint luster shines through layers of peach-gold, lavender, and powder-blue patina. Both sides are smooth and well-defined. Late die state, as usual, with numerous heavy cracks and the border elements drawn severely to the rims. The reverse is rotated slightly counterclockwise. Population: 11 in 64 (1 in 64+), 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24ER, PCGS# 39378 Base PCGS# 6091

1808 O-106a Half Dollar, AU58

Lustrous Late Die State Coin



- 3453** 1808 O-106a, R.2, AU58 NGC. The later die state of O-106, showing a semicircular obverse die crack that curves from the dentils to the left of the date, through the bust, to the dentils above Liberty's forehead. This near-Mint coin is untoned and lustrous with satiny mint luster. The borders are heavily flowlined in this die state, and some strike weakness is noted on the right-hand stars. On the reverse, there is also mild strike weakness on the eagle's head and inside left (facing) wing. Barely any high-point friction is observed, and no abrasions penetrate the eye appeal. PCGS# 39369 Base PCGS# 6090
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1809 O-106 Half Dollar, MS64

Rich Sea-Green and Lilac Toning



- 3454** 1809 Normal Edge, O-106, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Deep sea-green and lilac toning blankets this unblemished near-Gem. A die crack connects stars 1-7, the usually seen die state. The reverse shows a straight die line protruding up into the wing from the right shield corner, characteristic of O-106. A strong strike appears throughout, although several of the obverse stars on the obverse, and the letter tops on the reverse, are drawn toward the rim. The present coin is within Stephen J. Herrman's Summer 2019 Condition Census for O-106. NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39395 Base PCGS# 6092
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1809 Half Dollar, O-111a, AU58

Pleasant Border Toning



- 3455** 1809 III Edge, O-111a, R.2, AU58 PCGS. A comma-shaped die mark just left of Liberty's lowest curl is a distinctive diagnostic of Overton-111a. The experimental III Edge is associated with the late die state, as are reverse die cracks at ED S ATE and alongside the final A in AMERICA. Interestingly, earlier die states have a Normal Edge. Dentils weaken along the mid-to-lower obverse border of this example, and the obverse stars are drawn to the edge. Light wear exists on Liberty's cap folds and high-point curls as well as the eagle's brow, but few other signs of circulation are present. Abrasions are at an absolute minimum. Attractive aquamarine and russet-gray toning covers both sides, while soft mint luster remains among the devices. The late die state is seldom seen finer, according to the latest Steve Herrman Condition Census (Spring 2019). NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39389 Base PCGS# 6094
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1810 O-103 Half Dollar, MS64

Conditionally Rare Variety

Tied for Finest at PCGS



- 3456** 1810 O-103, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. A good loupe is required to confirm the O-103 variety, which relies on a tiny extra time at star 12's inner point to confirm the obverse die, and an equally small dot between 50 and C on the reverse. The current Herrman reference notes just two MS64 examples at the top of its Condition Census for the O-103, and this CAC-endorsed example is one of those. Pleasingly toned in reddish-gold shades with cerulean-blue accents at the borders, this near-Gem coin is well-preserved and sharply struck. A bold obverse die crack extends both left and right from below the date.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24ET, PCGS# 39408 Base PCGS# 6095

1812/1 O-102 Half Dollar, MS63
Wide Date, Small 8, Guide Book Variety
Sole Small 8 Overdate Dies



3457 1812/1 Small 8, O-102, R.2, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. Lightly toned at the centers, this lustrous, silver-gray coin is frosted with much central brilliance. Pale-blue and gold hues decorate the margins. A sharp strike shows only minor weakness at a few of the upper stars.

Overton-102 is one of the more interesting overdates in the early Capped Bust series. The date numerals are odd — widely spaced, with a Small 8 and an overly large 2. Clear remnants of an underdigit 1 remain beneath the 2. Early and late die states are known for the variety, although this Select Uncirculated coin belongs somewhere in between. The dentils are sharp as in an early die stage. Die clashing above the date is different than late-state die clashing, suggesting the dies were lapped prior to a later state (O-102a), when the obverse is both cracked and clashed, and dentils are worn. Population: 9 in 63 (1 in 63+), 11 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 6 finer (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
 NGC ID# 24EY, PCGS# 39443 Base PCGS# 6101

3458 1812/1 Small 8, O-102a, R.2, AU58 NGC. This late die state example is clashed above the date. The Small 8 and 2 punched over a 1 confirm the variety. Violet-gray surfaces show distinctive blue and golden accents within the protected areas. A bit softly struck, particularly on stars 4 through 7 and on the denomination. NGC ID# 24EY, PCGS# 39444 Base PCGS# 6101

1813 Capped Bust Half, AU55
High-Grade Single Leaf, O-109a, CAC



3459 1813 Single Leaf, O-109a, R.5, AU55 NGC. CAC. Multiple die clashes and heavy die erosion are as much responsible for the late die state O-109a designation as the Single Leaf factor, because a disembodied ghostly edge of a second leaf in the top-most cluster is vaguely visible under a strong loupe. Although the advanced die state commands much attention, this Choice About Uncirculated coin retains most of its mint luster and shows only minor bits of wear. Any mentionable marks from circulation or handling are absent. This piece is arguably the finest O-109a certified by virtue of its CAC endorsement, and ranks at the top of the most recent roster of O-109a auction appearances according to the Spring and Summer 2019 Steve Herrman reports (7/19). PCGS# 516341 Base PCGS# 6103

1814/3 O-101a Half, MS62
Razor-Sharp Late Die State



3460 1814/3 O-101a, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Earlier die stages are scarce-to-rare, yet this late die state example of the overdate is remarkably sharp, despite its mintage from heavily clashed and cracked dies. Lustrous, silver-gray surfaces show glimpses of reddish-gold and warm-gray accents, and no individually significant marks. The obverse stars are needle-sharp. At least a half dozen separate die clashes are visible on the vibrant, frosted surfaces. The reverse is rotated 60° counterclockwise. Population: 7 in 62, 10 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24F4, PCGS# 39488 Base PCGS# 6106

1814 O-103 Half Dollar, AU55
Advanced Die State, Gold CAC



3461 1814 O-103, R.1, AU55 PCGS. Gold CAC. The highly sought Gold CAC label indicates this sharp and original Overton-103 example is deserving of an even finer grade. This Choice coin is struck from a heavily clashed die state, with the peripheral elements drawn to the edges, extensive die wear, and a heavy die line from the scroll to the left (facing) wing. Forest-green and bluish-gray toning yields to golden luster at the borders that adds extra eye appeal to this ultimate, collector-grade O-103. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39477 Base PCGS# 6105

3462 1814 O-107, R.2, AU55 PCGS. CAC. An intermediate die state with heavy obverse and reverse clash marks, but no trace of the worm-like die chip on Liberty's nose. Nearly full luster is visible beneath outstanding blue, gold, and iridescent toning. While this is a plentiful variety, the present example provides an outstanding example of clashed dies. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39484 Base PCGS# 6105

1814 O-107 Half Dollar, MS63

Iridescent Peripheral Patina



1817 O-106 Capped Bust Half, MS64+

Splendid Near-Gem ‘Comet Head’



- 3463 1814 O-107, R.2, MS63 PCGS.** Ex: D.L. Hansen Collection. Rich jade-green peripheries frame cream-gray centers. A satiny and well-preserved Select half dollar. Both sides display at least three sets of heavy die clash marks, as coined. A Condition Census example of this collectible variety. O-107 is often attributed by its two horizontal die lines in the field near the obverse ribbon end. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39484 Base PCGS# 6105
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1815/2 Half Dollar, AU55

O-101a, Popular Key Date



- 3464 1815/2 O-101a, R.3, AU55 NGC.** All 1815 half dollars are struck from this set of dies, showing the 5 cut over a previously entered 2 (dies from 1812). The issue serves as a key date in all grades with a low mintage of 47,150 coins. This piece is in a late die state with a crack from UN through the denomination to the arrowheads. Heavy clashing is also seen. Deep gray patina blankets this sharply struck example. An identifying marks appears left of Liberty's mouth. Worth a premium bid. Census: 19 in 55, 52 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39492 Base PCGS# 6108
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1817/3 Capped Bust Half, MS62

Sharp Mint State Example

Late Die State, O-101a



- 3465 1817/3 O-101a, R.2, MS62 NGC.** Although overshadowed by its famously rare 1817/4 counterpart, the 1817/3 remains undiminished in popularity with Bust half collectors, who are drawn to its bold, naked-eye overdate and its well-documented scarcity in Mint State condition. This highly lustrous MS62 example displays an even skin of reddish-gold and deep, lilac-gray toning throughout both sides. Struck from a late die state, the obverse is clashed with flowlines at the margins, while the reverse is heavily die cracked and clashed as well. The strike remains sharp, with bold dentils and outstanding natural eye appeal. Census: 1 in 62, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24F7, PCGS# 39512 Base PCGS# 6111
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- 3466 1817 O-106, R.2, MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** A ridgelike die gouge extends from the rim to the top of the cap, splaying into numerous lines where it joins the cap, like the tail of a comet in flight. Just a single die clash is visible on the reverse, while the obverse stars are large and sharp — almost fully struck. Liberty's hair curls are sharply defined, as are the drapery folds and creases in Liberty's cap. The position of the date numerals is unique to O-106, with 81 squeezed together, and the first 1 and 7 distant from the middle digits.

Lovely pearlescent gray toning displays rose and pale-blue highlights at the margins and a speckling of slate-gray patina. Marks are essentially absent from either side. Soft mint luster creates a serene glow around the well-struck devices. This coin is a borderline Gem, Plus-graded by PCGS with CAC endorsement. It is either on its own at the low end of the Condition Census for the O-106 variety, or tied for that distinction. Original surfaces offer great eye appeal. NGC ID# 4DPL, PCGS# 39498 Base PCGS# 6109

1818 O-109a Half, Outstanding MS65
Dramatic Peripheral Color and Luster



3467 1818 O-109a, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. The variety is easily identified for its “jumping 1s” in the date, each entered high (or the 8s entered low). On the reverse, N in UNITED has the same syndrome, and sits high above U and I. Both sides show substantial die cracks on this late-state piece to earn the O-109a designation. The numerals in the date are oddly spaced, the outside 1 and final 8 gapping 81 at the center.

This richly toned Gem example displays dazzling iridescence at the margins set against bluish-bronze shades that occupy the centers. The smooth, nearly unmarked surfaces alternate between reflective and frosted character, the centers well-toned and softly lustrous while mint luster flashes boldly at the outskirts. The overall visual effect is stunning. Each star is needle-sharp and the portrait is sharply defined. The eagle shows brief weakness along the left (facing) wing top and at one or two claws. We believe this is the finest O-109a at either service, and it serves as the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin for the variety.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24F9, PCGS# 39526 Base PCGS# 6113

1819/8 O-101 Bust Half, MS64
Small 9, High-End for the Overdate Type



3468 1819/8 Small 9, O-101, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Friend. No fewer than six of the 15 die pairs used to strike 2.2 million 1819 half dollars are overdated varieties, a challenging subset for Overton specialists. Just one of the 1819/8 varieties has a small, narrow 9, represented by this Choice Uncirculated O-101 example. The die marriage is relatively plentiful, but high-grade Mint State representatives are rare.

This is a splendid near-Gem example, with deep iridescence throughout both sides and a bold-to-sharp strike. Copper-orange shades join powder-blue accents at the borders. Mint luster glows resolutely on both obverse and reverse — a beautifully balanced coin, each side Choice in its own fashion. Marks are limited to a few light abrasions and tiny ticks, none individually pronounced, only visible under a loupe. The eye appeal is excellent. Population: 9 in 64 (4 in 64+), 1 finer (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FC, PCGS# 39555 Base PCGS# 6118

1819 O-112a Half Dollar, AU58
Originally Toned, Minimal Wear, CAC



3469 1819 O-112a, R.3, AU58 PCGS. CAC. TE of STATES is joined at the top, the primary diagnostic for the O-112 variety. Its late die state (O-112a) is confirmed by a long, curved die crack that runs from the underside of the right (facing) wing, through both sets of claws and the three lower leaf pairs, before turning upward to the base of UNITED. Dappled lilac-gray and violet toning merges with orange-gold highlights at the margins. Marks from circulation are minimal, and only light high-point wear exists on this CAC-endorsed, near-Mint coin. NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39551 Base PCGS# 6117

1820/19 Curl Base 2 Half Dollar, MS63
O-102, Important Guide Book Overdate



3470 1820/19 Curl Base 2, O-102, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Two 1820 boldly overdated varieties are essential for Overton, type, and overdate collectors. O-101 has a Square Base 2 and large numerals, while the present O-102 variety utilizes a Curl Base 2 and small numerals. No attempt was made at the Mint to remove the 1 and 9 underdigits prior to entering the 1820 logotype. Chestnut-gold, olive, and dove-gray patina graces the satiny and carefully preserved, ultra-smooth surfaces of this Select Uncirculated example. The coin is crisply struck, with only the claws and high-point hair curls not fully brought up. Finer examples are rare and seldom available. Population: 10 in 63 (1 in 63+), 4 finer (5/19).
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FE, PCGS# 39574 Base PCGS# 6126

1822/1 O-101 Half Dollar, MS64
Vibrant Mint Luster, Ex: Eliasberg



3471 1822/1 O-101, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. The supposed underdigit 1 is just barely visible below the loop of the second 2. The overall quality of this near-Gem is excellent; mint luster is vibrant under original shades of gold, blue, and russet patina with light golden centers. The design is sharp and the surfaces are nearly mark-free. There is only one hair-thin pin scratch right of the second 2 up to star 9. Population (both 1822/1 varieties): 9 in 64 (2 in 64+), 3 finer (6/19).
Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1782; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 3381, which realized \$9,480. NGC ID# 24FH, PCGS# 39604 Base PCGS# 6130

1822/1 Capped Bust Half, MS64+
O-101, Probable Condition Census, CAC



3472 1822/1 O-101, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The overdate feature is dubious, but Overton-101 remains an interesting and popular 1822 variety. A tiny remnant of a previous digit (or some other anomaly) occupies the gap between the curl of 2 and its nearby diagonal, although evidence that this is a true overdate is losing steam with researchers and collectors. Time will tell if the tide changes based on new theories and observations.

All of the so-called 1822 overdates remain popular in high Uncirculated grades, which afford the best view for variety specialists. This high-end Choice Uncirculated O-101 displays the important PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Lovely album toning enriches both sides, where cobalt-blue and deep-russet shades surround lightly toned, silver-gray centers. Cartwheel mint luster flashes beneath the attractive, original patina. The coin fits well at the low end of the O-101 Condition Census.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FH, PCGS# 39604 Base PCGS# 6130

1822 O-108a Half Dollar, MS63
Dusky, Satiny Surfaces



3473 1822 O-108a, R.3, MS63 PCGS. This half dollar is firmly within the O-108a Condition Census. Cream-gray centers cede to almond-gold margins. The satiny surfaces are sharply struck except on the upper left stars. Marks are chiefly confined to a few thin lines on Liberty's neck. Recutting on the third line in the first vertical shield stripe is characteristic of the die marriage. NGC ID# 24FG, PCGS# 39595 Base PCGS# 6129

1823 Half Dollar, MS61
O-101, Broken 3 Guide Book Variety



3474 1823 Broken 3, O-101, R.3, MS61 PCGS. The upper and lower portions of the distinctive, right-leaning 3 in the date appear disconnected. In a later state (O-101a and O-102) the digit is "patched" with a round lump of metal. This variety is listed in the *Guide Book* and popularly collected among Capped Bust half dollar specialists, but few examples exist in Mint State. Violet and ice-blue toning drapes this strongly struck representative. The peripheral elements are slightly drawn to the rims, and the reverse is clashed. Population: 3 in 61, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24FJ, PCGS# 39620 Base PCGS# 6132

3475 1823 O-111, R.3, MS63 NGC. This is the slightly scarcer early die state of O-111, without the peripheral crack through the left-hand stars. Luster is abundant and each side displays light golden toning. Remarkably few abrasions are seen for the grade. Liberty's profile has dramatic strike doubling. Census (all varieties included): 43 in 63, 35 finer (6/19). PCGS# 39616 Base PCGS# 6131

1824 O-105 Bust Half, MS65
Exceptional Eye Appeal, Sharp Strike



3476 1824 O-105, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. The Mint is responsible for the most visible blemish on this smooth and nearly mark-free Gem Bust half — a die lump on Liberty's chin, seen on all examples of the O-105. A number of prominent die lines exist under the eagle's left (facing) talons to confirm the variety, while the first S in STATES crowds the adjacent T. As usual for the die pair, several stars show flat centers despite an overall razor-sharp strike throughout the remaining elements.

Silver centers gradually yield to attractive, tan-gold toning that speckles the margins. Mint luster radiates from the frosted surfaces. Marks and abrasions are almost entirely absent, while the eye appeal is tremendous. The most recent Stephen Herrman report lists just one numerically finer O-105 example (an MS66 from one of our 2006 auctions), while MS65 coins fill out the balance of the Condition Census for the variety. This is the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin for the O-105 variety, and the sole-finest O-105 listed by PCGS (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39625 Base PCGS# 6137

1824/4 Half Dollar, O-109, MS64+
Underappreciated Guide Book Variety



3477 1824/4 O-109, R.2, MS64+ PCGS. Recutting on the diagonal of 4 is clear, and RI in AMERICA connect at the base, with the serif of 1 slightly higher than that of R. This high-end near-Gem example is extremely sharp at Liberty's hair, which is characteristic of the O-109 die marriage. Star 13 lacks central definition, but all other stars are crisp and sharp. Attractive blue and reddish-bronze obverse toning displays underlying mint luster, while pale-pink and lilac-gray shades adorn the equally pleasing reverse. PCGS has seen just three numerically finer 4/4 examples. Population (4/4 varieties): 26 in 64 (10 in 64+), 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39643 Base PCGS# 6140

1824 Bust Half, MS64+
High-End O-116, Lightly Toned



3478 1824 O-116, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. A scarce die marriage among the 17 different 1824 varieties, this Overton-116 received the PCGS Plus designation for its near-Gem surfaces and well-struck motifs. Attractive russet-gold toning adds a thin overlay of color to the lustrous, silver surfaces, and deepens to a reddish-gold glow at the margins. Liberty's curls, cap folds, and drapery are sharp, as is the eagle from its beak tip to talon ends. Liberty's profile is noticeably strike-doubled. Abrasions and marks are virtually unseen on this Choice Condition Census candidate. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39638 Base PCGS# 6137

1825 O-114 Half Dollar, MS63
Old Green Holder, CAC Approval



3479 1825 O-114, R.1, MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1 in the date and the left base of the shield are recut. O-114 is a plentiful variety, with this MS63 just barely missing out on the Condition Census. A thin overlay of violet and golden patina adorns satiny surfaces. The centers are sharply struck, while the border elements are drawn to the rims, as usual. Housed in an old green label holder. CAC (all varieties): 13 in 63, 35 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39661 Base PCGS# 6142

**1825 O-114 Half Dollar, Attractive MS65
Second-Finest of the Variety**



3480 1825 O-114, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. The 1 in the date is leans right, and is recut along the left upright of the O-114 variety, while the entire date is set low near the milling. This Gem example is the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin for Overton-114. It displays colorful iridescence at the margins around frosted central devices, with a sharp strike as expected for the Gem grade. Reddish-bronze and sea-green toning blanket both sides. Our archives show just one numerically finer O-114 (an MS66 PCGS example), an observation that is confirmed by the Spring 2019 Stephen Herrman listing.
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39661 Base PCGS# 6142

**1828 O-110 Half Dollar, Toned Gem
Square 2, Small 8, Large Letters
Tied Atop the Condition Census**



3481 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-110, R.2, MS65 PCGS. The second T in STATES is further left relative to the I than all other 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters varieties. This colorfully toned Gem is tied for finest atop the O-110 Condition Census. The devices are fully struck, and each side displays a semiprooflike appearance. Extraordinary quality.
NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39764 Base PCGS# 6151

3482 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-117, R.1, MS63 PCGS. The design elements of this attractive Select specimen are sharply detailed in most areas, but just a trace of flatness is seen on some star centers. Recutting shows on the serif of the C in 50C. Shades of lavender and pale gold toning blanket the well-preserved, lustrous surfaces. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39771 Base PCGS# 6151

**1828 O-123a Half Dollar, XF40
Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters
Intermediate Die State**



3483 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-123a, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Die buckling at the rim between stars 5 and 6 characterizes the late die state O-123a, although this coin is in a slightly early die stage where the buckling exists with less prominence than sometimes seen. The coin lacks any "corrugated lines" between the left (facing) wing and tailfeathers seen on late die states. Mint luster remains at the margins of this solid, original XF40 example, with light high-point wear on the curls, drapery, and cap folds, as well as the eagle's brow, wingtips, and talons. Abrasions and/or marks are nearly absent from the smooth, hard surfaces and bold devices. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 508130 Base PCGS# 6151

**1829/7 O-101 Half Dollar, MS63+
Attractively Toned, In-Demand Overdate**



3484 1829/7 O-101, R.1, MS63+ PCGS. CAC. The overdate feature is plain to the unaided eye on Overton-101, with repunching visible on all four digits and a previous 7 beneath the primary 9. The reverse is lapped and shows additional repunching on the first A in AMERICA at the left base. This Plus-graded, CAC-approved Select Mint State coin displays sharp central devices and only minor softness on a few border stars. Vibrant, satiny mint luster warms the surfaces in pearlescent golden-gray shades across the interiors, with lavender and blue overtones at the margins. Eye appeal is excellent. NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 39807 Base PCGS# 6155

3485 1829 Medium Letters, O-116a, R.4, MS61 PCGS. Ex: Green-Newman-Link. This impressive Mint State specimen shows the long die crack passing under UNITED and through STATES that identifies the late die state O-116a. The design elements are well-detailed and the surfaces are lightly marked for the grade, under dark shades of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning. NGC ID# 4DBR, PCGS# 39802 Base PCGS# 6154

1830 O-113, Small 0 Bust Half, AU58+
Clean Fields, Rich Border Toning



1831 Half Dollar, O-101, MS65
Leading Candidate for Finest Certified



- 3486 1830 Small 0, O-113, R.2, AU58+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. If not for a touch of rub on the eagle's upper wing and brow, plus a few tiny, nondescript marks, this delightfully album-toned coin would be in a full Mint State holder. As it is, the borderline Uncirculated designation is noted, but in many ways it is a moot distinction. Both in terms of eye appeal and surface quality, this O-113 exceeds many examples in finer grades. Rainbow toning at the margins frames smooth, sharply struck interiors. The PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement confirm the outstanding quality — an ultimate collector coin, sure to exceed any price guide suggestions.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39825 Base PCGS# 6156

1830 Bust Half, MS64
O-119, Sole Medium 0 Variety, CAC



- 3487 1830 Medium 0, O-119, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A lustrous near-Gem example, with the tail of C in 50 C split at the end, and a recut Medium-size 0 in the date. The strike is pinpoint sharp throughout this semireflective, Choice Uncirculated O-119, with translucent amber-orange toning at the margins and lilac-gray accents over bright-silver centers. Marks are essentially nonexistent, with faint die clashing visible on both sides. Housed in an old green label holder with CAC endorsement. This coin fits at the low end of the Condition Census according to Steve Herrman's Spring 2019 report. NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39830 Base PCGS# 6157

- 3488 1831 O-101, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. Longtime Bust half collectors know that as a date, Gem or finer 1831 examples are challenging to find. Just 20 die pairs were used to strike nearly 5.9 million half dollars, a trend of workhorse dies that continued until the end of the large diameter, lettered edge format in 1836. The O-101 variety is particularly scarce in Uncirculated grades, with just two pieces certified at the MS65 level and none finer (5/19). We have seen this exact coin one other time, when it appeared in our June 1998 Long Beach Signature auction as lot 5794. It realized a record \$13,800 — a mark that still stands after 20+ years. A search of our auction archives shows only a handful of O-101 appearances in Mint State over that time span, attesting to the conditional rarity of the variety.

The surfaces of this coin are brightly lustrous and frosted. Vibrant gold toning deepens to include rich, golden-brown accents along the margins. The strike is sharp for the die marriage, which always shows the legends drawn to the edge on the reverse, a tendency seen with some of the obverse star points, too. The central elements are sharply defined, providing this unquestioned Gem many claims to "finest-known" of the O-101 variety. The current Condition Census is 65,65,64,64,64 in both the Don Parsley and Stephen Herrman references. CAC endorsed, the present coin is the PCGS CoinFacts plate specimen for Overton-101.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 39837 Base PCGS# 6159

1831 Half Dollar, MS65
O-109, Condition Census



3489 1831 O-109, R.1, MS65 NGC. This Gem half dollar qualifies for the low end of the Condition Census for the O-109 variety, identified by the fine above (LIBE)R(TY) and the welded stripes in the first shield vertical. Pleasing steel-blue and golden patina covers smooth, lustrous surfaces. The strike is uneven. Census (all 1831 varieties): 49 in 65 (2 in 65+), 17 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 39845 Base PCGS# 6159

1832 O-101a Half Dollar, MS63
Large Letters, Impressive Die Break



3490 1832 Large Letters, O-101a, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Friend. One of the heaviest die breaks in the entire Capped Bust series exists on the 1832 Overton-101a. The fissure runs upward from the eagle's ankle tangent to the upper pair of leaves, where it divides into two parts — one following the upper curve of the wing, and a weak break that wanders into the adjacent field. Other die cracks run in parallel fashion from the leaves to the wing, and from the lower berry to the base of UNITED. This variety employs the only Large Letters reverse for the date, making it a necessity for type. Smooth and lustrous Select Uncirculated surfaces display pale-gold centers surrounded by deep aquamarine and tan toning at the margins. The strike is sharp, lacking full details only at the top fold of Liberty's cap. This coin ranks just behind a few MS64 examples in Stephen Herrman's Spring 2019 census for the O-101a die pair.
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39886 Base PCGS# 6161

1833 Half Dollar, O-108, MS64
A Sharp, Satiny Example



3491 1833 O-108, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. With regular silver dollar production suspended until 1840, half dollars were the denomination of choice for banks and depositors during the 1830s. In 1833, the Mint struck more than 5.2 million halves, and the 1833 issue remains moderately plentiful in the lower Mint State grades for date collectors. Above the MS64 level, however, it becomes conditionally scarce. This Choice Overton-108 example is unusually well-struck from fresh dies, with no evidence of die fatigue or cracks. The stars and denticles are crisp, as are the central devices. Satiny luster shines through pale, lavender-gray and blue-gold toning, while the underlying surfaces are free of all but a few trivial marks on Liberty's cheek. PCGS has certified only 25 numerically finer 1833 representatives regardless of Overton variety (6/19).
Ex: PNG Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2015), lot 3806. NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39896 Base PCGS# 6163

1834 O-109 Half Dollar, MS65
Small Date, Small Letters
High Condition Census for the Variety



3492 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-109, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. Repunching on star 10 is the most obvious pick-up point for the O-109 variety, although recutting exists on stars 8 and 9, too. A tiny spine off the upper drapery fold (just below star 1) confirms the obverse, while the 5 of 50 C is small with a straight top and a closed loop. Ideal for Small Date, Small Letters type, this is a splendid Gem O-109 half dollar with rich, iridescent surfaces and a needle-sharp strike. Faultless fields surround deeply impressed central motifs. Copper-gold, blue, and reddish-tan shades capture the eye. Population: 13 in 65, 2 finer (5/19).
From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39913 Base PCGS# 6166

3493 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-113, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Star 13 is boldly recut on this Small Date, Small Letters variety. Silver-gray interiors blend with deeper shades mainly around the borders, but also within the recesses of the reverse. The curls and feathers show good detail, while the stars lack radials and RI in PLURIBUS are incomplete. Softly lustrous. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39917 Base PCGS# 6166

1836 O-103 Half Dollar, MS64
Scarce Variety, PCGS Plate Coin



1838 GR-13 Half Dollar, Sharp MS64
Exceptional Eye Appeal, CAC



3494 1836 Lettered Edge, O-103, Low R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. Repunching on stars 7 and 8 and recutting at the base of 1 in the date help identify the scarce Overton-103. More than 6.5 million Lettered Edge halves were struck from 23 varieties in the final year of the venerable large diameter format. In 1837, the diameter was reduced from 32.5 mm to 30 mm, and half dollars were struck with reeded edges on the new steam-powered coin press. This near-Gem example of the final-year issue is smooth and lustrous. Peach-gold toning accents blue and reddish-tan shades that cover both sides of this sharply struck coin. Stephen Herrman lists the O-103 Condition Census as 65,65,65,64,64 according to the Spring 2019 revision. This CAC-endorsed example is the PCGS CoinFacts plate coin for the variety.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39940 Base PCGS# 6169

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar, VF35
GR-1, First Steam Press Issue



3495 1836 Reeded Edge, GR-1, R.2, VF35 PCGS. This first-year steam press issue with a reported mintage of 1,200 coins never experiences a lull in demand. Examples are always popular with collectors. Choice VF surfaces are steel-gray with deeper hues around the margins. A slightly uneven strike and blending from circulation explain alternating areas of crisp detail and softness. A few hairlines and pin scratches appear on each side. NGC ID# 2U28, PCGS# 531046 Base PCGS# 6175

3496 1837 MS63 PCGS. GR-Unidentified. The coin is Mint State and lustrous with lilac-russet border toning that cedes to brilliant interiors. Surprisingly few abrasions are evident. Despite the condition, the die variety of this coin is not obvious. Struck from heavily flowlined dies with no discernible die cracks, the typical diagnostics relied on for attribution are obscured. We note only a faint clash mark at Liberty's bust below the chin, which is similar to that of GR-22, but none of the other diagnostics for that variety are visible. Housed in an old green label holder. NGC ID# 24G4, PCGS# 6176

3497 1838 GR-13, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Autumn-brown toning visits the centers and deepens moderately near the rims of this CAC-endorsed, Choice Uncirculated Reeded Edge half. The margins exhibit ruby-red and forest-green shades, while a full strike contributes to outstanding eye appeal. This is a lustrous and well-preserved 1838. GR-13 is a prevalent marriage, confirmed by a diagnostic die crack that partially circumnavigates the reverse periphery. NGC ID# 24G5, PCGS# 531094 Base PCGS# 6177

3498 1839-O GR-1, R.1, XF40 PCGS. Light-to-moderate wear shows on the design elements of this popular branch mint issue, which was struck from a late state of the dies and shows an extensive network of die cracks on both sides. The mintmark exhibits signs of repunching. The lightly abraded surfaces retain traces of original mint luster, under shades of cerulean-blue, lavender-gray, and sea-green toning. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181

3499 1839-O GR-1, R.1, XF40 PCGS. The mintmark is repunched and an extensive network of die cracks is evident on both sides, identifying a late die state of the popular GR-1 variety. This well-detailed XF specimen shows light wear on the design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces are blanketed in shades of magenta and dove-gray patina. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181

1839-O Reeded Edge Half Dollar, MS61
GR-1, Late Die State



3500 1839-O GR-1, R.1, MS61 NGC. Boldly struck for the type, this final-year Reeded Edge half dollar has attractive cartwheel luster and no bothersome abrasions. A hint of golden-gray color denies full brilliance. The mintmark is lightly repunched south on GR-1, the most plentiful die variety. A network of slender die cracks around the peripheries of both sides indicates a late die state. The 1839-O is the only collectible New Orleans issue of the Reeded Edge type. NGC ID# 24G7, PCGS# 531106 Base PCGS# 6181

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1840 Small Letters Half, MS65

Reverse of 1839, WB-102



3501 1840 Small Letters, Repunched Date, FS-301, WB-102, Die Pair 1, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1840 Reverse of 1839 half dollars are common in lower grades but seldom appear in Gem condition. This example shows repunching, faint on the 4 and much bolder on the 0, which is repunched southeast. Clash marks in the shield and near Liberty's elbow are typical of the die pair, and in this early die state, die polish lines are visible in the deeply prooflike fields. Light copper-gold toning covers the interiors, ceding to deep blue rims. Population: 8 in 65, 6 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 5 finer (7/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5002, which realized \$4,230. NGC ID# 24GM, PCGS# 392647 Base PCGS# 6234

3502 1844-O WB-101, Die Pair 12, R.3, MS62 PCGS. The first 4 is slightly recut below the crossbar to the right of the upright, and prominent die lines are visible behind MER. This example has brilliant, satiny luster with peripheral gold and iridescent toning. NGC ID# 24H2, PCGS# 572030 Base PCGS# 6246

3503 1844-O Doubled Date, WB-103, Die Pair 22, R.4, FS-301, VF25 NGC. An important Guide Book variety, showing the date dramatically repunched north, imbedded in the rock base. This midgrade circulated example displays even wear and uniform battleship-gray color. The reverse displays additional lilac hues in the fields. The ER in LIBERTY is slightly weak, but the entire word is visible. NGC ID# 24H2, PCGS# 145817 Base PCGS# 6247

1847/6 WB-102 Seated Half, XF45
Cherrypickers' and Guide Book Overdate



3504 1847/6 WB-102, Die Pair 9, R.5, FS-301, XF45 PCGS. This seldom-offered overdate is a rarity in the Seated half dollar series, and it ranks among the most popular 19th century silver varieties. The base of a misplaced 6 is visible in the field entirely beneath and between the 4 and 7, favoring the 4. In addition to the overdate, the obverse is also a doubled die, showing four clear lines on the right-side shield stripes, shield border, and Liberty's nearby gown folds. This piece is the desirable early die state example. Traces of luster remain on both sides, with silver-gray surfaces and bright gold toning close to the borders. In all grades, PCGS has only certified 31 examples of this rare overdate variety, including several late obverse die state examples, where die lapping reduces the visibility of the overdate. Population (early die state): 1 in 45, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24HA, PCGS# 147889 Base PCGS# 6258

1847/6 Half Dollar, AU50 Details

FS-301, WB-102



3505 1847/6 WB-102, FS-301 — Cleaned — ANACS. AU50 Details. This popular overdate is also a doubled die, most notably seen on the obverse on the vertical stripes of the shield. The earlier punched 1 46 is seen southwest of the prominent 1847. This earlier die state clearly shows the bottom portions of these three digits. While the surfaces are hairlined, each side has light gray patina with moderately contrasted light gray accents over the high points. The first four stars are not struck up at all or lightly impressed, most likely the result of debris adhering to the die.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 4954.

3506 1849 Repunched Date, WB-103, Die Pair 9, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The repunching on the date is most obvious on the 1 and serves as a pick-up point for this die pair. The 1849 Seated half is scarce in Mint State, but this Select example remains accessible for collectors. Attractive blue and greenish toning encompasses the margins, leaving the centers with lilac and golden color. Population: 13 in 63, 31 finer (6/19). PCGS# 572070 Base PCGS# 6262

1853 Arrows and Rays Half Dollar, MS64+
Important Single-Year Type



3507 1853 Arrows and Rays, WB-101, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The Arrows and Rays half dollar is an important single-year type with a direct connection to the California Gold Rush. The gold boom increased the value of silver relative to gold, driving silver out of circulation, resulting in a weight reduction for subsidiary silver coinage in 1853 — thus the design change. This near-Gem has lovely silvery surfaces and dusky lavender accents. Well-detailed and clean. Scarcely offered in better condition, with only 28 finer submissions at PCGS (7/19). NGC ID# 24JJ, PCGS# 572085 Base PCGS# 6275

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

1861 C.S.A. Scott Token, MS64 Prooflike
Struck in White Metal, CAC Endorsed



- 3508 1861 Scott Token MS64 Prooflike NGC. CAC. New York coin dealer John W. Scott (in partnership with numismatist and fellow dealer David Proskey) obtained ownership of the original, but unstable Confederate die that was previously used to strike the famous four original Confederate half dollars in 1861. The fragile die was bought to eventually produce Confederate half dollar restrikes on planed-off federal 1861 half dollars, but Scott was keenly aware of the die's fragile condition, and struck a number of white metal tokens first. These tokens bear the legend "4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER (FROM ORIGINAL DIE: SCOTT) around OF C. S. A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861 (seven stars) REV. SAME AS U.S." This is a near-Gem Prooflike example of the white metal token, with gleaming, silver-like surfaces and CAC endorsement. It ranks highly among the few dozen pieces that survive at the MS64 level or finer. NGC Census: 12 in 64, 2 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2C4T, PCGS# 340403

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1871-CC Half Dollar, XF45
Elusive Carson City Issue



- 3509 1871-CC XF45 PCGS. WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.4. A couple of faint die lines connect the D in UNITED to the dentils, and a die crack runs through the MER in AMERICA on this variety. The 1871-CC half dollar is scarce overall, and it is highly sought-after in the upper circulated grades. This Choice XF coin displays warm golden-gray surfaces and it retains all major design elements intact. Eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 23 in 45, 26 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24K5, PCGS# 6331 Base PCGS# 6331

1873 No Arrows Seated Half, VF35

WB-101, Rare Open 3 Variety



- 3510 1873 No Arrows, Open 3, WB-101, VF35 PCGS. A key variety in the Seated half series — much rarer than its No Arrows, Closed 3 counterpart and listed as its own entry in the Guide Book. PCGS and NGC combined have certified just 57 examples in all grades. This representative shows moderate wear but retains nice detail on both sides of the coin. Medium-gray tones show charcoal-gray accents around the devices and legends. The Open 3 halves were produced in a transitional year when the Mint first struck Closed 3 coins, then switched to the Open 3 logotype. It then transitioned to a changed weight mandating the addition of arrows at both ends of the date. Population: 4 in 35, 9 finer (7/19). PCGS# 572206 Base PCGS# 6337

1874-S Arrows Half Dollar, MS63
WB-101, Small Wide Mintmark
Old Green Label Holder



- 3511 1874-S Arrows, Small Wide S, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.3, MS63 PCGS. All 1874-S half dollars are With Arrows coins. This issue's mintage of 394,000 pieces contributes to the moderate scarcity of survivors, which command a premium over common-date coins even in low grades. Uncirculated pieces are particularly elusive. This Select example displays vibrant cartwheel luster, is untoned, and has remarkably few abrasions for the grade. All design elements are sharply defined. Housed in an old green label holder. Population (all four varieties): 11 in 63, 14 finer (6/19). PCGS# 572223 Base PCGS# 6348

1875-S Seated Liberty Half, MS66
Only One Finer Example at NGC



3512 1875-S Very Small S, WB-101, Die Pair 7, R.3, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: "Col." Green-Newman. The 1875-S Seated liberty half dollar was produced in large numbers and most survivors seen represent the WB-101 variety, with a very small mintmark. Although the WB-101 is a plentiful issue in lower grades, it is conditionally rare at the MS66 level.

The coin offered here is a spectacular Premium Gem, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of softness on some of the stars. Intense shades of golden-brown, slate-gray, and lilac toning blanket the well-preserved surfaces and radiant mint luster shines underneath. Population: 25 in 66 (4 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 1 finer (7/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.50; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33741, which realized \$11,750. NGC ID# 24KF, PCGS# 572229 Base PCGS# 6351

1878 Seated Liberty Half, MS66
Registry Set Contender



3513 1878 MS66 PCGS. From a respectable mintage of more than 1.3 million pieces, the 1878 Seated Liberty half dollar is more elusive in all grades than the production total suggests and examples in MS66 condition are rarely encountered. Unfortunately, the 1878-S half dollar is even rarer and the 1878-CC is extremely challenging, putting a lot of date pressure on the Philadelphia issue. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on Liberty's head. Some faint peripheral die cracks are evident on both sides. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing, under shades of lavender-gray and sea-green toning. Population: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24KN, PCGS# 6358 Base PCGS# 6358

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1859 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
From the Eliasberg Collection



3514 1859 PR65 Cameo NGC. Ex: Eliasberg. Type One Reverse. The tops of LF in HALF are closely spaced on the Type One reverse. This piece, a splendid Gem Cameo proof from the Eliasberg Collection, is sharply struck and exhibits splendid Cameo contrast with peripheral gold toning on each side. Census: 9 in 65 Cameo (1 in 65★), 4 finer (7/19).

Ex: E.W. Ropes Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 2/1899), lot 323; J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1978. NGC ID# 27TJ, PCGS# 86413

1862 Half Dollar, PR65
Dusky Gold and Lavender Toning



3515 1862 PR65 PCGS. The popularity of the 1862 Seated half dollar in proof format puts pressure on survivors across all grades levels, especially Gems. Dusky gold and lavender border toning dissipates toward the centers. Minimal contact occurs in the right obverse field. From a mintage of 550 proofs. Population: 18 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer in non-Cameo (6/19). NGC ID# 27TN, PCGS# 6416

1862 Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Beautiful Two-Sided Toning



3516 1862 PR66 Cameo NGC. A minority of surviving proof 1862 half dollars have cameo contrast, and this issue is nearly unknown with Ultra Cameo surfaces. This Premium Gem Cameo displays beautiful multicolor toning in concentric circles of ocean-blue, green, violet, sun-orange, and yellow-gold, with lavender and blue in the centers. Modest field-device contrast is apparent on each side even through the patina. The strike is full throughout and deep mirroring characterizes the fields. A true condition rarity so fine with the coveted Cameo designation. Census: 4 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66★), 1 finer; 1 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27TN, PCGS# 86416

1864 Half Dollar, PR65
Hint of Field-Device Contrast



3517 1864 PR65 PCGS. A fully struck, glimmering Gem proof with light golden toning over each side. A few light hairlines that limit the grade are hidden beneath the patina. Although slight cameo contrast is apparent on each side, it is not dramatic enough to qualify for such a designation on the holder. Nonetheless, eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 18 in 65, 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27TR, PCGS# 6418

3518 1865 PR64 PCGS. A pleasing near-Gem proof with deeply mirrored fields and sharp devices. Blue, violet, and gold make appearances around the outer peripheries, while the interiors display a delicate russet hue. NGC ID# 27TS, PCGS# 6419

3519 1873 Arrows PR63 PCGS. Proof With Arrows halves of 1873 are popular type coins, although they are scarcer than the 1874 issue, which is the only other proof With Arrows, With Motto Seated half. This Select example displays deep mirroring and deep sun-gold toning. The devices are well-struck. NGC ID# 27UU, PCGS# 6434

3520 1877 PR65 PCGS. CAC. The 1877 half dollar is a study in contrasts. More than 8.3 million pieces were struck for circulation, but only 510 proofs were produced. Remarkably few of the proofs have survived in Gem or finer grades. This is a deeply mirrored example that retains much brilliance with scattered green and reddish-russet patina over each side. The strike is pinpoint-sharp throughout, and there are no obvious contact marks. Population: 10 in 65, 7 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 4 finer (6/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 4535, where it sold for \$3,818.75. NGC ID# 27UC, PCGS# 6438

1878 Half Dollar, PR66
Multicolor Toning, Closed Bud



3521 1878 PR66 NGC. Type Two Reverse. Nearly all proofs feature a Closed Bud, as here. Blended shades of blue, gold, magenta, and violet gently color most of the peripheral areas, while the right obverse field and central reverse are minimally toned. Flashy fields reside beneath the slightly dusky overlay. From a mintage of 800 proofs. NGC ID# 27UD, PCGS# 6439

3522 1887 PR64 Cameo NGC. The 1887 proof is scarce in Cameo grades. This near-Gem example displays modest contrast and a sharp strike. Both sides are mainly brilliant, although rings of amber-gold and blue cling to the outer right-hand borders. Census: 12 in 64 Cameo, 30 finer; 2 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27UP, PCGS# 86448

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1892-S Barber Half, MS64
Sharp CAC Example



3523 1892-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. A scarce near-Gem example of this first-year San Francisco issue, showing satiny luster and dusky tan-gold toning. The design elements are fully struck and neither side has singular abrasions. The 1892-S is rarely seen finer than the present coin, and only a handful of pieces in this and finer grades are CAC endorsed. Population: 35 in 64 (1 in 64+), 21 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24LJ, PCGS# 6464

1897-S Barber Half Dollar, MS66

Rare This Fine



3524 1897-S MS66 PCGS. The 1897-S Barber half dollar claims a small mintage of 933,900 pieces, making it a better date in all grades. Augustus Heaton's ground breaking treatise on mintmarks had been recently published (in 1893), but collecting branch mint issues was still in its infancy in 1897, so few high-quality examples were saved for numismatic purposes. Today, the 1897-S is a condition rarity in MS66 condition.

The present coin is a delightful Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements and vibrant satiny mint luster on both sides. The impeccably preserved surfaces are visited by attractive shades of lavender, cerulean-blue, and golden-tan toning. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+), 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24M2, PCGS# 6479

1898-O Barber Half, MS66

Tied for the Second-Finest PCGS-Certified
From the Duckor Collection



- 3525 1898-O MS66 PCGS.** The 1898-O Barber half dollar is an underrated issue that is elusive in all grades. Among branch mint Barber half dollars from the 1890s, the 1896-O, 1896-S, 1897-O, and 1897-S have historically received all of the attention. As a result, the 1898-O was and still is an underrated issue. This is a stunning example of a condition rarity in the Barber half dollar series, the piece has highly lustrous satin surfaces with light silver devices. The obverse has a particularly attractive blend of lemon-yellow, reddish-gold, and sea-green toning. The reverse is mostly delicate gold with some iridescence near the borders. Aside from a few small ticks on Liberty's cheek, both sides display pristine, virtually mark-free surfaces. Stars 11 and 12 on the obverse are indistinct, but every other detail on that side is fully defined. The reverse exhibits the usual weakness along the right side of the shield, the adjacent wing, the claws, tail feathers, and arrow feathers.
Ex: David Akers (8/16/1995); The Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Barber Half Dollar Collection (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3192; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5394. NGC ID# 24M4, PCGS# 6481

1901-O Half Dollar, MS64

Rarely Offered This Fine



- 3526 1901-O MS64 PCGS. CAC.** As recognized by CAC, this near-Gem 1901-O Barber half dollar is well-preserved for the grade, showing satiny luster with the barest trace of light champagne toning. However, the characteristic strike weakness of New Orleans Mint products is apparent, especially on the eagle, which is flat across the head and right (facing) wing junction. By contrast, the obverse is moderately sharp overall. Population: 16 in 64 (2 in 64+), 7 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24MD, PCGS# 6490

1902-S Half Dollar, MS66

Challenging S-Mint Issue



- 3527 1902-S MS66 PCGS.** Even though 1.46 million pieces were struck for circulation, the 1902-S is one of the scarcer 20th century issues in the Barber series. Undoubtedly much of this scarcity is attributable to the West Coast's long-standing desire for hard currency rather than paper money, and the San Francisco mint was the annual supplier of silver coins for that section of the country. The frosted surfaces show a faint glimmer of reflectivity in the fields on each side, and the surfaces display subtle shadings of rose and lilac toning. A bit softly struck, as one would expect. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24MH, PCGS# 6494

1903 Half Dollar, MS65

Only Seven Certified Finer



- 3528 1903 MS65 PCGS.** While 1903 Barber halves are readily available in lower Mint State grades, Gem examples are rare, and finer coins number in the single digits. This is a lightly toned Gem, with lustrous silver surfaces balanced by an overlay of pale-rose and olive-gold patina. The sharp strike extends to both sides, and no marks of singular mention are visible even under magnification. Population: 13 in 65 (1 in 65+), 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24MJ, PCGS# 6495

1907-O Half Dollar, MS66
Exceptional Strike for Issue
Ex: Eliasberg, Hugon



3529 1907-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. Regarding the 1907-O, David Lawrence wrote, "probably the worst struck coin in the Barber half dollar series." The present high-grade example is an exception to that statement, since the fletchings display full detail. Rich golden-brown, green, rose-red, and stone-gray toning graces exemplary surfaces. Delicate grazes near the chin preclude perfection. The Eliasberg catalog stated, "far finer than any other we have ever handled." Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 4 finer (7/19).

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2112; John C. Hugon Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4247; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4574. NGC ID# 24N2, PCGS# 6510

1913 Half Dollar, MS66
Dusky Original Toning



3530 1913 MS66 PCGS. A luminous Premium Gem, among the finest 1913 Barber halves certified. Examples in this condition are rare. A full strike and softly frosted luster engulfs each side beneath mottled russet, olive, and golden toning. No abrasions are visible. A better date with a mintage of only 188,000 coins. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24NK, PCGS# 6527

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

3531 1894 PR65 PCGS. The mintage was the same as the previous year with 972 proofs produced, but both were a significant decline from the initial year of offering when 1,245 pieces were struck. This is a deeply reflective proof with moderate mint frost over the devices, yielding a slight cameo effect. The brilliant centers are surrounded by golden-rose peripheral toning. Population: 32 in 65, 40 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24NW, PCGS# 6541

1895 Barber Half, PR66
Spectacular Multihued Toning



3532 1895 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Although Cameos and Deep Cameos are known in PR66 and finer grades, this CAC-endorsed non-Cameo 1895 proof half dollar does not need to rely on field-device contrast to produce outstanding eye appeal. Vivid blue, lavender, gold, and sea-green toning glimmers in the fields, complementing needle-sharp devices. An exceptional proof type coin and Registry candidate. Population: 24 in 66, 13 finer; 17 in 66 Cameo, 10 finer; 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 14 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24NX, PCGS# 6542

1897 Half Dollar, PR67+ Ultra Cameo
Jet-Black Fields Against Frosty Motifs



3533 1897 PR67+ Ultra Cameo NGC. The Philadelphia Mint was at the height of its powers during the final years of the 19th century, producing some of the best proofs it ever had (and arguably ever would). The 1897 half dollar claims a mintage of 731 pieces. This is a spectacular Superb Gem with fully black-and-white surfaces that deliver eye-catching Ultra Cameo contrast. Not a speck of color appears on either side. Strike definition is unsurprisingly razor-sharp, with just a trace of softness at the juncture of the eagle's right wing and shield. Census: 13 in 67 Ultra Cameo (3 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 16 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24NZ, PCGS# 96544

**1900 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Rare Registry-Grade Example**



- 3534 1900 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** A popular year for type coin collectors, the 1900 proof Barber half is rarely seen in Superb Gem grades with cameo contrast. This piece is starkly contrasted and fully struck. A faint golden glow on the devices and around the rims is the only aspect of the coin that appears post-mint. A truly eye-appealing proof. Population: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer; 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24P4, PCGS# 86547

**1913 Half Dollar, PR66
Attractive Multihued Toning**



- 3535 1913 PR66 PCGS.** A scarce Premium Gem proof, showing olive, russet, and golden toning, as well as a few wisps of sky-blue. The strike is full, and neither side has distinguishable contact marks or hairlines. Modest contrast is also apparent, although few 1913 proof halves earn a Cameo designation. Population: 20 in 66 (2 in 66+), 16 finer; 5 in 66 Cameo, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24PH, PCGS# 6560

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

**1916 Walking Liberty Half, MS66
Few Known Finer**



- 3536 1916 MS66 PCGS.** Ex: Troy Wiseman Collection. This is a remarkably pleasing Premium Gem with frosty silver luster beneath pale champagne toning. Both sides are framed by deeper gold color near the borders. Adolph Weinman designed the Mercury dime and Walking Liberty half dollar, and both of his concepts premiered in 1916. This inaugural issue is highly sought-after, and PCGS has seen only six pieces finer than the present (7/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 2034, which realized \$2,760. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566

- 3537 1916-D MS65 PCGS.** The first year of Walking Liberty half dollar production was a low-mintage year. The 1916-D has the highest mintage of the three issues, yet only 1 million pieces were struck. This crisp Gem is brilliant and impressively free from visible marks. One of only four issues with an obverse mintmark. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 4651. NGC ID# 24PM, PCGS# 6567 Base PCGS# 6567

**1916-S Walker, Satiny MS64
Popular Early Branch Mint Issue**



- 3538 1916-S MS64 PCGS.** Satiny, almost mattelike luster yields traces of light golden toning but is mostly brilliant on this near-Gem 1916-S half dollar. The strike is bold overall, showing only slight weakness on the eagle's trailing leg. The San Francisco Mint struck 508,000 Walking Liberty half dollars in the first year of issue, although survivors grading finer than the present are scarce. NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

**1916-S Half Dollar, MS65
Lovely Original Toning**



- 3539 1916-S MS65 PCGS.** Fully lustrous with medium antique-gold toning over each side that bleeds to green and lemon-yellow hues around the borders. The mattelike, satiny surfaces are nearly void of post-striking impairments — just a couple of microscopic marks are seen under close examination. The strike, while not full, is exceptional for this conditionally scarce issue. The combination of first-year of issue and obverse mintmark make this date one of the most popular in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. PCGS lists 15 finer submissions (6/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 4004, which realized \$6,325; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3936, which realized \$5,175. NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568

**1917 Walking Liberty Half, MS66+
Glistening Original Mint Luster**



3540 1917 MS66+ PCGS. Frosty original luster glistens on each side of this high-end Premium Gem, with a trace of light golden color and some peripheral flecks of russet toning evident on both sides. The strike is profoundly sharp in the centers. The 1917 Philadelphia half dollar is elusive so fine, and only three higher-grade pieces are reported at PCGS (7/19). NGC ID# 24PP, PCGS# 6569

3541 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. The centers are silver-gray and green-gray, merging with amber-gold at the rims on each side. Considerable luster emanates from underneath the moderate patination. The strike is a trifle weak through the centers, but there are few mentionable abrasions or other distractions on this pretty near-Gem example. PCGS has graded 56 coins finer (7/17). NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571

**1917-S Obverse Mintmark Half, MS63
Collectible Mint State Example**



3542 1917-S Obverse Mintmark MS63 PCGS. When Adolph Weinman's Walking Liberty design debuted on the half dollar in 1916, the mintmark was placed on the obverse beneath IN GOD WE TRUST. The following year it was moved to the reverse margin about 8 o'clock, although nearly 1 million half dollars were struck at San Francisco before the change occurred. The 1917-S Obverse Mintmark half dollar is scarce in Uncirculated condition compared to many later issues in this series. The Select example offered here displays satiny luster and excellent eye appeal with a light champagne hue. Strike sharpness is outstanding in the central obverse. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 6572

**1917-S Half Dollar, MS64
Obverse Mintmark**



3543 1917-S Obverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. A rare and in-demand issue, the 1917-S Obverse is considered one of the first of several difficult S-mint Walking Liberty half dollars, if not in the same league as coins such as the 1919-S and 1921-S. This coin showcases thick, frosty mint luster and is essentially untoned, with silver-white, lustrous surfaces. The strike is pleasing, with a split thumb and good detail on Liberty's head.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3946, which realized \$7,187.50. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 6572

3544 1917-S Reverse Mintmark MS63 PCGS. CAC. With more than five times the mintage of its scarce Obverse Mintmark counterpart, the 1917-S Reverse Mintmark variety is seen less often in Mint State grades than expected. This Select Uncirculated example with CAC endorsement displays original russet, gold, and blue-gray toning with silver luster shining through. The strike is slightly weak through the centers, but the coin is otherwise sharp with no significant abrasions. NGC ID# 24PU, PCGS# 6573

3545 1917-S Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. The mintmark was placed on the reverse for the first time in 1917, where it would remain through the rest of the series. This S-mint issue can be found in Choice Uncirculated condition but is scarcely seen in better grades. Softly frosted mint luster and pale gold patina grace minimally marked surfaces that show slight central strike softness. NGC ID# 24PU, PCGS# 6573

3546 1918 MS64 PCGS. Hints of gold toning appear on the brilliant and frosty surfaces of this lustrous Choice Mint State 1918 half dollar. A few trivial, grade-consistent marks are evident on this lovely half dollar. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6574

3547 1918 MS64 PCGS. Bright luster exudes from well preserved surfaces that yield a thin coat of low intensity champagne-gold and violet patina. Sharply struck, including excellent delineation on Liberty's left thumb and the associated branches. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6574

**1918-D Walking Liberty Half, MS64
Rarely Seen Finer**



3548 1918-D MS64 PCGS. The 1918-D Walker circulated extensively, so its mintage of more than 3.8 million coins did not yield a high Mint State survivorship. Coins are collectible in MS64, but finer pieces are rare. This near-Gem displays original mint luster and light golden toning. The obverse has additional russet and olive hues in a mottled pattern. Strike sharpness is slight weak on the branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg, as usual, although Liberty's head is well-defined. PCGS lists 33 finer submissions (6/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3953, which realized \$6,325. NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575

- 3549 1918-S MS64 PCGS.** Bruce Fox (1993) says of the 1918-S: "Liberty's hand, leg and the branches she holds tend to blend together as one entity." This near-Gem serves as a relatively well-struck exception. The left hand is strongly delineated, separated from the branches and the leg. Wisps of light tan color accent lustrous, minimally abraded surfaces.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3955. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

1919 Half Dollar, MS65
Lightly Toned in an Old Green Holder



- 3550 1919 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** This lustrous Gem is primarily dove-gray, although blushes of olive-brown endow the left margins. The reverse is exquisitely preserved, and the obverse has only minor contact. This is a low-mintage issue, seldom seen at the MS65 level. Finer coins are rare. Certified in an old green label holder. Population: 57 in 65 (1 in 65+), 29 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 13 finer (7/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 3958, which realized \$5,750. NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577

1919-D Walking Liberty Half, MS63
Seldom Encountered in High Grade



- 3551 1919-D MS63 PCGS.** The 1919-D Walking Liberty half dollar claims a nominal mintage of 1.65 million pieces, but the issue was not well-produced and contemporary collectors saved few examples for numismatic purposes. As a result, the 1919-D is a challenging issue in high grades and even attractive MS63 examples are seldom encountered.

This attractive Select specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's hair and wreath hand. Satiny mint luster radiates from the pleasing surfaces and only minor, scattered signs of contact are evident. NGC ID# 24PZ, PCGS# 6578

1920 Half Dollar, MS65
Notably Frosty Mint Luster



- 3552 1920 MS65 NGC.** Frosty original mint luster glistens across Adolph Weinman's Liberty and eagle, revealing impressive strike sharpness and remarkably few abrasions. A delicate golden tint warms each side. The 1920 Walking Liberty half dollar is scarce in Gem condition and decidedly rare finer. This piece will appeal to the Registry Set collector. Census: 44 in 65 (1 in 65+, 1 in 65★), 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24R3, PCGS# 6580

1920-D Walker, MS64
Elusive This Fine



- 3553 1920-D MS64 PCGS.** This tan-gold near-Gem is remarkably smooth for the grade, with only a few minor contact marks showing up under a loupe. Golden toning encompasses the satiny luster and Liberty's head is well-struck. The branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg show the typical softness. Higher-grade 1920-D Walkers are seldom seen. NGC ID# 24R4, PCGS# 6581

1920-S Half Dollar, MS64
Better San Francisco Issue



- 3554 1920-S MS64 PCGS.** Known for being often weakly struck, the 1920-S Walker is also moderately scarce in the upper Mint State grades due to the issue's wide circulation on the West Coast. This near-Gem example is attractively lustrous and toned in light golden hues. Although strike weakness affects Liberty's branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg, Liberty's head is sharp. Only a few scattered abrasions are visible beneath a loupe. NGC ID# 24R5, PCGS# 6582

1921 Walking Liberty Half, MS64
Toned Key-Date Coin



3555 1921 MS64 PCGS. Boasting the second-lowest mintage in the series, trailing only its D-mint counterpart, the 1921 Walking Liberty half dollar is correctly regarded as one of the most challenging issues in the series. This Choice, original example is well-defined beneath swirling gunmetal, orange, and violet shades. A glass is required to locate trivial signs of contact on the central devices.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2989, which realized \$7,992.50; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1075, which realized \$8,050. NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583

1923-S Walker, Lightly Toned MS64
Elusive in Finer Condition



3556 1923-S MS64 PCGS. Satiny surfaces and above-average strike sharpness are the hallmarks of this near-Gem example, showing light golden toning and remarkably few contact marks. Despite a mintage in excess of 2.1 million coins, the 1923-S Walker is relatively scarce in the upper Mint State grades. These coins tended to circulate, as the San Francisco Mint was the only producer of half dollars for commerce during most of the 1920s. NGC ID# 24R9, PCGS# 6586

3557 1927-S MS62 NGC. An impressive Mint State example of this important issue, featuring frosty mint luster and heavy die polish in the fields. A vertical scratch at the center of the reverse limits the grade. NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587

1927-S Walker, Satiny MS64
Elusive CAC Endorsement



3558 1927-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. A well-preserved near-Gem example of this San Francisco issue, collectible in this grade but scarce finer. The displays traces of champagne toning over satiny surfaces. Liberty's head and branch hand are weak, as well as the eagle's breast and trailing. On the reverse, a vertical die crack ascends the eagle's right (facing) wing junction. Eye appeal is pleasing. CAC: 56 in 64, 32 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587

1928-S Half Dollar, MS64
Toned, Satiny Luster



3559 1928-S MS64 PCGS. The availability of the 1928-S Walker dwindles above MS64, and the issue quickly becomes unattainable for many budget-restricted collectors. This near-Gem example is more accessible and yet retains considerable eye appeal for the grade. Both sides have original, frosty mint luster and mottled olive-green, gold, and amber toning. Strike weakness in the centers is typical of the issue and virtually unavoidable in some capacity on this issue. A loupe reveals a few trivial marks in the right obverse field that are solely responsible for this coin not garnering Gem classification.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 840, which realized \$2,990. NGC ID# 24RB, PCGS# 6588

1929-D Walking Liberty Half, MS66
Rare So Fine With CAC Recognition



3560 1929-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1929-D is among the most common branch mint Walker from the 1920s in the finer Mint State grades, but fully struck, pristine survivors are rare when viewed in the wider context of the series. This is a sharp coin whose lightly toned surfaces are covered with silver-gray patina that deepens to mint-green, then antique-gold at the obverse border. A couple of wispy abrasions in the right obverse field are mentioned for accuracy, none of which are out of context with the assigned grade. Population: 78 in 66 (8 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 30 in 66, 2 finer (7/19).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 6607, which realized \$4,830; Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2005), lot 5863, which realized \$4,312.50; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 4718, which realized \$4,140. NGC ID# 24RC, PCGS# 6589

3561 1929-S MS65 NGC. This Depression-era Walker half dollar shows good central detail and strong definition elsewhere, with a hint of softness limited to Liberty's head. Soft mint frost and daubs of golden color complement well-preserved, brilliant surfaces. NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590

3562 1933-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. From a mintage of 1.7 million pieces, the 1933-S was the first Walking Liberty half dollar struck since 1929. This impressive Choice specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with clear separation between Liberty's thumb and fingers on the wreath hand. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces display highlights of lavender-gray and sea-green toning. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

1933-S Half Dollar, Fully Struck MS66



- 3563 1933-S MS66 PCGS. Dabs of gold toning appear over the upper obverse of this frosty S-mint half dollar, while the reverse exhibits complete brilliance. The strike is crisp with a fully outlined and rounded thumb in the center of the obverse. PCGS has only certified 18 finer examples of this important issue (7/19). NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

1933-S Half Dollar, MS66 Brilliant Silver Surfaces



- 3564 1933-S MS66 PCGS. This Premium Gem will surely find many suitors who appreciate not only its bold strike, but also its excellent preservation. Brilliant silver surfaces display a touch of light gold around the rim and minute scattered specks of darker toning. PCGS reports 18 higher grading events (6/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 1807. NGC ID# 24RE, PCGS# 6591

- 3565 1934-S MS66 PCGS. This minimally toned and fully lustrous Premium Gem displays a sharp strike and a nearly pristine reverse. A desirable example of this San Francisco issue, and conditionally scarce at this level. PCGS counts 11 finer submissions (6/19).
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 7841; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 2109; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 4736. NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594

- 3566 1935 MS67 PCGS. This available Philadelphia issue was mass-produced (9.1 million coins) and well-saved, with examples being collectible through MS67. Untoned frosty surfaces exhibit central strike incompleteness. The obverse is exceptionally clean, and there are just a few ticks on the reverse. Population: 63 in 67 (7 in 67+), 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24RJ, PCGS# 6595

- 3567 1935-D MS66 NGC. The conditionally elusive 1935-D is seldom found in MS66. Frosted mint luster graces each side rather than the usual satiny variant normally associated with the Denver Mint. A bit softly struck over the high points, as always. Brilliant with hints of lilac and rose color. Census: 5 in 66, 1 finer (6/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 4746. NGC ID# 24RK, PCGS# 6596

- 3568 1935-S MS66 PCGS. Liberty's branch hand and central skirt lines show complete detail on this frosty Premium Gem. Specks of crimson color and blushes of peripheral golden toning adorn the otherwise brilliant surfaces. Only four coins are graded higher at PCGS (6/19). NGC ID# 24RL, PCGS# 6597

1937-S Half Dollar, MS67

None Numerically Finer



- 3569 1937-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Although this S-mint issue is generally available in high grades, Superb Gems are scarcer than their Philadelphia or Denver counterparts. Golden-orange toning and a splash of ice-blue color at 3 o'clock on the obverse complement frosty, brilliant surfaces devoid of obvious marks. Well-struck at the centers. Population: 46 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 23 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24RT, PCGS# 6603

- 3570 1938 MS67 PCGS. Dark shades of magenta, burnt-orange, and sea-green toning visit the impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces of this spectacular Superb Gem. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of softness on the wreath hand and eagle's leg. PCGS has graded one numerically finer example (7/19). NGC ID# 24RU, PCGS# 6604

- 3571 1938 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Light golden toning deepens to crimson shadings along the right border on the obverse, while the reverse largely maintains its brilliance. Both sides glisten with shimmering mint luster. Liberty's head, sandal, and lower skirt lines are strong, while the hand and branch are a bit soft. One numerically finer example at PCGS. CAC: 36 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24RU, PCGS# 6604

- 3572 1938-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Sharply detailed in most areas, this delightful Premium Gem exhibits just a touch of the usual softness on the wreath hand. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces show subtle highlights of lavender and pale gold toning. PCGS has graded 54 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

- 3573 1938-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, but a touch of softness shows on the wreath hand and eagle's leg. The lustrous surfaces are virtually flawless and peripheral highlights of sea-green toning enhance the outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 54 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

1938-D Walking Liberty Half, MS67 Sought-After Low-Mintage Issue



- 3574 1938-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. The mintage was small (just 491,600 pieces) but well-saved, making the 1938-D surprisingly available in high Uncirculated grades. That said, no numerically finer coins are reported by either PCGS or NGC than this splendid MS67 example, which displays the important CAC endorsement to underscore its quality. Ice-blue accents and translucent golden-tan toning accompany a sharp strike on both sides. Population: 54 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 26 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

3575 1942 MS67+ PCGS. This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with clear separation between Liberty's thumb and fingers on the wreath hand. The impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces are visited by shades of magenta and emerald-green toning. PCGS has graded six numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 24S6, PCGS# 6614 Base PCGS# 6614

3576 1942-D MS67+ NGC. CAC. This Plus-graded Superb Gem Walking Liberty half dollar exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on the wreath hand and eagle's leg. The impeccably preserved, brilliant surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. NGC has graded seven numerically finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 24S7, PCGS# 6615

3577 1946-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. This bright, frosty, untoned Walker half dollar is typical of a late-date San Francisco representative. Liberty's hand merges with the branch, but partial thumb separation is evident and the skirt lines are well-delineated. Population: 96 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 38 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24SL, PCGS# 6629

3578 1946-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Knob S. Dappled golden-brown and forest-green toning encircles the obverse. The reverse displays similar shades, but only on the rim. This lustrous Superb Gem is well-preserved with full skirt lines, though the fingers of the branch hand are mostly merged. None numerically finer. NGC ID# 24SL, PCGS# 6629

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

3579 1936 PR64 PCGS. The 1936 proof coins of all denominations are popular with collectors as they represent the first year of brilliant proof production for every series. This Choice proof has fully mirrored fields and a trace of contrast. NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1936 Half Dollar, PR66+ CAC-Approved Registry Contender



3580 1936 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. A beautiful, gleaming Premium Gem example of the first-year proof in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. Delicate golden toning graces each side, complementing sharp, satiny devices and glimmers of mirroring in the fields. Few 1936 proofs in this grade are CAC endorsed, and this coin is also Plus-designated. NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1936 Half Dollar, PR67

A Registry-Grade Proof



3581 1936 PR67 NGC. Adolph Weinman's half dollar was not produced in proof format until 1936. That year, only 3,901 pieces were struck with mirrored fields. Surviving 1936 coins are the rarest proof Walkers in high grade. Offered here is a magnificent Superb Gem with brilliant surfaces and a full strike. There is a hint of cameo contrast on the obverse, and neither side has discernible contact marks. The Superb Gem population of this issue has only slightly increased since the last time we handled this coin back in 2007. The importance of this offering to Registry Set collectors is immense. Census: 83 in 67 (1 in 67+, 5 in 67★), 1 finer (7/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 7140, which realized \$14,950; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1018, which realized \$12,050. NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1937 Half Dollar, Lightly Toned PR68 Outstanding Preservation



3582 1937 PR68 NGC. A total of 5,728 Walking Liberty half dollar proofs were struck in 1937. This is a brightly mirrored example that is mostly untoned at the centers with speckled gray-golden and powder-blue peripheral color. As expected, there are no obvious contact marks and the coin appears perfect. Census: 30 in 68 (3 in 68★), 0 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 5ESS, PCGS# 6637

3583 1938 PR67 PCGS. Third year of issue for modern proofs and only 8,152 proof halves were produced. This is a remarkably well-preserved piece. Each side shows an area of near-brilliance, but most of each side is enveloped by rich iridescence toning. The depth of mirroring adds special vibrancy to this Superb Gem. NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638

1941 Half Dollar, PR68
Among the Finest at PCGS



- 3584 1941 PR68 PCGS. Arcs of dusky almond-gold, green, blue, and purple toning surround the rims, while a majority of the central surface area is brilliant. The Adolph Weinman design, which proves difficult to locate fully struck among circulation strikes, is boldly defined on this near-perfect proof representative. Population: 35 in 68 (4 in 68+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641
- 3585 1942 PR68 NGC. CAC. Both sides display compelling peripheral arcs of fire-red, orange-gold, powder-blue, and apple-green toning. The fields and devices show light olive-gray hues. A well-struck and immaculate final-year proof type coin. NGC lists only eight numerically finer coins (6/19). NGC ID# 282G, PCGS# 6642

1942 Half Dollar, PR68
Vivid Peripheral Toning, CAC



- 3586 1942 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Always popular as the final proof issue of the Walking Liberty series, 1942 proofs are generally well-struck and attractive. This high-end Superb Gem takes those attributes to a lofty level, with razor-sharp definition throughout the motifs and smoothly mirrored surfaces that show only minuscule imperfections. Vibrant and colorful toning emanates from the borders to the obverse center, with an artful display of violet, blue, rose, and tan-gold hues that drift across silver surfaces from right to left. The reverse is silver-mirrored, with blue, gold, and ruby-red accents. Just one proof is certified numerically finer at PCGS. Population: 76 in 68 (4 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 46 in 68, 0 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 282G, PCGS# 6642

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

1954-D Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Nicely Toned, Tied for Finest



- 3587 1954-D MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC. A memorable 1954-D Franklin and indeed one of the finest graded pieces certified by either NGC or PCGS. The surfaces are not only remarkably clean and display intense, satiny luster, but have also taken on attractive pastel toning across both sides with a slightly deeper appearance on the obverse. We can say with near-certainty that here is a coin that will never require upgrading. Census: 2 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24TA, PCGS# 86668

1954-S Franklin Half, MS67+★
Beautifully Toned Registry Coin



- 3588 1954-S MS67+★ NGC. CAC. It is difficult to imagine a more attractive Franklin half dollar of any date or mint. Plus-graded, Star-designated, CAC endorsed — there is little that this Superb Gem 1954-S does not offer. Fire-orange border toning yields thin rings of forest-green and crimson around its outer circumference, while the interiors delicately blend from mint-green to lavender to sky-blue. Shining through the patina is vibrant, frosty cartwheel luster that features no abrasions, and other than a touch of weakness on the center of the bell lines, the design elements are sharply brought up. Census: 12 in 67 (3 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24TB, PCGS# 6669

- 3589 1956 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. The obverse is richly toned in golden-orange and violet color, while the reverse displays similar hues speckled over the centers with vibrant iridescence around the upper left rim. Frosty luster shines through the eye-appealing overlay. Population: 49 in 67 (3 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 46 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 6L33, PCGS# 86671

- 3590 1956 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. A stunning Superb Gem that is likely from an original double mint set, featuring dappled gold and iridescent toning that is intense on the obverse and delicate on the reverse. Population: 50 in 67 (3 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 46 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 6L33, PCGS# 86671

1961 Franklin Half With CAC Approval

MS66+ Full Bell Lines

Tied for Finest at PCGS



3591 1961 MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS, CAC. The 1961 Franklin half is relatively available with Full Bell Lines, although such coins are somewhat elusive in grades finer than MS64. This high-end Premium Gem is tied for the finest at PCGS, a must-have Registry coin, and it is rare as such. Both sides are beautifully preserved, with even Franklin's cheek and hair being devoid of perceptible contact marks. The fields are clean and a loupe reveals myriad die polish lines (mint made) hidden beneath light green-gold, peach-orange, and lilac toning. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 20 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 24TN, PCGS# 86680

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

3592 1950 PR67 PCGS. A delightful Superb Gem from the first Franklin half dollar proof issue, this coin offers sharply detailed design elements, deeply reflective fields, and impeccably preserved surfaces with highlights of sea-green and magenta toning. PCGS has graded one numerically finer example with this degree of contrast (7/19). NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691

1951 Franklin Half Dollar, PR67

Rare Cameo Example



3593 1951 PR67 Cameo PCGS, CAC. The design elements of this delightful Superb Gem exhibit needle-sharp definition throughout, and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices to create an intense cameo effect. A few hints of pale gold toning enhance the well-preserved surfaces. Population: 28 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 1 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 27VB, PCGS# 86692

1953 Half Dollar, PR68+ Cameo

None Finer in This Category



3594 1953 PR68+ Cameo NGC, CAC. This is the first issue in the Franklin half dollar proof series that is readily collectible at this high level with Cameo contrast. Fully brilliant surfaces offer liquidlike fields and essentially flawless preservation. Census: 52 in 68 Cameo (3 in 68+, 2 in 68★), 0 finer in this category. CAC: 35 in 68, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 6L9P, PCGS# 86694

1954 Franklin Half, PR68 Ultra Cameo

Top-Grade Registry Coin



3595 1954 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. Quality contrast, especially in the context of a year not known for it. This is among the finest Ultra Cameo proof 1954 Franklin halves certified, brilliant in its preservation and virtually flawless. A prime Registry candidate and decidedly rare in this condition. Census: 16 in 68 Ultra Cameo (1 in 68+★), 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5026, which realized \$11,162.50. NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96695

**1954 Franklin Half Dollar
Brilliant PR68 Deep Cameo
Spectacular Registry Set Contender**



**1964 Kennedy Half Dollar, PR68
Deep Cameo Accented Hair Variant**



3596 1954 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. This spectacular Superb Gem Deep Cameo is one of the few 1954 proofs that qualify for the unsurpassed MS68 grade level plus CAC endorsement. Jet-black fields surround smooth, frost-white devices, with entirely brilliant surfaces. There are no distractions — the mirrored fields are free of any hairlines from the original Mint packaging, nor are there any signs of polyvinyl residue that affect many proofs of this date. Razor-sharp definition accompanies each of the raised elements, and the surfaces appear altogether unimprovable. Population: 15 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 11 in 68, 0 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 27VE, PCGS# 96695

3597 1955 PR69 Cameo PCGS. Numerically, this 1955 half dollar ranks among the finest examples at PCGS. It is tied with one other PR69 Cameo, plus three non-Cameo submissions. There are no Ultra Cameo proofs at this level. Each side is totally brilliant with dramatic field-device contrast. Population: 2 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer in this category (6/19). NGC ID# 27VF, PCGS# 86696

3598 1956 Type Two PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. An extraordinary Ultra Cameo proof, this piece nears perfection with brilliant silver surfaces and black-and-white contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. NGC ID# 24TW, PCGS# 96697

KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

3599 1965 MS67 PCGS. This delightful Superb Gem Kennedy half dollar exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the virtually pristine surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, under attractive shades of lavender and golden-tan toning. Population: 24 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27WJ, PCGS# 6708

3600 1969-D MS67 PCGS. Vivid shades of lavender-gray, emerald-green, and golden-brown toning enhance the eye appeal of this spectacular Superb Gem, with sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster underneath. Population: 23 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24U8, PCGS# 6712

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

3601 1964 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. This represents the initial entry in the Kennedy half dollar series, and the only one struck in 90% silver. Examples graded PR69 Deep Cameo are very scarce. Razor-sharp, thickly frosted devices contrast boldly with glassy, unmarked fields. Entirely brilliant. NGC ID# 24WF, PCGS# 96800

3602 1964 Accented Hair, FS-401, PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. The Kennedy design was introduced on the half dollar in 1964 and coins struck early in the year show extra detail in the hair below the part, hence the Accented Hair nomenclature. The slain President's widow, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, apparently disliked this motif and the design was soon modified to deemphasize this feature. The easiest way to recognize this popular Guide Book and Cherrypickers variety is by the broken left foot of the I in LIBERTY.

The present coin is a magnificent PR68 specimen, with razor-sharp definition on the richly frosted design elements and deeply reflective fields that create intense cameo contrast when the coin is tilted in the light. The brilliant surfaces are impeccably preserved and overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 18 in 68 (1 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24WG, PCGS# 145627 Base PCGS# 96801



SESSION THREE

EARLY DOLLARS

- 4015** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. Bowers Die State I. The lowest curl just touches star 1 and there is a berry under the right foot of the first A in AMERICA, with the berries arranged in a 9x10 pattern. This lightly worn, lightly abraded specimen retains much interior detail in Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The original mint luster has been dulled by the noted cleaning.

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF20
B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves
Border-Toned Midgrade Example**



- 4016** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF20 NGC. Bowers Die State II. In this early die state, the diagnostic reverse die crack (some call it a die line) from stem to rim has just started to form, looking like a short spike from the stem end. Coins struck from this die stage are lightly struck at the centers — moreso than pieces minted during later die stages. The obverse "bar" near Liberty's top curl is present but weak, and the coin is better-struck at its peripheries than through the centers. Attractive blue and reddish-tan border toning surrounds pale-gold shades on both sides, with light abrasions and faint hairlines throughout the fields, but no heavy marks. There are no adjustment marks, and eye appeal is strong for this popular Three Leaves variety. Housed in a previous generation NGC holder with a full-width, intact hologram on the back. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF25
Popular B-5, BB-27 Variety**



- 4017** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF25 NGC. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. A "bar" in the left obverse field, near the top curl, identifies the more available BB-27 variety. This pleasing VF25 example is well-centered and retains much interior detail on Liberty's hair and the eagle's wings but, like many coins of this variety, the strike is a little soft in the centers. The pleasing lavender and slate-gray surfaces are lightly abraded, with no sign of planchet adjustment marks. A few rim bumps show between 9 and 10 o'clock on the obverse.

From The Rev. Dr. James G. K. McClure Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4609. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

- 1795 Draped Bust Dollar, XF45
Off-Center Portrait, B-14, BB-51
Choice Surfaces and Eye Appeal**



- 4018** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. Curved die clashing on the reverse from Liberty's drapery is visible at the upper-left wreath to OF — an unlisted die state in the Bowers' silver dollar encyclopedia. This is a sharp and attractive Choice XF example of the BB-51 Off-Center Draped Bust design, with glimpses of original mint luster beneath medium golden-gray toning. The obverse shows only light wear on the cheek, upper hair, and drapery folds, while the reverse is well-struck with points of wear on the eagle's head, breast, and legs. The sharp strike eliminated most adjustment marks from the reverse, with a few telltale remnants between the legend and rim. Population: 33 in 45, 53 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39996 Base PCGS# 96858

**1795 Draped Bust Dollar, Fine 15
Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52**



- 4019** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. Bowers Die State V, with a die crack through ICA in AMERICA. The highest lock of Liberty's hair is under the E in LIBERTY, identifying the BB-52 variety. This Fine 15 example shows some wear on the left side of the drapery and the eagle's breast, but much interior detail remains intact in Liberty's hair. The dove-gray and steel-blue surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

- 4020** 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, B-3, BB-71, R.2 — Plugged, Repaired — NGC Details. XF. Bowers Die State III, as usual, both dies lapped. The plugged hole is most easily seen from the reverse, centered below the wreath bow at 6 o'clock. Both sides are otherwise smoothed and finely granular in an attempt to mask the repair work. Deep steel-gray color lightens in the centers, complementing sharp detail on the Liberty portrait. NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40004 Base PCGS# 6865

1798 B-2, BB-81 Dollar, VF30

Small Eagle, 15 Stars



- 4021 1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars, B-2, BB-81, R.3, VF30 NGC.** Bowers Die State III, early die state, with a crack from the top element of the hair ribbon to the lower point of star 7. The important Small Eagle dollar of 1798, featuring 15 stars arranged eight left and seven right on the obverse. This piece has intermingled pewter-gray and rose toning with exceptional eye appeal. A later state, Die State III, exists with a prominent crack from the underside of the chin to the border between star 15 and the drapery. NGC ID# 24X5, PCGS# 40007 Base PCGS# 6868

1798 B-28, BB-118 Bust Dollar, XF40

Near-Terminal Reverse Die State



- 4022 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-28, BB-118, R.3, XF40 ANACS.** Bowers Die State V. This stone-gray BB-118 example is in its next-to-final die state for the variety, with both the obverse and reverse heavily cracked. The reverse die failed striking BB-118, while the wounded obverse die soldiered on for one more use striking the scarce BB-119. Bits of deep-gray toning surround the raised devices, with smooth wear throughout both sides showing numerous small marks across the mostly bright surfaces. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40035 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Draped Bust Dollar, VF35

Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-29, BB-119



- 4023 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-29, BB-119, R.4, VF35 PCGS.** CAC. Bowers Die State III, with the retained die break at 98 in the date. This Choice VF specimen shows the left side of the drapery worn smooth in places, but much interior detail remains intact in Liberty's hair and the eagle's wings. Extensive networks of die cracks are visible on both sides and some faint adjustment marks are seen near the reverse borders. The lavender-gray surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40036 Base PCGS# 40018

1799 7x6 Stars Draped Bust Dollar, VF25

Scarce B-18, BB-154 Pairing



- 4024 1799 7x6 Stars, B-18, BB-154, R.4, VF25 PCGS.** Bowers Die State IV, with a heavy die crack between E and D of UNITED and a lengthy crack through STATES OF. The BB-154 ranks as the second-rarest die variety of 1799, with only BB-151 considered more challenging among the 22 different known 1799 die marriages. Both BB-151 and BB-154 were produced in Striking Period 1, and are considered among the first eight varieties struck in the year. Perhaps as few as 60 to 100 BB-154 pieces survive. This a late die state example, with attractive golden-gray toning that deepens to battleship-gray at the borders. Sharply defined for the VF25 level, the coin is beautifully centered and shows only a few minor marks on its smooth, hard surfaces. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40046 Base PCGS# 6878

- 4025 1799 7x6 Stars, B-11, BB-161, R.3, VF25 NGC.** "Die State IV," unlisted, with a break below the eagle's beak. This late die state shows a heavily broken tail die that begins to buckle at the eagle's left (facing) wing. The present coin shows deep gunmetal-gray patina in the fields with lighter tan-gray design elements. A loupe reveals a few faint hairlines on the obverse. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40052 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 Silver Dollar, XF45

7x6 Stars, B-6, BB-162



- 4026 1799 7x6 Stars, B-6, BB-162, R.4, XF45 NGC.** Bowers Die State IV. The BB-162 is moderately scarce in all grades, and scarcer still in Choice XF or finer condition. This is a richly toned, wholly original coin with sharp XF definition throughout both sides. Glossy, brownish-gray toning mixes with tan highlights on the high points. Struck from a late die state, with a light die crack at STA of STATES and a much bolder one from the rim to cloud 7. A small dig exists beneath the R in LIBERTY, yet there are remarkably few marks or abrasions for the grade. Well-centered with strong eye appeal, housed in an old "fatty" NGC holder with intact hologram. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40053 Base PCGS# 6878

- 4027 1799 7x6 Stars, B-10, BB-163, R.2, VF30 PCGS.** Bowers Die State II. A circular die crack runs through OF, the wing, under AMERICA, through the branch, tailfeathers, and arrows, and finally up under UNITED. BB-163 is one of the two most collectible varieties for the year. Steel-gray patina yields to golden accents over the lightly worn high points. Detail and eye appeal are excellent. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40054 Base PCGS# 6878

**1799 Draped Bust Dollar, XF45
B-9, BB-166, 7x6 Stars, Lightly Toned
Attractive ‘Apostrophe’ Variety**



- 4028 1799 7x6 Stars, B-9, BB-166, R.1, XF45 PCGS.** Bowers Die State II. A thin band of iridescent color decorates the obverse border, and a sharp strike provides bold definition throughout both sides of this Choice collector-grade early dollar. The attractive “apostrophe” die defect is perfectly formed adjacent to the final S in STATES. Smooth and minimally marked, silver-gray fields are noted on each side, with each of the field stars fully brought up. Light wear on Liberty’s upper curls and the eagle’s head define the assigned grade. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40057 Base PCGS# 6878
- 4029 1800 AMERICAI, B-19, BB-192, R.2 — Edge Damage — NGC Details. XF.** Bowers Die State III, clashed and lightly cracked. Excellent detail and uniform slate-gray patina characterize this Draped Bust type coin. It is well-centered and sharp throughout. NGC notes edge damage — we can make out what appear to be file marks on portions of the edge, although a complete study is prevented by the holder tabs.

**1800 B-19, BB-192 Dollar, XF40
AMERICAI Guide Book Variety**



- 4030 1800 AMERICAI, B-19, BB-192, R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC.** Bowers Die State IV, with die cracks through LIB, UNIT, and clash marks around the date. Dove-gray and ice-blue patina covers this impressive AMERICAI dollar. Most of E PLURIBUS UNUM is sharp, as is the left (facing) wing. Rotation beneath a light confirms original luster beneath the toning, particularly near the rims. A hair-thin mark appears on the neck, but this Draped Bust dollar is surprisingly smooth overall.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 1808. NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40082 Base PCGS# 6892

**1801 B-2, BB-212 Dollar, XF40
Scarcest Heraldic Eagle Date**



- 4031 1801 B-2, BB-212, R.3, XF40 PCGS.** Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The clash marks around the date and the 12 easily visible arrows on the reverse identify the BB-212 variety. The pleasing surfaces are lightly abraded. This well-detailed specimen displays lustrous brilliant centers, with pink, blue, and gold at the peripheries. The 1801 is far scarcer than any other Heraldic Eagle issue from 1798 to 1803.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 4539; Orlando Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3204. NGC ID# 24XA, PCGS# 40084 Base PCGS# 6893

- 4032 1802/1 Narrow Date, B-4, BB-232, R.3, VF20 PCGS. CAC.** Bowers Die State II. This usual die state has a crack on the bust near star 13. Gold and gunmetal tones complement the lavender-gray surfaces of this pleasing VF20 1802/1 Narrow Date dollar. The motifs are well-defined, and the few pinscratches at the central reverse do not distract. Encapsulated in an old green holder with a matching CAC approval sticker. NGC ID# 24XC, PCGS# 40092 Base PCGS# 6898

SEATED DOLLARS

**1841 Seated Liberty Dollar, MS61
Second-Year Issue, Scarce in Mint State**



- 4033 1841 MS61 PCGS. OC-2, R.1.** Osburn-Cushing Die State b/a. The OC-2 die pair is almost always seen with significant strike weakness on the upper edge of the eagle’s left (facing) wing, but it is comparatively sharp here. Variegated, multicolor toning tempers prooflike reflectivity in the fields, and any strike weakness is focused on the upper obverse, where Liberty’s hair strands lack definition, and most of the stars are rounded. The central strike is sharp. Numerous small abrasions dot the obverse surfaces, accounting for the assigned Mint State grade. Population: 12 in 61, 60 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24YB, PCGS# 6927

1850 Seated Dollar, AU58
Just 7,500 Pieces Struck



4034 1850 AU58 NGC. OC-1, R.3. Ex: Dick Osburn and the Osburn-Cushing Reference Collections. OC Die State a/e. A Top-30 Variety. The large mintage of gold dollars in 1849 and 1850 may have influenced the low mintage of silver dollars in 1850, when just 7,500 pieces were struck. A single obverse die was used for a few proofs and all of the circulation strikes, with the base of 0 in the date widely repunched. This near-Mint example displays considerable satiny luster beneath apricot and pearl-gray toning over prooflike fields, while Liberty's high points show barely a hint of wear. A few tiny bagmarks and wispy lines do not affect the strong eye appeal. An OC plate coin in A Register of Die Varieties. Census: 32 in 58, 41 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24YM, PCGS# 6937

4035 1859-O MS61 PCGS. OC-2, R.1. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a, unclashed with clear die markers. A pleasing Mint State type coin, remarkably clean for the grade and well-struck. Traces of light golden toning grace each side. The 1859-O is among the most plentiful No Motto issues in high grade, ideal for type collections. NGC ID# 24YY, PCGS# 6947

4036 1859-S XF45 PCGS. OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/a. Intricately patterned violet, rose, and olive colors mesh on this solidly struck and appealing silver dollar. Light, even wear is seen over the devices, and occasional minor abrasions are noted in the fields. Population: 46 in 45 (1 in 45+), 87 finer (6/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5199. NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948

1859-S Seated Dollar, MS62
Rare in Mint Condition



4037 1859-S MS62 NGC. OC-1, R.2. All evidence of the repunched date has been removed by die lapping. The 1859-S has an estimated survivorship of 800 coins out of 20,000 struck. Osburn and Cushing point out that while few examples circulated extensively (VF or lower), even fewer were preserved in mint condition. This stone-gray dollar is incompletely defined on Liberty's head and the eagle's feathers (as always), but the borders and peripheral elements are bold. The brilliant and semiprooflike surfaces are minimally marked for the designated grade. Census: 3 in 62, 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948

1860 Silver Dollar, MS62
Sharp and Attractive, Scarce P-Mint Date



4038 1860 MS62 PCGS. OC-1, High R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Seven circulation strike die pairs and one proof variety exist for the 1860 Philadelphia issue, which has a circulation strike mintage of 217,000 pieces. Most of the coins went to the Orient and did not return, melted for their silver content. Mint State survivors are scarce and often overlooked — a result of the comparatively high mintage and an abundance of 1860-O silver dollars, which is one of the most prevalent issues in the series. This P-mint coin displays original, satin-smooth surfaces with pearlescent silver luster and attractive, golden-tan toning at the margins. Blue accents add eye appeal along the rims. A sharp strike exists on both sides, while abrasions are limited to a few light, inconsequential grazes and isolated pinprick marks. Population: 18 in 62, 54 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24Z2, PCGS# 6949

4039 1860-O MS61 PCGS. OC-1, R.1. Osburn-Cushing Die State d/c. This Uncirculated No Motto type coin is brilliant and semiprooflike with minimal abrasions in the fields. The devices are well-struck. The 1860-O is a popular type coin, especially in lustrous Mint State condition such as this piece. NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950

4040 1863 AU50 NGC. OC-1, Low R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/b, unclashed. This popular date is scarce in high grade. The present AU coin displays remnants of prooflike mirroring in the protected areas of the fields, with strong detail on the devices. Each side has bright silver-gray color. NGC ID# 24Z6, PCGS# 6953

1865 Silver Dollar, MS63+
Repunched U, FS-801
Scarce Cherrypickers' Variety



4041 1865 FS-801, MS63+ PCGS. CAC. OC-1, High R.4. A Top 30 Variety, Repunched U in UNITED. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. The curious repunching of U seems unusual, since the reverse legend was hubbed, and only the U is recut. No other Seated dollar shows the same anomaly, nor was the reverse die reused. This originally toned Select Uncirculated example has high-end surface quality for the MS63 grade, as confirmed by both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Lovely golden-tan toning merges into blue accents at the margins. An up-and-down strike shows weakness at Liberty's head and stars, and along the left (facing) eagle's torso, head, and neck. Population: 7 in 63 (1 in 63+), 11 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24Z8, PCGS# 6955

- 4042** 1866 Motto AU55 PCGS. OC-1, R.2. A Top 30 Variety. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/b. Only light wear shows on the well-detailed design elements of this Choice AU specimen, with some repunching evident on the 18 in the date and doubling on the motto. The lightly abraded surfaces display highlights of bluish-gray and lime-green toning. Population: 24 in 55, 87 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24Z9, PCGS# 6959

1867 Seated Dollar, MS61
Repunched Date, Strong Strike



- 4043** 1867 MS61 PCGS, OC-1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/b. A Top 30 Variety. Undersized date numerals were initially entered (perhaps using a quarter punch), then mostly effaced upon entering the correct dollar-sized date. Remnants of the underdigits are clearly visible at 186. Lightly abraded fields display semiprooflike reflectivity, and the strike is razor-sharp on both sides of this pleasing Mint State example. Deep-blue and reddish-gold toning at the obverse rim frames brilliant-silver centers, while the reverse is fully brilliant. A few minor marks on the frosted portrait are seen under a loupe, entirely within expectations for the grade. Population: 6 in 61, 39 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24ZA, PCGS# 6960

1870 Seated Dollar, MS64
Conditionally Elusive Issue



- 4044** 1870 MS64 PCGS. OC-5, High R.3. The 1870 Seated Liberty dollar is rarely found in better Mint State grades. This Choice Mint State example has rose, gold, and blue toning over frosty mint luster on the obverse, and delicate peripheral gold toning around brilliant and untoned silver luster on the reverse. Population: 21 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24ZD, PCGS# 6963

1870-CC Seated Dollar, XF45
Choice Original Surfaces



- 4045** 1870-CC XF45 PCGS. OC-4, Low R.7. Ex: Dick Osburn Collection. OC Die State a/a. The Carson City Mint struck silver dollars in on-and-off fashion during the first year of issue, in part because silver bullion was in short supply. A total of nine die pairs were used to produce just 12,462 pieces. Of those, the OC-4 die marriage is the rarest of all, with just 10 examples estimated as of (6/19). For the ambitious specialist seeking to assemble a complete subset of 1870-CC varieties, this is a rare opportunity to obtain a real stopper. Bluish-gray toning with golden-brown accents cover the smooth, originally toned surfaces. A peppering of small marks require magnification to view, but all marks are minor. This is a sharply defined and attractive Choice XF example in an ideal collector grade. NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1871-CC Seated Liberty Dollar, XF40
Low-Mintage Carson City Key**



4046 1871-CC XF40 PCGS. OC-1, High R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. A Top 30 Variety, with a misplaced 1 in the dentils below the stem of 7 in the date. A low mintage of just 1,376 pieces makes the 1871-CC one of two famous Carson City issues in the Seated dollar series, joined by the almost equally rare 1873-CC. Both dates are virtually unobtainable in Mint State, and high-grade circulated examples are scarce-to-rare as well.

This interesting 1871-CC is sharply defined for the XF grade, with a curious mattelike texture to the dense dove-gray toning that blankets both sides. Areas of lighter, tan-gray patina identify points of brief wear. Marks or abrasions are either absent or well-hidden beneath the toning, while all of the devices stand out boldly from the surrounding fields. The entire mintage was struck from a single die pair. The transitional reverse die was previously used to strike an 1870-CC variety. Population: 23 in 40, 41 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24ZH, PCGS# 6967

**1873 Seated Dollar, MS63
Smooth, Unabraded Surfaces**



4047 1873 MS63 NGC. OC-1, Low R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Priced at a small premium over the higher-mintage 1871 and 1872 Philadelphia Seated dollars, the 1873 issue is legitimately scarce in MS63 and challenging any finer. This is a smooth and partially reflective example, lightly toned in pale-gold hues that deepen to yellow-gold at the rims. The strike is sharp on both sides, with full-centered stars and a bold eagle. Die markers include a small lump on Liberty's neck beneath the chin, and a curved die line that connects the bottom-right edge of G in GOD to the fully formed scroll edge below. Mint luster glows softly throughout each side. Census: 17 in 63, 29 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24ZM, PCGS# 6971

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

1857 Seated Liberty Dollar, PR64
Rare in Proof Format



4048 1857 PR64 NGC. CAC. OC-P1, R.5. As is the case with all pre-1859 Seated dollars, the proof mintage of the 1857 is unknown. Proofs are significantly scarcer than for any of the 1858 to 1873 dates, which is expected since the later dates were struck in quantity for widespread collector sales. The proofs from 1840 to 1857 were made unofficially, presumably at the request of well-connected dealers. The present Choice example is well-struck apart from minor blending near the eagle's left shield corner and on the peak of the left (facing) wing. The surfaces are sun-gold and ice-blue with a slightly milky appearance in the reverse fields. Census: 10 in 64, 7 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 2 finer (7/19).
Ex: The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2154, which realized \$17,250. NGC ID# 252B, PCGS# 7000

1858 Seated Dollar, PR63

Prized Proof-Only Issue



4049 1858 PR63 PCGS. OC-P1, Low R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. The reverse die was carried over from 1856 and 1857 proofs, with diagnostic die lumps on the first S in STATES and L of DOL. A large unfinished area beneath Liberty's chin suggests this is an "original" proof struck in 1858. The 2020 Guide Book lists the 1858 proof mintage as 210 pieces, although some researchers believe the mintage is closer to 300 proofs (including possible restrikes at a later date).

No business strikes were issued in 1858, placing proof-only survivors in high demand among Seated dollar collectors. This Select example is housed in a previous generation green label holder — a richly toned coin, with gray, blue, sea-green, and rose toning on the obverse, and equally intense lavender-gray shades on the reverse with underlying reddish-gold and blue colors visible when viewed at the proper angle. Substantial mirroring in the fields remains despite the thick patina and a scattering of faint hairlines beneath the toning. The proof strike is razor-sharp throughout both sides. Population: 33 in 63, 14 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 252C, PCGS# 7001

**1860 Silver Dollar, PR64
Attractive Toning and Reflectivity**



- 4050 **1860 PR64 PCGS. OC-P1, R.2.** An elusive near-Gem proof, showing sharp detail and liquidlike reflectivity in the fields. Warm peach-gold and orange hues blanket each side, leaving small daubs of lavender around the obverse borders. The 1860 proof Seated dollar boasts a substantial mintage of 1,330 pieces, although few survivors are finer than the present. Population: 44 in 64 (1 in 64+), 13 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 252E, PCGS# 7003
- 4051 **1861 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details.** Mirrored fields surround the lustrous devices with slight weakness at the top of the left wing. The surface altering is not readily obvious. While lightly cleaned, this proof Seated dollar retains good eye appeal with brilliant surfaces.
- 4052 **1866 Motto PR61 PCGS.** Light hairlines appear in the mirrored fields on both sides of this first-year With Motto Seated dollar, explaining the grade that PCGS has assigned. However, it is an attractive and brilliant proof with traces of delicate gold toning. NGC ID# 5GDV, PCGS# 7014

**1869 Seated Dollar, PR64
Dusky Lavender-Rose Patina**



- 4053 **1869 PR64 PCGS. OC-P1, R.5.** Diagnostics include a die lump on Liberty's neck below the ear lobe, and a die line under GOD in the motto. Of the 600 1869 Seated dollar proofs minted, Osburn and Cushing estimate only 50 survivors represent this variety. Dusky lavender-rose patina includes hints of blue on the reverse. The overlay fails to mask the flashy fields below. NGC ID# 252R, PCGS# 7017

1872 Seated Dollar, Sharp PR64 Cameo



- 4054 **1872 PR64 Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, R.2. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a.** In contrast to the 14 die pairs that were required to strike more than 1.1 million circulation strikes, the 1872 issue had a normal proof mintage of 950 pieces, all struck from a single die marriage. The reverse die was later carried over to strike the 1873 proofs, and is identified by strong die doubling on IN GOD WE TRUST (a Top 30 Variety). A faint golden haze tempers the flashy silver fields of this Choice cameo proof, which is sharply struck and free of any overt marks or distracting hairlines. A tiny carbon dot in the lower folds of Liberty's gown is the sole anomaly of note. Population: 19 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 10 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 252U, PCGS# 87020

TRADE DOLLARS

- 4055 **1873-CC XF45 PCGS. CAC.** Soft bluish-gray and golden-tan patina runs over both sides of this Choice XF Trade dollar. The design elements are well-defined except for the usual softness in the hair on Liberty's head.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4941. NGC ID# 252X, PCGS# 7032

**1873-CC Trade Dollar, AU50
Attractive for the Grade**



- 4056 **1873-CC AU50 NGC.** Glimpses of luster accent the stars and central devices of this About Uncirculated 1873-CC Trade dollar, although light wear elsewhere on the coin prevents a Mint State designation. Both sides have a light golden hue and slate-gray underlying surfaces. Wear is indeed light and no major abrasions are seen. The inaugural Trade dollar coinage from Carson City amounted to 124,500 coins — substantially more than were ever struck of the previous Seated Liberty type, which was of standard weight. The 1873-CC Trade dollar is scarce in high grade and highly sought-after. NGC ID# 252X, PCGS# 7032

- 4057 **1874-CC MS61 ANACS.** Tall CC. Period after FINE. Much interior brilliance remains with moderate peripheral color. The fields are semiprooflike and the reverse shows slight strike softness on the eagle. NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 7035

**1874-S Dollar, MS64+
Virtually Unobtainable Any Finer**



**1878 Trade Dollar, PR65
Spectacular Toning**



4058 1874-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Medium S. No period after FINE. This issue has one of the more substantial mintages in the series (2.5 million coins), but it is scarce in MS64 and extremely rare in Gem condition. Frosty luster shines through light golden toning on this Registry-worthy representative, recognized by PCGS and CAC for its quality within the grade. Liberty's head and foot are soft, but the rest of the design is well-impressed. Population: 36 in 64 (4 in 64+), 2 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2533, PCGS# 7036

4059 1875 AU50 ANACS. Type Two Reverse. Smoky-gray patina is seen over each side of this lightly circulated type coin. There are no reportable abrasions on either side. NGC ID# 5FBS, PCGS# 7037

4060 1876 AU53 Prooflike ANACS. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. Designated Prooflike, and is it ever. The depth of mirroring is especially noticeable through the smoky gray-blue toning. Softly struck in the centers; that and a couple of die cracks confirm this piece cannot be a circulated proof. NGC ID# 2539, PCGS# 7041

4061 1876-CC AU55 ANACS. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. This is the usual hub combination for 1876-CC Trade dollars. A lovely Choice AU, this example has substantial light silver luster, displaying lilac and champagne toning on each side.
Ex: PNG Invitational Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2015), lot 3927. NGC ID# 253A, PCGS# 7042

4062 1878-S Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801 MS63 NGC. Strong doubling shows in the left-side legend, E PLURIBUS UNUM, and 420 GRAINS, identifying this popular Cherrypickers variety. This well-detailed Select specimen is lightly marked and lustrous, under shades of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning. Census (for the variety): 1 in 63, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 253G, PCGS# 145808 Base PCGS# 7048

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

4063 1876 PR62 PCGS. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. Period after FINE. Splashes of ocean-blue and cherry-red toning adorn this nicely mirrored and well-struck Trade dollar. The obverse field exhibits minor handling marks, while the reverse shows only trivial hairlines. NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 7056

4064 1878 PR65 NGC. By 1878, the Trade dollar was slated to be discontinued. Although the branch mints at San Francisco and Carson City continued to strike Trade dollars for export in 1878, the Philadelphia Mint produced only 900 proofs for collectors. This Gem example of the Philadelphia coin displays full detail and deeply reflective fields. The devices are frosted and appealing. While many proof Trade dollars have been dipped or otherwise cleaned, this attractive piece displays blatantly original multicolor toning that shows up when flashed out beneath a light. Hues of lilac, lavender, blue, green, and gold emerge in the fields, presenting magnificent eye appeal. NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 7058

**1878 Trade Dollar, PR65★ Cameo
Starkly Contrasted and Brilliant**



4065 1878 PR65★ Cameo NGC. Exceptionally deep mirrors and bold cameo contrast define this brilliant, silver-white proof Trade dollar. The 1878 issue was struck in proof format only by the Philadelphia Mint, leaving the circulation-strike production to the Carson City and San Francisco branch mints. The important NGC Star designation that signifies the excellent eye appeal of this untoned Gem proof. A faint trail of planchet roughness is visible with a lens along the upper torso of Liberty, and some delicate hairlines are virtually invisible to the unaided eye. Census: 28 in 65 Cameo (3 in 65★, 1 in 65+★), 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 87058

1879 Trade Dollar, PR67
Vivid Multicolor Toning



4066 1879 PR67 PCGS. The last commercial Trade dollar coinage was accomplished in 1878 at the San Francisco and Carson City Mints. In 1879, a production of 1,541 proofs from the Philadelphia Mint was the only issuance of this type. This mintage exceeded that of the proof Morgan dollar of the same year (1,100 pieces), and the Trade dollar experienced a higher survival rate than its Morgan counterpart. Nonetheless, in Superb Gem condition, both issues are similarly rare. PCGS has seen fewer than a dozen 1879 proof Trade dollars in PR67 and PR67 Cameo combined, with none so fine in the Deep Cameo category. The present coin is needle-sharp and displays thickly frosted devices set against deeply mirrored fields, but a Cameo designation is traded for rich gold, lavender, mint-green, and ocean-blue toning that blankets each side. Modest contrast yet emerges from beneath the patina. The coin is beautifully preserved and eye-appealing. Population: 6 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

4067 1879 PR62 Cameo PCGS. Faint golden patina complements this 1879 proof Trade dollar, one of 1,541 pieces struck in this format only. Hairlines on each side limit the grade, but Cameo contrast remains pronounced and eye-catching. NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 87059

1880 Trade Dollar, PR63
Brilliant Proof Type Coin



4068 1880 PR63 PCGS. The most minute details of the design are sharply rendered on this Select proof 1880 Trade dollar, complementing modest field-device contrast that is unmentioned by PCGS. Stray hairlines in the fields limit the numeric grade, although this piece is significantly more appealing than many similarly graded proof Trade dollars that we have seen. NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 7060

MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 7/8 Tailfeathers Morgan Dollar
VAM-38 Strong, MS66



4069 1878 7/8TF Strong, VAM-38, MS66 PCGS. Numerous die markers identify the VAM-38 variety, including prominent doubling of E PLURIBUS UNUM and the cotton blossoms, as well as the 7/5 tailfeathers of the eagle. This Premium Gem example produces blazing cartwheel luster, highlighting sharp devices and exceptionally clean surfaces. The interiors are brilliant, and subtle blushes of orange-gold toning appear periodically around the borders. NGC ID# 2TXZ, PCGS# 134035 Base PCGS# 7078

1878 7/8TF Morgan Dollar, VAM-41A

7/4 Weak Tailfeathers

MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



4070 1878 7/8TF 7/4 Weak, VAM-41A, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The four weak underlying tailfeathers and die line left of the bow are pickup points, as is a die scratch in the gap between the curls above the 7 in the date. VAMWorld.com explains: "VAM-41A is the repolished VAM-41 and exists in prooflike condition due to that." This near-Gem is dramatically contrasted with a stark white-on-black cameo appearance. Full strike definition and clean fields are additional attributes of this wonderful first-year Morgan dollar.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 40212 Base PCGS# 97075

1878 7/8 Tailfeathers Morgan, AU55

VAM-44, Tripled Cotton Blossoms



4071 1878 7/8TF Triple Blossoms, VAM-44, AU55 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. The 7/8 tailfeathers feature classifies this variety, although a more interesting feature of it is the tripled die evident on the obverse cotton blossoms. The present example has slight high-point friction that prevents Mint State designation, although the fields retain their prooflike reflectivity. Each side displays original olive-green, gold, and amber toning and is highly attractive. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 133829 Base PCGS# 7074

1878 7TF Morgan, MS66+

Reverse of 1878

Among the Finest at PCGS



4072 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS66+ PCGS. Beautiful, frosty, untoned mint luster earns this radiant Premium Gem a Plus designation, complementing sharp central definition and a clean cheek on Liberty. The Reverse of 1878, Seven Tailfeathers variety is elusive this fine, and the piece offered here is among the highest-graded examples at PCGS. A few Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are also reported in this grade, but none carry the Plus designation as this piece does. Population: 73 in 66 (13 in 66+), 0 finer; 13 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer; 1 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7074

1878-CC Dollar, Frosty MS66

Small CC Mintmark



4073 1878-CC MS66 PCGS. Golden toning above E PLU and UNUM and the corresponding areas on the reverse complement otherwise total mint brilliance. This frosty Premium Gem from the first year of issue in the Morgan dollar series (and the only one with a Small CC mintmark) has clean fields and few marks on the cheek. Soft over the centers, but well-struck elsewhere. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66**Bright, Brilliant, and Frosty**

- 4074 1878-CC MS66 PCGS.** This sharply struck inaugural-year Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint is overwhelmingly bright, untoned, and thickly frosted. A single alloy spot appears in the hair below the cotton bolls. Field chatter is trivial, and Liberty's cheek is exceptionally clean. The 1878-CC remains collectible through Premium Gem condition, becoming a rarity in MS67. Only six submissions finer at PCGS (6/19). NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080
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1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66**Rare Any Finer**

- 4075 1878-CC MS66 PCGS.** A first-year Premium Gem Morgan dollar from the fabled Carson City Mint, this coin offers sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces under natural shades of greenish-gold and lavender-gray toning. Even though 2.2 million pieces were struck of the '78-CC, it is surprisingly scarce in high grade. Just six pieces are certified finer at PCGS (6/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 5584. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080
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1878-CC Dollar, MS66+**Rarely Seen Finer**

- 4076 1878-CC MS66+ NGC.** Most 1878-CC dollars encountered in the marketplace are in Mint State, but in the lower levels thereof. Locating an example better than the present MS66+ coin will be extremely difficult; NGC has certified only nine specimens grading higher and PCGS six coins finer (7/19). Brilliant surfaces display frosty silver luster. This is a highly appealing example for the connoisseur of Morgan dollars. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080
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- 4077 1878-CC MS65 Prooflike PCGS.** This introductory Morgan dollar from the Nevada branch mint features outstanding contrast between the thickly frosted, razor-sharp motifs and the dramatically mirrored fields. Total brilliance enhances the effect. Only trivial chatter is noted, and it is unobtrusive. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7081
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1878-S Morgan Dollar, MS66 Prooflike**Only Three Examples Are Finer**

- 4078 1878-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** An outstanding Premium Gem, this specimen exhibits brilliant surfaces with deeply mirrored fields that surround the frosted silver devices. Lovely peripheral gold, crimson, and blue toning is evident around each side. Only three finer examples are certified at PCGS and NGC. Population: 17 in 66 Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (3/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 6920, where it realized \$3,737.50.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7083
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- 4079 1879-CC AU50 NGC.** From a small mintage of 756,000 pieces, the 1879-CC is the second-most elusive Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint. This impressive AU specimen is lightly worn and lightly abraded, under shades of lavender and lime-green toning. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086
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1879-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS62+
Large CC Mintmark

- 4080 1879-CC MS62+ NGC.** Normal Mintmark. Unlike most later Carson City Morgan dollar issues (aside from the 1889-CC), the 1879-CC cannot be considered available in mint condition, as the GSA release yielded only 4,123 examples in all. When found, most Uncirculated 1879-CC dollars survive in MS62 to MS64, but even Select pieces are out of reach for the majority of collectors. This high-end Large CC mintmark example is frosty and brilliant. Abrasions are prevalent on Liberty's cheek and in the left obverse field, limiting the grade. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086
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1879-CC Dollar, Frosty MS63
Blushes of Golden Color



4081 1879-CC MS63 PCGS. Normal Mintmark. Blushes of original golden patina complement this otherwise brilliant Carson City silver dollar from a mintage of 756,000 coins. The central design elements exhibit a trace of softness, as usual for this issue. The 1879-CC is a well-known Nevada mint semikey, trailing only the 1889-CC and 1893-CC in high grades. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63
Better Carson City Date



4082 1879-CC MS63 PCGS. Normal Mintmark. This Select 1879-CC Morgan displays brilliant, frosty mint luster and a vibrant cartwheel effect. Central strike sharpness is also above average for the issue, complementing a faint glimmer of reflectivity in the obverse fields. A few light grazes on Liberty's cheek are all that prevent a finer grade. Housed in an old green label holder. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Silver Dollar, MS63
Semiprooflike Fields



4083 1879-CC MS63 PCGS. Normal Mintmark. The 1879-CC Morgan dollar is famous for the Capped Die variety, although even coins without that mintmark feature are scarce compared to most other Carson City issues. The 1879-CC is the second-scarcest CC-mint Morgan in the series. Offered here is a semiprooflike Select example with warm golden toning. Strike sharpness is slightly above average, and only light grazes are evident on Liberty's cheek to limit the grade. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63+
Better Carson City Date



4084 1879-CC MS63+ PCGS. Vibrant cartwheel luster displays frosty brilliance across the interiors of this Plus-graded coin, with thin rings of forest-green, crimson, and russet around the outer peripheries. Central strike sharpness is exceptional. This just misses a Choice designation from PCGS, showing only microscopic luster grazes on Liberty's cheek. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Dollar, MS63
Normal Mintmark, All-Brilliant



4085 1879-CC MS63 PCGS. CAC. Normal Mintmark. Few Carson City Mint Morgan dollar issues prove more challenging in high grades than the 1879-CC (756,000 coins struck). This Select Uncirculated representative boasts a green CAC approval sticker. Thickly frosted, all-brilliant surfaces exhibit minimal abrasions for the grade, and strong design detail. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64
Well-Formed Mintmark



4086 1879-CC MS64 PCGS. Two major varieties exist for the 1879-CC Morgan dollar, and those with a perfect, well formed mintmark are more popular with collectors than the other variety that has a large over small mintmark, known as the Capped Die. This Choice Mint State example features a sharp strike and exquisite luster with satin fields and frosty devices. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7086

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS61
Distinctive Capped Die Variety



- 4087 1879-CC Capped Die MS61 PCGS. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The remnants of a smaller CC can be detected under the primary mintmark, identifying the Capped Die variety. This well-detailed Mint State example shows a touch of softness on Liberty's hair strands and the mint luster is slightly subdued by light lavender-gray toning. The surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4222. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 7088

1879-CC VAM-3 Dollar, MS61
Large CC Over Small CC, Top 100 Variety



- 4088 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, Top 100, MS61 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. This famous Large CC over Small CC variety is listed in the Guide Book and has long been collected as part of the basic date-variety Morgan dollar set. Frosty surfaces exhibit sharp central motifs and a splash of mauve color along the right obverse border. Scattered bagmarks explain the technical grade for this Carson City semikey. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

1879-CC Morgan, MS62
VAM-3, 'Capped Die'



- 4089 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, Top 100, MS62 NGC. A Top 100 Variety, famous for an array of small die chips around the mintmark. This piece is a trifle soft on the hair above Liberty's ear but displays pleasing eye appeal with frosty luster and brilliant surfaces. Light, scattered abrasions limit the grade but none pose individual distraction. A collector-grade Mint State example of this popular VAM die pairing. NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

1879-O Morgan Dollar, MS66
Registry-Grade Example



- 4090 1879-O MS66 PCGS. The New Orleans Mint reopened for coinage operations in 1879, to help strike the millions of Morgan dollars mandated by the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits a sharp strike for a New Orleans issue, and the impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. Population: 34 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7090

1879-O Dollar, MS66
None Graded Numerically Higher
Resumption of New Orleans Production



- 4091 1879-O MS66 PCGS. The New Orleans Mint manufactured 2.8 million Morgan dollars in the series' second year of issue and the facility's first year of operation after its 1861 closure. Examples are readily available in all Mint State grades through MS65, but anything finer is scarce. Premium Gems represent the top examples certified at both services. This brilliant, satiny dollar enjoys remarkably strong central definition and marvelously preserved surfaces. A small planchet void left of Liberty's chin is as-made. Population: 34 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7090

**1879-O Dollar, MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Gorgeous Color and Contrast**



4092 1879-O MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The New Orleans Mint reopened in 1879 after an 18-year hiatus, striking more than 2.8 million Morgan dollars. Many of those coins were released into circulation, where they remained briefly, while others were held in storage until the mid-20th century. Mint State coins are plentiful, but Prooflike and especially Deep Mirror Prooflike representatives are scarce. This razor-sharp near-Gem is gorgeous. Liberty's portrait stands out boldly against the surrounding mirrors, while the borders on that side are ringed in golden-orange patina. Similar hues color most of the reverse, which is also strongly contrasted. Population: 31 in 64 (4 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 253V, PCGS# 97091

4093 1879-S Reverse of 1878, VAM-39, MS64 PCGS. A small number of left over reverse dies that were shipped to San Francisco in 1878 were used with new 1879 obverse dies to create this scarce variety. This Choice Mint State piece has brilliant and untoned silver surfaces with full mint luster and trivial marks. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 133862 Base PCGS# 7094

**1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
None Numerically Finer at NGC**



4094 1879-S MS68 NGC. This incredible MS68 Morgan dollar is a virtually perfect coin, with razor sharp definition on all design elements and vibrant cartwheel mint luster on both sides. Only some insignificant roller marks in the left reverse field prevent an even higher grade. The creamy, brilliant fields show a few hints of gold toning, with terrific eye appeal. NGC has graded no coins in higher numeric grades (6/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092

**1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 Dollar, MS66+
Scarce in High Grades**



4095 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. Struck from a leftover reverse die from 1878 that shows the flattened breast feathers on the eagle, and an obverse leftover from 1879 with the 79 clearly showing. The Reverse of 1878 coins are usually found bagmarked, and a high-grade example such as this one is worthy of consideration. The surfaces are brilliant and show thick mint frost one would expect from a Carson City product. The luster is also unbroken by the abrasions usually found on this issue, atypical of a CC dollar. Fully struck. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6578. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7108

4096 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, Top 100, MS65 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. The parallel top arrow feather identifies the Reverse of 1878 and the remnants of an undertype 79 show below the last two digits in the date, identifying the popular VAM-4. This sharply detailed Gem offers well-preserved, lustrous surfaces with outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 133876 Base PCGS# 7108

**1880/79-CC VAM-4 Dollar, MS66
Reverse of 1878, A Top 100 Variety**



4097 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, Top 100, MS66 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. Diagnostics include the remnants of 79 under 80 in the date and the distinctive (and desirable) parallel top arrow feather. This Premium Gem is almost entirely brilliant, save for arcs of toning along the upper obverse and lower reverse borders. Good strike detail, and no singular marks to report. Among the finest for the variety at PCGS (6/19). NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 133876 Base PCGS# 7108

4098 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. A Top 100 Variety, discovered by Harry Forman in 1964. Frosty motifs contrast starkly against the glassy fields. Crisply struck and nearly untoned with minor grazes on the portrait. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4239. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 41131 Base PCGS# 7109

**1880/79-CC Morgan, MS65 Prooflike
VAM-4, A Top 100 Overdate Variety
Reverse of 1878**



4099 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. The overdate feature is prominent on this variety, the previous 79 visible within the 80 of the date. In Gem Prooflike condition, this issue is scarce. The present coin displays brilliant surfaces and appreciable cameo contrast. The strike is sharp and there are only minute grazes on Liberty's cheek that prevent an even finer designation. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 41131 Base PCGS# 7109

**1880-CC Dollar, Frosty MS66
8 Over High 7, VAM-5**



4100 1880-CC 8 Over High 7, VAM-5, MS66 PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. The second 8 in the date is punched over a previously entered 7. Brilliant surfaces showcase heavy mint frost and vibrant luster. Liberty's cheek and the adjacent fields are clearly well-preserved for the technical assessment, high as it may be. A rare Carson City variety in better grades and seldom offered with CAC endorsement. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 133877 Base PCGS# 7102

**1880-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
8 Over High 7, VAM-5**



4101 1880-CC 8 Over High 7, VAM-5, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. This impressive Carson City Morgan dollar is fully brilliant with deeply mirrored fields that frame the lustrous devices. A hint of gold toning is evident along the left side of the reverse. Population for VAM-5: 1 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 35BG, PCGS# 41134 Base PCGS# 97103

4102 1880-CC 8 Over High 7, VAM-5, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. Both sides of this lovely Morgan dollar are fully brilliant with deeply mirrored field and frosty devices. There is no evidence of toning. Usual weakness appears over Liberty's ear. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (6/19). Ex: Schaumburg Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5476; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 16259. NGC ID# 35BG, PCGS# 41134 Base PCGS# 97103

**1880-CC Silver Dollar, MS66
8 Over Low 7, VAM-6**



4103 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7, VAM-6, MS66 PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. Remnants of a 7 are visible inside both loops of the second 8, and die lumps are evident inside each of the letters in the CC mintmark. This Premium Gem exhibits frosty devices and reflective fields, creating light contrast. An exceptional, untoned example. Population for VAM-6: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 133878 Base PCGS# 7104

**1880-CC Silver Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
VAM-6, 8 Over Low 7**



4104 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7, VAM-6, MS66 Prooflike PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. A full 7 is clearly visible inside the upper and lower loops of the second 8 on this popular variety that is featured in the Top 100 variety book on Morgan silver dollars. This brilliant, prooflike Premium Gem has mirrored fields around lustrous devices that impart exceptional eye appeal. NGC ID# 35BH, PCGS# 41135 Base PCGS# 7105

4105 1880-CC 8/7, Reverse of 1878, VAM-7A, MS65 PCGS. A Hit List 40 Variety. This coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with dramatic clash marks on both sides, including double clashes at Liberty's neck. The parallel top arrow feather identifies the Reverse of 1878. The surfaces are well-preserved and lustrous, with outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 134049 Base PCGS# 7110

4106 1880-CC 8/7, Reverse of 1878, VAM-7A, MS65 PCGS. A Hit List 40 Variety. The obverse shows double clash marks at the neck and a dash below the second 8, while the reverse shows the parallel arrow feathers of the Reverse of 1878. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved, lustrous surfaces. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 134049 Base PCGS# 7110

1880-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66

VAM-7A, 8/7 Obverse

Reverse of 1878



- 4107** 1880-CC 8/7, Reverse of 1878, VAM-7A, MS66 PCGS. A Hit List 40 Variety. The dash immediately below the second 8 in the date is the remnant of a 7 that was effaced. VAM-7A is a Clashed n variety. This Premium Gem displays brilliant cartwheel luster and impressively sharp central detail. Neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 134049 Base PCGS# 7110

- 4108** 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1880-CC is a lower-mintage issue and always popular with collectors. The surfaces on this exemplary piece are all-brilliant and thickly frosted. The strike is complete and there are no obvious abrasions. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

- 4109** 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC. The obverse exhibits rich orange-gold toning that deepens to violet and blue at the date, contrasting with a brilliant reverse. The 1880-CC Reverse of 1879 Morgan dollar has an estimated mintage of 466,000 coins. Seldom seen finer, especially with CAC approval.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4233. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

**1880-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Lightly Toned Prooflike Specimen**



- 4110** 1880-CC MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC. This Plus-graded Premium Gem Morgan dollar exhibits sharply detailed, richly frosted design elements and well-preserved surfaces that show hazily reflective fields on both sides. A few minor hairlines are evident and subtle highlights of lavender and sea-green toning enhance the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 13 in 66 (1 in 66+) Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7101

1880-O Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike

Elusive This Deeply Mirrored



- 4111** 1880-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Deep Mirror Prooflike examples of the 1880-O Morgan dollar are scarce, and no Normal Date coins are certified in Gem condition. This near-Gem is brilliant, sharp, and modestly contrasted with impressively clean surfaces for the grade. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 40 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115

1880-S Dollar, MS68

Dramatically Toned Reverse



- 4112** 1880-S MS68 PCGS. The reverse of this magnificent, nearly immaculate San Francisco Morgan dollar is dramatically toned in variegated rainbow hues, including electric-blue, magenta, forest-green, and golden-orange. The obverse is brilliant and frosty with pale golden accents. PCGS reports five finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

1880-S Dollar, Exceptional MS68



- 4113** 1880-S MS68 NGC. In Mint State grades, the 1880-S dollar, with a mintage of nearly 9 million pieces, is one of the most common of the early Morgan dollar issues, which is reflected in the tens of thousands of certified Mint State pieces. When perusing the certified population data, however, the precipitous drop-off of examples from MS67 to MS68 is eye-opening. This gorgeous MS68 piece is untoned and solidly struck. Lustrous surfaces remain the way they were when the piece came off the press.
- Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 1234. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118*

**1880-S Dollar, MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Incredible Depth of Mirroring on Each Side**



- 4114 1880-S MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Large S. Flashy and gorgeous with thickly frosted devices and deeply reflective mirrors. The obverse is minimally toned, though the upper-left reverse shows an area of amber color. PCGS has only certified 30 pieces finer (3/19).
Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1862; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 541.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 97119

- 4115 1880-9-S VAM-11, Medium S, Hot 50, MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** A Hot 50 Variety. Polishing marks and the remnants of an undertype 9 show in the top loop of the second 8 in the date, identifying the popular VAM-11. This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the virtually pristine surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with subtle hints of pale gold toning. Population: 68 in 67 (8 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 32 in 67, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 133988 Base PCGS# 7122

- 4116 1880/9-S VAM-11 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A Hot 50 Variety. VAM-11 is the 1880/9-S variety listed in the Guide Book. In addition to its importance as a Guide Book variety, this example is tied for the finest DMPL of the variety that PCGS has certified. Both sides have amazing contrast with brilliant, deeply mirrored fields framing the frosty, lustrous devices. Population: 5 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). PCGS# 41508 Base PCGS# 97123

- 4117 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This Carson City Premium Gem almost certainly derives from the GSA distributions of the 1970s. The obverse is deeply toned violet, magenta, orange, and gold in a wash from left to right, while the reverse is frosty and brilliant. Terrific eye appeal.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4251. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

**1881-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67
High Quality and Incredible Eye Appeal**



- 4118 1881-CC MS67 PCGS.** A delightful Superb Gem example of this in-demand Carson City issue, this coin possesses extraordinary eye appeal, with vibrant mint luster and well-detailed design elements. The virtually pristine surfaces are highlighted by subtle shades of golden-tan toning. PCGS has certified only five numerically finer coins (7/19). NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

**1881-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
Frosty, Untoned Surfaces**



- 4119 1881-CC MS67 NGC. CAC.** Just 296,000 Morgan dollars were struck at Carson City in 1881, though many of those coins remained in government possession for decades after, never circulating. This delicately frosted silver-gray Superb Gem has sweeping luster that shows only the tiniest post-striking faults. Spiderweb die cracks are noted at the upper reverse. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126

**1881-O Morgan, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Among the Finest Known**



- 4120 1881-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Deep Mirror Prooflike 1881-O Morgan dollars are usually found no finer than MS64. This Gem is conditionally rare, and none are known finer. The strike is bold, accented by a hint of light golden toning. Deeply reflective fields offer stark cameo contrast. Population: 21 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 97129

**1881-O Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Sharp and Dramatically Contrasted**



- 4121 1881-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** A plentiful date in most any grade, even with Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast, the 1881-O only becomes elusive at this level. Both sides are sharp from the rims to the centers, remarkably so for a New Orleans dollar. Contrast between the thickly frosted motifs and glassy mirrors will captivate the new owner of this lovely Gem. Population: 20 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (4/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 97129

1881-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Only Two Finer at PCGS



4122 1881-S MS68 PCGS. The 1881-S Morgan dollar is one of the best-produced issues in the entire series. There are thousands of high grade examples and, indeed, there are more than 4,000 pieces graded in MS67 by NGC and PCGS combined. At MS68, however, the numbers are much smaller, and the two major services have seen just over 500 such coins, including any possible resubmissions. This marvelous specimen has a lovely, frosty sheen across snow-white surfaces. The design elements are fully struck. A couple of tiny nicks, just behind Liberty's head, are the only evidence of imperfection on either side of this remarkable representative. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

1882-CC Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest at NGC



4123 1882-CC MS67 NGC. The obverse of this highly lustrous Carson City dollar features variegated blue, amber, gold, and copper iridescence, while the mostly brilliant reverse shows just a few tan accents near the borders. Although many thousands of 1882-CC dollars were released through the GSA sales in the 1970s, few match the quality of this Superb Gem, which ranks among the finest examples at NGC (6/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 5079; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 6990; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 3004; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6591; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 5098.
NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7134

4124 1882-O MS66 NGC. The 1882-O Morgan dollar is seldom found with a sharp strike, but this Premium Gem displays bold definition on all design elements. The unmarked surfaces are unusually lustrous, with just a few highlights of gold and pink toning. Eye appeal is excellent for this issue. Census: 13 in 66 (2 in 66★), 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 7136

1882-O Morgan Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
Registry Set Contender



4125 1882-O MS66 Prooflike PCGS. The 1882-O Morgan dollar is seldom encountered in MS66 condition and Premium Gems with Prooflike surfaces are virtually unobtainable. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved surfaces include deeply reflective fields, with streaks of pale lavender-gray toning. Population: 3 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 7137

1882-S Dollar, MS67 Prooflike
Surprisingly Scarce in High Grade



4126 1882-S MS67 Prooflike PCGS. This is somewhat surprising. The 1882-S is a well-made dollar and abundant even in high grades. Also, Prooflike examples are not uncommon. But when the two are combined, high grade and Prooflike, a different picture emerges and this coin then becomes a conditional Prooflike rarity. The surfaces are bright and untoned with deeply reflective fields and modest frost over the devices. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+) Prooflike, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7141

1882-S Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Crisp Strike



4127 1882-S MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1882-S deservedly has a reputation for being a plentiful issue. However, DMPL Gems are scarce, and rarely are finer examples encountered. Thin golden accents aside, each side of this high-end offering remains brilliant, accentuating profound field-device contrast. The motifs are notably crisp and frosty, surrounded by watery mirrors. Population: 32 in 65 (3 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 12 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 97141

1883 Dollar, MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Totally Brilliant Philadelphia Coin



- 4128 1883 MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1883 is plentiful in worn grades all the way through the upper reaches of Mint State. Collectors will only begin to encounter a bit of a challenge in trying to locate an example of the 1883 dollar in this quality. The relief elements of George Morgan's design are thickly frosted, jumping out against the watery fields. Each side is totally brilliant. PCGS reports 16 finer submissions. CAC: 9 in 65, 7 finer (4/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 97143

1883-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67 Prooflike
None Certified Finer



- 4129 1883-CC MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Dramatic orange-red, yellow-gold, peach, and powder-blue color endows the obverse of this fully struck Superb Gem. The reverse is mostly brilliant but has narrow bands of golden-brown near the rim. Moderately mirrored and exceptionally free from marks, an outstanding Carson City type coin. Population: 9 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (3/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4270, where it realized \$9,200.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7145

- 4130 1883-O MS67 NGC. From a large mintage of 8.7 million pieces, the 1883-O Morgan dollar is still quite elusive at the MS67 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This delightful Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces. Census: 47 in 67 (4 in 67★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146

1883-S Dollar, MS64
Conditionally Challenging



- 4131 1883-S MS64 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. An essentially brilliant representative of this conditionally challenging San Francisco issue. The strike is good, though the centers are incomplete. Well-preserved aside from a thin mark above the eagle's head. Fifteen examples are graded higher at NGC (6/19).
Ex: Richmond Collection, Part II (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1600; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 1215; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4774. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

1883-S Dollar, MS64
Bright and Semiprooflike



- 4132 1883-S MS64 PCGS. Ex: Jackson Hole. The first of the difficult S-mint Morgans, the 1883-S is here represented by a lovely specimen that is somewhat prooflike on each side, although not noted on the holder. The surfaces are extraordinarily brilliant, untoned, well struck, and devoid of singularly distracting marks. PCGS has graded 25 coins finer (7/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 38; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 5541. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

1884-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
Vivid Obverse Toning



- 4133 1884-CC MS67 PCGS. A dazzling coin with radiant cartwheel luster and vivid obverse toning. Sea-green hues along the upper right margin transition to plum, violet, and ultimately yellow-gold as the toning stretches across the coin to the lower left margin. A loupe fails to reveal any significant abrasions beneath the patina. The reverse is brilliant, and both sides of this high-end Carson City dollar are well-struck. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152

**1884-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67
Rare Prooflike Specimen**



4134 1884-CC MS67 Prooflike PCGS. The 1884-CC Morgan dollar was well-represented in the GSA Hoard of the 1970s and the issue is not difficult to locate in lower Mint State grades, but Superb Gems with prooflike surfaces are decidedly rare. This magnificent Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved surfaces show much prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Population: 3 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 7153

4135 1884-CC MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. A Plus-graded Gem from the famous Carson City Mint, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective prooflike fields, with dramatic field/device contrast. The well-preserved surfaces show a few subtle hints of lavender toning. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 97153

4136 1884-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. From a mintage of 9.7 million pieces, the 1884-O Morgan dollar can only be called scarce at the MS67 grade level, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This delightful Superb Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on the hair above the ear. The impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded one numerically finer example (7/19). NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

**1884-O Dollar, MS67 Prooflike
Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS**



4137 1884-O MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. While Prooflike examples of this issue are not unknown, Q. David Bowers writes in his *Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars* that "most show little contrast and are the antithesis of cameo, and most are heavily bagmarked." This Superb Gem is a welcome change, housed in a green label holder and described as "merely" Prooflike, though the strongly cartwheeled, yet immensely reflective silver-white fields could easily provoke some healthy debate. Spectacularly frosted central devices are exquisitely detailed with hints of rose visiting areas that are otherwise snow-white. Magnificently preserved and one of the most extraordinary examples of the issue ever offered by Heritage. Population: 2 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (3/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4969, where it sold for \$6,900.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7155

4138 1884-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1884-S is one of the key issues in the series and it is a major condition rarity. While technically an AU, this piece exhibits almost complete mint luster. The subdued gray-brilliant surfaces are obviously original and there is just a bit of deeper color surrounding the devices. This is an impressive dollar that would visually fit well in an otherwise Uncirculated set. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS61
Brilliant and Lustrous**



4139 1884-S MS61 PCGS. This is a fully brilliant Mint State example of this in-demand Morgan dollar key issue, and a condition rarity as such. Just a trace of strike weakness is noted over the ear and on the eagle's breast, with all other design points fully defined. This piece is remarkably attractive for the grade, with excellent surface quality overall and sparkling cartwheel luster. Only a few mostly minor abrasions appear on each side, consistent with the grade.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 3415; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5549. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

1884-S Morgan Dollar Key, MS62
Vivid Multicolor Toning



4140 1884-S MS62 NGC. The 1884-S Morgan dollar claims an adequate mintage of 3.2 million pieces and the issue has never been too difficult to locate in circulated grades. The picture changes radically when a collector needs a high-grade specimen, however. The 1884-S is one of the most challenging issues of the Morgan dollar series in high grade. It was not well-represented in the Treasury releases of the 1960s and it seems likely that most of the high-grade coins retained in government storage at the time of issue were later melted under the Provisions of the Pittman Act.

This impressive MS62 example offers well-detailed design elements and lightly marked, lustrous surface, under vivid shades of violet, magenta, and sea-green toning. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC has graded 62 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

1885 Dollar, MS67 Prooflike
Clean Fields and Cheek



4141 1885 MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Blushes of reddish-gold patina along the upper obverse and lower reverse border serve as the only indications of color. This gleaming Superb Gem dollar remains otherwise brilliant. Liberty's cheek and the watery fields on each side display nearly flawless preservation. The devices are well-struck and frosted. Two dark specks of color under the eye serve as pedigree markers. Population: 4 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# BYWR, PCGS# 7159

1885 Morgan Dollar, MS66+
CAC Approved Deep Mirror Prooflike Example



4142 1885 MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. CAC. Brilliant, dazzling mirrors and uncommonly mark-free surfaces confirm the immense quality of this crown-sized silver type coin. Sharply struck except for the leaf left of the wreath knot. Census: 56 in 66 (2 in 66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 in 66★, 1 in 66+★)
Ex: Sacramento Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 3952. NGC ID# 45WM, PCGS# 97159

4143 1885-CC MS66+ PCGS. This Plus-graded Premium Gem Morgan dollar displays virtually pristine lustrous surfaces, under subtle highlights of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning. The design elements are sharply detailed and eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

4144 1885-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC. Always popular because of its low mintage of only 228,000 pieces, very few were actually released at the time of issue. This is an all-brilliant example with the booming mint luster expected from this CC issue. Well-struck with no noticeable abrasions. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

4145 1885-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1885-CC Morgan is a popular issue in high grade, typically seen with radiant luster and outstanding eye appeal. This Plus-graded Premium Gem is beautifully preserved and frosty. The strike is bold, and the surfaces yield a hint of light golden toning around the peripheries. Seldom available in finer condition. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

1885-CC Dollar, MS67
Brilliant With Cartwheel Mint Frost



4146 1885-CC MS67 PCGS. The 1885-CC had a smaller distribution than 1882 through 1884 Carson City issues during the GSA sales of the 1970s. Examples are scarce in Superb Gem condition, and a single coin is graded higher at PCGS (7/19). Cartwheel frost and total brilliance define this sharply struck example. A high-end piece for an advanced Registry Set. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160

1885-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Deep Mirror Prooflike
Exceptional Contrast and Appeal



4147 1885-CC MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1885-CC famously generates outstanding eye appeal in high grades, but even the best non-Prooflike coins (which are numerous) cannot stand up to this Plus-designated Premium Gem Deep Mirror Prooflike coin. Glimmering fields set off sharp, frosty design elements over brilliant centers, while a ring of warm golden border toning frames each side. A few faint marks around GOD on the reverse are the only prevention of a full Superb Gem grade. The 1885-CC is a rare coin in MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, and finer examples are almost uncollectible. Population: 52 in 66 (7 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 17 in 66, 0 finer (3/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 97161

1885-S Dollar, MS64+ Prooflike
Seldom Seen With Such Contrast



4148 1885-S MS64+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Bowers wrote in 1993: "Semi-prooflike and prooflike coins exist and have low contrast and are mainly in lower grades." Few coins meet the strict requirements for Prooflike assessment from PCGS, as only 1% of the coins certified by that service have been so-designated. A single Deep Mirror Prooflike example is reported. This near-Gem is strongly struck at the centers. The devices show moderate frosting, while the fields are attractively mirrored. High-end for the grade with trivial chatter. Population: 59 in 64 (2 in 64+) Prooflike, 13 finer. CAC: 12 in 64, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7165

1886-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Only Three Numerically Finer at PCGS



4149 1886-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. The high mintage 1886-O is common in typical circulated grades but an important conditional rarity at the MS64 level. The present lustrous and faintly toned near-Gem has an uncommonly sharp strike for a New Orleans Morgan dollar. A few delicate grazes on the cheek are all that prevent the lot from appearing on the catalog cover. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

1886-O Dollar, MS64+
Uncollectible in Higher Grades
Ex: Sunnywood / Simpson



4150 1886-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sunnywood / Simpson. It is curious to note that although fewer 1883-O, 1884-O, and 1885-O Morgan Dollars were produced than the 1886-O, the latter issue is much more difficult to locate in the upper levels of Mint State. The 1886-O is all but unknown in strict Gem condition, which makes this near-Gem piece a desirable coin for the collector of high grade Morgans. The softly frosted surfaces are remarkably clean for this normally heavily abraded issue, with only a few slight luster grazes seen on the obverse. Brilliant except for a generous crescent of deep multicolored iridescence at the lower portion of the obverse. PCGS reports three finer submissions, a number that has remained unchanged since we last offered this coin in 2005 (4/19).
Ex: Premier Auction Sale (Superior, 1/1995), lot 1026; Dr. Volker Dube Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 7241; Regency Auction IX (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 10/2014), lot 162.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

1886-S Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
Tied for Finest in This Category



4151 1886-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Bowers explains in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* that during the early 1900s, the 1886-S "was one of the prime rarities in the Morgan series, exceeded in desirability only by the 1889-S." Only as the years wore on did this San Francisco issue become more accessible, with quantities released from Mint holdings starting in the 1920s and continuing until the 1960s. Today, the issue remains desirable because of its low mintage. It is scarce in Premium Gem condition with or without a Prooflike designation, although coins with contrast are much rarer.

Definition is strong around the borders but softer over the centers, where roller marks appear. Undisturbed brilliance enhances the cameo effect delivered by the frosty motifs and clean, reflective fields. Population: 4 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 7171

**1886-S Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Full Strike Definition**



4152 1886-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: Levi Ranch. This San Francisco Morgan dollar is a medium-availability issue that becomes scarce in Gem condition without contrast. All Deep Mirror Prooflike representatives are elusive, with 66 total submissions at PCGS, two of which are finer than this piece. There are a couple of thin marks on the cheek, but the reflective fields are clean for the grade. Each side is fully struck and untoned. Population: 19 in 64 (2 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 0 finer (4/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 4625, PCGS# 97171

**1887 Dollar, MS67 Prooflike
Glittering Top-Graded Example**



4153 1887 MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: Dier / California. From a mintage of 20.2 million coins, the 1887 ranks among the most collectible Philadelphia issues and is plentiful through MS66. Superb Gems are more difficult to locate. This is one of only five MS67 Prooflike coins at PCGS, and none have matched or exceeded that level in Deep Mirror Prooflike. Each side is at once reflective and lustrous, with pristine fields and virtually complete strike detail. A glittering example with tremendous eye appeal. Population: 5 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (3/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 254Y, PCGS# 7173

**1888 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Surprisingly Elusive in Top Grades**



4154 1888 MS67 PCGS. This is a surprisingly challenging issue to locate in Superb Gem condition. For perspective, we only offered seven comparable examples in 2018 and four pieces in 2017. Splashes of brick-red patina around the obverse border are the only signs of color on this frosty, otherwise brilliant Morgan dollar. The central hair strands and breast feathers show crisp detail. Free of reportable contact. Population: 54 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26KF, PCGS# 7182

**1888-O Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Brilliant With High Contrast**



4155 1888-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. While not rare in absolute terms, the 1888-O easily qualifies as a condition rarity, and it is seldom encountered in sharply struck Gem or finer grades. In Deep Mirror Prooflike, the same holds true — PCGS has recognized just a half dozen examples in Premium Gem condition, and well-struck Gem pieces have always been scarce. This is a brilliant and lustrous Gem Deep Mirror Prooflike example, with a sharp central strike and only a few tiny ticks on the mirrored fields and richly frosted devices. Population: 67 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 462J, PCGS# 97185

**1888-O Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Glassy Fields**



4156 1888-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The high points of Liberty's portrait, the eagle, and the wreath show faint golden toning, but the rest of this New Orleans Gem remains brilliant. The effect serves to accentuate the Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast produced by the dramatically reflective mirrors and sharp motifs. There are a few areas of trivial chatter, but not much else. A great example of the 1888-O. Population: 67 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 6 finer. CAC: 12 in 65, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 462J, PCGS# 97185

**1888-O VAM-1B4 Dollar, MS63
Scarface, Top 100 Variety**



4157 1888-O Scarface, VAM-1B4, MS63 NGC. Very Late Die State. A Top 100 Variety. VAMWorld.com describes the 1888-O Scarface Morgan dollar as "the mother of all die breaks." Those valued the highest are in the latest stages (VAM-1B3 and VAM-1B4), with the crack running across Liberty's cheek and then down the neck. Most pieces are found in lower Uncirculated grades. This Select example is at the upper end of what is generally available. Splashes of tan-gold patina blanket the satiny, lightly bagmarked surfaces. Central strike detail is typically soft. NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 133918 Base PCGS# 87184

4158 1888-S MS65 PCGS. The relatively low-mintage 1888-S Morgan dollar is elusive in Gem condition and scarce any finer. This attractive untoned example displays vibrant mint luster and sharply detailed design elements. PCGS has certified 46 submissions in higher numeric grades (7/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5596. NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186

4159 1889 MS66+ PCGS. From a mintage of more than 21 million pieces, the 1889 Morgan dollar is a plentiful issue up to the MS66 grade level, but finer coins are condition rarities. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. The flawless surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. PCGS has graded eight numerically finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 2558, PCGS# 7188

1889 Silver Dollar, MS66+ Only a Few Graded Finer



4160 1889 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. A brilliant Premium Gem with booming luster and a good strike. Only faint surface imperfections are present. The 1889 is a high mintage date and is plentiful in typical Mint State, but examples of the present extraordinary quality are rarities. A competitive yet affordable candidate for an advanced Registry holding. PCGS has only certified four finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 2558, PCGS# 7188

4161 1889-CC VF35 PCGS. CAC. An important opportunity for the advanced collector. This key Carson City issues exhibits natural medium-gray surfaces with no evidence of cleaning or other mishandling. Only typical circulation marks are present. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Silver Dollar, XF45 The Key CC-Mint Morgan



4162 1889-CC XF45 PCGS. CAC. A Choice XF example of the key date among Carson City Morgan dollars, this pleasing example is mostly medium gray toned with dusky peripheral gold toning. The fields are faintly reflective, suggesting an impressive prooflike appearance when it was minted. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

4163 1889-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. VAM-2A. An interesting VAM with clashed letters and heavy cracks. This key date Carson City dollar displays pale-gold color, with an unbroken peripheral band of luster. Both sides are moderately hairlined, and the reverse has a minor edge knock at 2:30.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 4055.

1889-CC Morgan Dollar, AU53

Partially Reflective Fields



4164 1889-CC AU53 PCGS. Remnants of original luster in the fields of this AU 1889-CC Morgan dollar have semiprooflike characteristics, while the lightly circulated devices show rather bold detail. Amber and russet hues accent champagne-gray patina, producing strong eye appeal. The 1889-CC is seldom offered in AU with this degree of originality.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2017), lot 3149, which realized \$6,462.50. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Morgan Dollar, AU55

Lightly Worn Branch Mint Key



4165 1889-CC AU55 NGC. The 1889-CC is the most elusive Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint and collectors prize examples in all grades and conditions. This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits only light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces show a mix of satiny mint luster and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Silver Dollar, AU55

Partially Lustrous Fields



4166 1889-CC AU55 PCGS. This Choice AU 1889-CC dollar shows little wear, and indeed, no loss of detail is evident. Light friction across Liberty's cheek and in the open areas of the fields prevents a Mint State designation, but much luster remains in the protected areas. This coin is mainly brilliant, and few abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Dollar, AU58

Most Elusive Carson City Morgan



4167 1889-CC AU58 PCGS. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar is an important branch-mint key, from a reported mintage of just 350,000 pieces. Among Carson City Morgan dollars, the 1889 issue is easily the most elusive, and this date inspires spirited competition whenever an example is offered publicly. The present coin is an attractive near-Mint specimen that displays just a touch of wear on the high points of the design, like the hair strands above Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. The lightly marked surfaces show a mixture of satiny mint luster and prooflike reflectivity. Only a few hints of champagne-gold toning enhance the mostly brilliant surfaces. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Silver Dollar, Unc Details

Sharp Central Devices



4168 1889-CC — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. The surfaces are faintly granular rather than lustrous, toned in a uniform olive-gold hue. Surprisingly, no mentionable abrasions are seen. Any scattered contact marks were likely smoothed out by the surface alteration. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar is scarce in Mint State, and this piece will appeal to many budget-conscious collectors seeking a sharp example for their sets.

1889-CC Silver Dollar, MS61

Important Mint State Example



4169 1889-CC MS61 ANACS. Dusky lilac-gray and bluish hues cast themselves across this Mint State 1889-CC dollar, mainly in the upper obverse and lower reverse margins. The coin is well-struck and surprisingly clean for the grade, showing only slight evidence of contact on Liberty's cheek. This issue is sought-after in all grades but especially in Mint State, where it ranks among the rarest dates in the series. Of the 350,000 pieces struck, many were released into circulation at the time of issue. Others were put into storage and were paid out over a long period of time, and it is possible that significant quantities were melted under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918. By the time of the GSA sales in the 1970s, only a single 1889-CC dollar remained in government vaults. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

4170 1889-O MS65 PCGS. Faint tan color visits this highly lustrous and well-struck New Orleans representative. Clean for the Gem designation, no untoward marks are present. For those still learning the Morgan series, the 1889-O is the issue with the "flat as a pancake" strike. This piece is far above average and actually shows good definition over Liberty's ear.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 5890; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5615. NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192

4171 1889-S MS65+ PCGS. An impressive Gem, this piece is one of only 28 submissions with the coveted PCGS Plus designation at its grade level. Frosty mint luster appears on both sides with brilliant, untoned silver surfaces. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194

1889-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
None Are Finer at NGC



4172 1889-S MS66 NGC. The 1889-S is remarkably scarce in Premium Gem condition and is virtually unknown finer. NGC has seen fewer than three dozen coins in this grade, including a lone Ultra Cameo coin (no Cameos), but none in higher grades. The piece offered here radiates quality through a vibrant band of cartwheel luster and boldly brought up devices. Traces of yellow-gold emerge from the outer rims, but the interiors are brilliant. Census: 32 in 66 (1 in 66★), 0 finer; 1 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194

1890 Silver Dollar, MS65
Beautiful Rainbow Toning



4173 1890 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Although more than a 1,000 1890 Morgan dollars are certified in MS65, the number of pieces with CAC endorsement is only several dozen. Moreover, just five higher-grade non-Prooflike coins are reported at PCGS (7/19). This Gem displays a bold strike and satiny mint luster. Beautiful multicolor toning encompasses each side in concentric circles, providing for unparalleled eye appeal. NGC ID# 255C, PCGS# 7196

1890 Silver Dollar, Toned MS65+
Prohibitively Rare Numerically Finer



4174 1890 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1890 Morgan dollar is usually available through MS64, and even in Gem condition examples can be found for a price. However, PCGS reports only six numerically finer coins, including one that is Prooflike (6/19). This Plus-designated Gem balances quality and cost for the collector. Although slightly weak in strike just above Liberty's ear, the remainder of the design is sharp, and both sides are lustrous. Vivid bands of forest-green, violet, mint-gold, and sky-blue stretch across the obverse, while the reverse is brilliant save for thin rings of gold and blue around the periphery. NGC ID# 255C, PCGS# 7196

4175 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. Despite the mintage of 2.3 million pieces, the 1890-CC Morgan dollar is an elusive issue in grades above MS65. This impressive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved, lustrous surfaces, under vivid highlights of violet, sea-green, and lavender-gray toning. PCGS has graded 20 numerically finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

1890-CC Dollar, MS65
Cartwheel Mint Frost



4176 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. There are only 20 submissions at PCGS and three more at NGC that are graded higher than this Gem 1890-CC Morgan dollar (6/19), attesting to the issue's conditional scarcity. Each side remains entirely untoned with thick cartwheel mint frost. The breast feathers are crisp, while roller marks appear over Liberty's ear from an incomplete impression. Interesting die cracks. Certified in a green label holder. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

1890-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Brilliant Silver Luster



4177 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. Close to half of the 2.3 million-piece mintage was probably melted under the 1918 Pittman Act. The highly lustrous surfaces are untoned over both sides of this well-struck Gem. Close examination with a glass reveals just a few minor abrasions that prevent an even finer grade.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 4822; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5626. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

1890-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Sharply Detailed and Lustrous



4178 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. An attractive Gem example of this sought-after Carson City issue, with sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster. The creamy surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and display pleasing shades of light gold toning. Visual appeal is extraordinary. PCGS has certified only 20 numerically finer specimens (7/19). NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

1890-CC Silver Dollar, MS65
Colorfully Toned Surfaces, CAC



- 4179 1890-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. VAM-3, Very Far Date, Doubled 90. This impressive Gem displays full cartwheel luster beneath a colorful array of gold, rose, violet, blue, and golden-brown toning, which envelops the entire obverse and reverse surfaces. The coin's reverse toning is especially spectacular, a veritable rainbow. PCGS has certified only 20 numerically finer examples regardless of the variety. CAC: 50 in 65, 5 finer (7/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 5042; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3231, which realized \$5,875. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198

1890-CC Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
All-Brilliant, Captivating Eye Appeal



- 4180 1890-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Regarding the 1890-CC dollar, Dave Bowers wrote in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*: "Prooflike coins may constitute about 20% of Mint State coins. Most have deep mirror surfaces with excellent contrast. The vast majority seen are in lower grade levels." Although he vastly overstated the availability of DMPL coins, he was correct that most are available in lower grades. Gems are scarce and none are graded higher at either service. This example is totally brilliant and razor-sharp with captivating visual appeal. Population: 30 in 65 (4 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 45YV, PCGS# 97199

1890-O Dollar, MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Dramatic Cameo Contrast
One Finer Coin at PCGS



- 4181 1890-O MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. This New Orleans Morgan dollar issue is commonly seen in all grades from well-worn through Gem Uncirculated, but it is seldom offered with Deep Mirror Prooflike surfaces. More than 10.7 million 1890-O dollars were struck, and many were held back in storage until 1962-1964. Examples are typically known for their soft strikes and lack of eye appeal, although coins with cameo contrast are available. This CAC-approved, Plus-designated Deep Mirror Prooflike representative undoubtedly ranks among the most visually and technically impressive survivors.

As usual, strike definition is lacking around the borders and at the centers, but the middle hair strands and breast feathers exhibit above-average detail. The raised elements display a thick, even layer of mint frost, and the fields on each side show profound reflectivity. Abrasions are practically unseen. This captivating 1890-O deserves a place of honor in a high-end set and would be well-worth a premium bid. Population: 23 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 97201

- 4182 1890-S MS66 PCGS. The 1890-S Morgan dollar is easily located in grades up to the MS66 level, but finer examples are rare. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and flawless surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. PCGS has graded eight numerically finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7202

**1890-S Silver Dollar, MS66+
Low Conditional Population**



4183 1890-S MS66+ PCGS. Only 51 Premium Gem examples of the 1890-S Morgan dollar have earned the Plus designation at PCGS, and that service has examined just eight finer pieces in more than 30 years of certification (7/19). This beauty is sharply detailed with brilliant silver luster and pristine, untoned surfaces. NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7202

4184 1891 MS65 PCGS. The 1891 Morgan is a scarce issue in high grades, despite a mintage of more than 8.5 million coins. For unknown reasons, survivors are nearly always marred with abrasions, and virtually pristine pieces like this brilliant-white example are infrequently encountered. PCGS has only graded three finer pieces.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 7520; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5310; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5635. NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

4185 1891 MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. With 8.6 million coins minted, there are few surprises in examining the PCGS Population Report for the 1891 dollar, though one might expect to find more coins in MS65 than exist. The 1891 is only truly difficult to locate in high grades with Prooflike contrast. This near-Gem enjoys frosty interiors with golden accents around the rims. Population: 21 in 64 Prooflike, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 6 in 64, 0 finer (3/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7205

4186 1891-CC MS65 PCGS. A lovely Gem and the highest grade 1891-CC Morgan dollar that is readily available as PCGS has only certified 42 numerically finer pieces (7/19). This beauty has frosty luster and untoned silver surfaces with a bold strike, save for slight weakness over Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

4187 1891-CC MS65 PCGS. This lovely Carson City dollar has highly lustrous and fully frosty silver surfaces with bold design features that show only slight weakness among the hair strands over Liberty's ear. PCGS has only certified 42 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Elusive in Finer Grades**



4188 1891-CC MS65 PCGS. The 1891-CC Morgan dollar is not too difficult to locate in MS65, but finer coins are rare. This impressive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved surfaces with vibrant mint luster and a few hints of golden-tan toning. PCGS has graded just 42 numerically finer examples (6/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 4384. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-CC Silver Dollar, MS65
Conditionally Elusive**



4189 1891-CC MS65 PCGS. While the 1891-CC Morgan dollar is not rare in MS65, but it is exceptionally rare any finer. PCGS has only certified 42 numerically finer examples of this issue, and NGC adds another 11 submissions (7/19). This Gem is fully brilliant and sharply struck with frosty mint luster, and of course, carries the mystique of the old west with its Carson City mintmark. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

**1891-CC Dollar, MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Starkly Contrasted**



4190 1891-CC Spitting Eagle, VAM-3, Top 100, MS64+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. This brilliant near-Gem has frosted-white devices and deeply mirrored fields. The white-on-black contrast is considerable. The strike is above average, if not complete on the claws and on the hair above the ear. This impressive piece has only minor marks, which are unfairly conspicuous due to its DMPL status. Population: 62 in 64 (4 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 64, 1 finer (3/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 43505 Base PCGS# 97207

**1891-S Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
Finest at PCGS and CAC**



4191 1891-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. There are only two PCGS-graded 1891-S dollars at this esteemed level with Prooflike contrast. This is the only one with a CAC approval sticker. There are no MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike coins reported. The finest examples in that category are graded MS65+. A hint of golden color around the obverse complements the contrasted and entirely untoned interiors. The reverse maintains its brilliance and features an equally stark black-and-white effect. A graze under US in PLURIBUS is the only one worthy of mention. Population: 2 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 255K, PCGS# 7211

- 4192** 1892 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Just over 1 million 1892-P dollars were struck. Many years ago a dedicated collector pointed out that his set was lacking this relatively obtainable issue, not because he could not locate a Gem, but because he could not find a full strike. Since then, we have noted that almost all 1892 dollars lack complete definition over Liberty's ear. This piece also lacks that absolute completeness of strike, but it is otherwise a stunning Gem. The surfaces are brilliant and brightly frosted with no mentionable or noticeable abrasions. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 1138; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5653. NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212
- 4193** 1892 MS65 PCGS. CAC. This frosty Gem has brilliant silver surfaces with hints of champagne toning. The surfaces are pristine, with scattered grade-consistent marks. An extraordinary example that is destined for a top Registry set. PCGS has only certified 10 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212
- 4194** 1892 MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Mint State 1892 Morgan dollars are scarce; Gems are rare, and Deep Mirror Prooflike pieces are far more elusive. The fields are highly reflective on this example and the devices display frost. Contact marks appear on both sides. The obverse exhibits the usual incompleteness of strike over Liberty's ear. Population: 15 in 63 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 33 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 97213
- 4195** 1892-CC MS63 PCGS. Brilliant aside from a hint of gold and sea-green toning around the outer obverse periphery. The fields are clean, and Liberty's cheek shows only a few faint grazes that prevent an even finer grade. For the MS63 level, this piece is outstanding. A touch of the usual strike weakness appears on the hair above Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 4196** 1892-CC MS63 NGC. This attractive Select Morgan dollar exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the lightly marked surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Faint peripheral die cracks are evident on both sides and a single amber alloy spot shows on the obverse rim at 4:30. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 4197** 1892-CC MS63 NGC. An attractive Select Morgan dollar from the charismatic Carson City Mint, with sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked brilliant surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides. From a mintage of 1.3 million pieces. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 4198** 1892-CC MS64 NGC. An uncommonly well-struck example of this late Carson City issue, showing frosty untoned luster and a radiant cartwheel effect. A few light grazes prevent Gem classification, but the eye appeal of this coin is nonetheless pleasing. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 4199** 1892-CC MS64 PCGS. The 1892-CC is a slightly better Carson City issue in the upper Mint State grades. The present near-Gem example displays frosty luster with a hint of champagne toning and well-struck design elements. A few scattered abrasions are consistent with the grade. A faint partial print appears in the left obverse field but is not immediately obvious. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 4200** 1892-CC MS64 PCGS. An impressive Choice example from the famous Carson City Mint, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 4201** 1892-CC MS64 PCGS. CAC. A generally well-produced issue from near the end of the CC-mint era, the 1892-CC enjoys perennial popularity. This example is high-end for the assigned grade with brilliant, semiprooflike surfaces that display relatively few abrasions and generous eye appeal. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2365; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5666; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 4375; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6008. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
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- 1892-CC Dollar, MS64+**
Sought-After Carson City Issue
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- 4202** 1892-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Vibrant mint luster and well-detailed design elements enhance the appeal of this high-end Choice Morgan dollar. The brilliant surfaces are accented by a few hints of light gold toning, with a minimum number of minor contact marks for the grade. The 1892-CC is always in demand because of the charismatic mintmark. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
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- 1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65**
Die Chip in 2
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- 4203** 1892-CC MS65 PCGS. A small die chip fills the 2 just above the base and the mintmark is tilted slightly to the left. This Gem has brilliant and untoned silver surfaces with frosty devices and satiny, slightly reflective fields. PCGS has only certified 40 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
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- 1892-O Dollar, MS65**
Few Pieces Known Finer
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- 4204** 1892-O MS65 PCGS. The 1892-O Morgan dollar was an available issue from its inception and remains so today through the lower levels of Uncirculated. Only in Gem condition does it become scarce. Premium Gems are rare. This coin is softly struck over the centers, where roller marks appear, but the other devices exhibit crisp detail. Brilliant and well-preserved. PCGS reports nine finer submissions (6/19). NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7214
- 4205** 1892-O MS65 PCGS. Though the strike is a trifle soft at the centers, everything else about this New Orleans Gem speaks to quality. Swirling luster is silver with pale golden-tan accents, enhancing surfaces that are smooth on the whole. Roller marks along the jaw of Liberty do not influence the technical grade. PCGS has graded just nine examples as MS66 or better (7/19). Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5672. NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7216

1892-O Dollar, MS65

A Major Rarity in Higher Grades



- 4206 1892-O MS65 PCGS. The 1892-O has an average certified grade of 60.8 but is plentiful through MS64. The population declines in MS65 before the issue becomes largely unobtainable in MS66. Satiny, mostly brilliant surfaces exhibit thin blushes of golden border toning. There is a lack of detail over the centers, but the motifs elsewhere are well-struck. PCGS reports nine numerically finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7216

- 4207 1892-S AU53 PCGS. CAC. The 1892-S is among the Big Five key issues in the highly collectible Morgan dollar series. This pleasing, original AU example is an affordable example for the collector. Light, even gray patina is seen over each side with no singularly distracting abrasions noted. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

- 4208 1893 MS64+ PCGS. A Plus-graded Choice Morgan dollar, from a low Philadelphia mintage of 378,000 pieces, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with just a trace of blending on the hair strands above the ear. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

1893 Morgan Dollar, MS65

Silver-Gray Luster



- 4209 1893 MS65 PCGS. The 1893 ranks among the lowest mintage Philadelphia Morgan issues, and lustrous Gems such as the present piece are highly desirable. A hint of steel-gray toning denies full brilliance, but the preservation is impressive with only minor contact noted on the cheek. The strike is good aside from minor softness at the centers. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

- 4210 1893-CC AU50 NGC. Partial luster remains in the protected areas of the fields on this About Uncirculated 1893-CC Morgan dollar. Wear is light and there are no singular abrasions. Golden toning around the obverse border becomes lilac-gold and gray patina on the reverse, where it covers that whole side. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Dollar, Unc Details

Lustrous and Appealing



- 4211 1893-CC — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Any surface alteration on this 1893-CC dollar is not immediately obvious. After studying both sides with a loupe, the only evidence is faint granularity in portions of the fields that most collectors would never notice were it not for the PCGS label. This coin is lustrous and frosty on the devices. Multicolor border toning adds to the eye appeal, framing brilliant interiors. Only slight strike softness is visible on the hair above Liberty's ear.

1893-CC Dollar, MS62

Toning Around the Rims



- 4212 1893-CC MS62 PCGS. Reddish-purple toning around the rims frames brilliant, thickly frosted interiors. This final-year Carson City dollar is softly struck at the centers, where roller marks appear over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Chatter is mostly confined to the cheek and left obverse field. The reverse is clean, and overall eye appeal is lovely for the grade. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62

Popular Final-Year Issue



- 4213 1893-CC MS62 PCGS. The Carson City Mint struck a small production of 677,000 Morgan dollars in 1893, the final year of coinage operations at the famous Western facility. This impressive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear and the eagle's legs and branch. The lightly marked surfaces exhibit a mix of satiny mint luster and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Silver Dollar, MS63
Final Carson City Issue



4214 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. This last-year Carson City issue is far better-produced than many examples of its ilk, well-struck with good field-device contrast and showing only minor abrasions consistent with the grade on each side. Full cartwheel luster attends each side, and the frosty surfaces show scarcely any trace of color. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Dollar, MS63
Key Carson City Issue



4215 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. This Select 1893-CC Morgan showcases remarkably radiant cartwheel luster that dazzles the eye. The devices are boldly rendered, and light, scattered ticks are all that limit the grade. This piece shows hints of lavender and pale champagne toning on each side, and the visual appeal far surpasses expectations for the grade. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63
Last Nevada Dollar Issue



4216 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. The final Carson City issue. A pleasing Select Mint State example, this 1893-CC Morgan dollar has brilliant and frosty silver luster with attractive peripheral gold toning on the obverse, and gold and blue toning along the reverse border. Light clash marks are noted on each side. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Silver Dollar, MS64



4217 1893-CC MS64 PCGS. The Carson City Mint was established in Nevada as a direct response to silver and gold discoveries in the region. The Mint was established by Congressional Legislation during the height of the Civil War in 1863. However, seven years passed before the first coins were struck in 1870. Operations continued through 1885, and resumed again in 1889. The presses went quiet after the last coins, including this silver dollar, were coined in 1893. Hints of gold and lilac toning visit the peripheries of this lovely Choice Mint State piece that features a strong strike and brilliant silver surfaces. PCGS has only certified 15 numerically finer examples of this historical issue. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Significant Condition Rarity**



4218 1893-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: A Gift of Undeserved Favor. The Nevada branch mint was responsible for the production of 677,000 Morgan dollars in its final year of operation. Prooflike representatives are scarce and usually found in MS60 to MS63. The fields on each side of this conditionally rare near-Gem are distinctly reflective. Each side is frosty and brilliant with sharply struck devices. Minor grazes on the cheek and in the left obverse field are inconsequential and fail to at all affect the pleasing overall eye appeal. Population: 1 in 64 Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (4/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 2239, where it brought \$32,200.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7223

4219 1893-O AU58+ PCGS. This Plus-graded near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of high-point wear on the design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces retain most of their original mint luster and eye appeal. From a small mintage of 300,000 pieces. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

**1893-O Morgan Dollar, MS61
Elusive New Orleans Issue**



4220 1893-O MS61 NGC. The 1893-O is the lowest mintage New Orleans Morgan issue, although the 1895-O was apparently saved in lesser numbers. This is a lustrous representative that has only traces of pale gold toning. The centers display the typical O-mint strike of the era, but the cheek possesses surprisingly minimal marks. Ex: Central States (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2880, which realized \$2,530; Central States (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5695, which realized \$2,990. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

**1893-S Dollar, Fine 12
The San Francisco Key**



4221 1893-S Fine 12 NGC. A hint of lilac colors the otherwise golden-gray patina of this collector-grade 1893-S Morgan dollar. Wear is consistent with the Fine designation, and each side is smooth with good eye appeal. A lone mark in the field below Liberty's jar serves as a pedigree marker. This coin will fit in well in a silver dollar collection that includes some problem-free circulated coins.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Dollar, Fine 12
Collector-Grade Series Key**



4222 1893-S Fine 12 PCGS. The 1893-S is the “stopper” for most collectors assembling circulated date and mintmark collections of Morgan dollars. This Fine 12 representative presents an opportunity to fill that whole in a set. The surfaces are slate-gray and smooth with even wear. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Dollar, Fine 12
Problem-Free CAC-Approved Key**



4223 1893-S Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. Locating a collector-grade example of the famous 1893-S Morgan dollar in problem-free condition with a CAC approval sticker is no easy feat. This is a great opportunity to obtain just such a coin. Stone-gray surfaces display well-worn motifs, but all the important design elements remain clear. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Dollar, VF25
Collector-Grade Example**



4224 1893-S VF25 PCGS. A pleasing battleship-gray example of the series key, showing a subtle glossy effect over each side with grade-consistent wear — a little finer than the typical VF example. Eye appeal is pleasing and the surfaces are smooth. The San Francisco Mint struck only 100,000 silver dollars in 1893, the lowest circulation mintage of the series. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was repealed that year, removing the legislative mandate for the Mint to strike silver dollars. Production plummeted in the next couple of years, as commercial uses for the denomination were supplied by millions of coins stock-piled in vaults from previous mintages. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Dollar, VF30
Pinnacle of Collecting in the Series**



4225 1893-S VF30 NGC. Even steel-gray patina covers each side, with the well-worn high points showing a slightly lighter shade. Field marks are relatively unobtrusive for this collector-grade 1893-S dollar. The only ones of note occur on Liberty's cheek and above the eyebrow. Acquisition of this important key date represents the pinnacle of collecting for most series specialists.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Dollar, XF45
The Key Circulation-Strike Morgan**



4226 1893-S XF45 PCGS. The diagnostic die line within the crossbar of the T in LIBERTY is strong on this Choice XF example of the most famous issue in the Morgan dollar series. The 1893-S has been called the “Queen of the Morgan Dollars,” with the 1895 proof-only issue holding status as the “King.” This piece is in above-average circulated condition. It features mostly bright silver surfaces with crimson, golden-orange, and blue-green patina around the edges (mainly on the obverse). The central high points display expected friction, and scattered marks appear in the fields. *From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Morgan, Choice XF
Remnants of Field Reflectivity**



4227 1893-S XF45 PCGS. Likely one of the most attractive 1893-S dollars that we have seen in this grade, showing bold detail and areas of reflectivity in the protected peripheral fields. Blue-green and russet toning surrounds the obverse border, leaving the reverse brilliant. Eye appeal is phenomenal for the issue and grade. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Silver Dollar, XF45
Popular Key Issue**



4228 1893-S XF45 PCGS. The 1893-S Morgan dollar is a popular issue that enjoys strong demand. Its recorded mintage was just 100,000 coins, and some research suggests that the actual mintage was an even smaller number. This Choice XF example, housed in a green-label PCGS holder, exhibits light silver-gray surfaces and delicate wisps of gold toning. The obverse diagnostics are clearly visible. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Morgan Dollar, XF45
Business-Strike Key to the Series**



- 4229 1893-S XF45 PCGS.** A lightly circulated example of the business-strike key to the Morgan dollar series, with only traces of wear on the design elements and slightly subdued mint luster. The pleasing surfaces show only minor contact marks, with some hints of pale gold toning. This coin would be a welcome addition to an otherwise high-grade collection of Morgan dollars. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Silver Dollar, XF45
Clear Diagnostics**



- 4230 1893-S XF45 PCGS.** The diagnostic diagonal die scratch at the top of the T in LIBERTY is clearly evident (with a magnifier, of course). Light friction is seen over the high points on each side, and the abrasions present are remarkably light. Each side also shows just the slightest evidence of golden toning, otherwise the surfaces are brilliant. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

**1893-S Dollar, XF45+
Sought-After in All Grades**



- 4231 1893-S XF45+ NGC.** The argument could easily be made that the 1893-S commands more respect than any other issue in the Morgan dollar series. It boasts a mintage of 100,000 coins — the lowest in the set — and is a sought-after key date in all grades. This XF45+ representative displays impressive detail. Silvery surfaces show golden accents and scattered abrasions as usual. Blending is most apparent over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

- 4232 1894 AU58 PCGS.** The obverse of this near-Mint key date Morgan dollar is mostly brilliant with a hint of peripheral toning, while the reverse is richly toned over its entire surfaces. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

- 4233 1894 AU58 PCGS.** With a mintage only marginally higher than that of the most famous key date in the series, the 1894 (110,000 coins) is an important Philadelphia issue. The partially lustrous, dusky silver example shows golden accents around well-struck motifs. Slight rub and a couple of ticks on the cheek are noted. A rim nick occurs below star 2. *From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.* NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

- 4234 1894 AU58 PCGS.** Substantial mint luster rolls across satiny fields and sharp devices on this near-Mint 1894 Morgan dollar. Light scuffs on Liberty's cheek prevent Mint State classification, but no obtrusive abrasions are seen. Tinges of amber-gold toning cling to the obverse border, leaving the remainder of the coin brilliant. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Dollar, MS61
Soft Mint Frost**



- 4235 1894 MS61 NGC.** Mint luster is softly frosted, radiating across largely brilliant surfaces that showcase golden-russet patina within the recesses of the lower obverse stars. The breast feathers are sharp, as are the peripheral devices. Scattered grazes determine the grade for this low-mintage Philadelphia dollar. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894 Silver Dollar, MS61
Philadelphia Semiky**



- 4236 1894 MS61 PCGS.** With a mintage of only 110,000 coins (the second-lowest mintage in the series), the 1894 is the rarest Philadelphia business strike Morgan dollar. Although more plentiful than branch mint issues with similarly low mintages, it is a recognized semiky in the series, especially sought-after in Mint State. This piece displays brilliant luster and a bold strike. Save for traces of gold around the borders, the luster is brilliant. No major grade-limiting abrasions are evident. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894 Silver Dollar, MS64
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Key



4237 1894 MS64 PCGS. The 1894 is the lowest mintage Philadelphia business strike of the series, and is valuable regardless of grade. At the near-Gem level, the issue obtains significant eye appeal but remains much more affordable than those few pieces certified higher. The present lustrous piece offers faint almond-gold toning and has a good strike. Scattered inconsequential contact determines the grade. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS63
Brilliant, Untoned Luster



4238 1894-O MS63 PCGS. Generally well struck, except for the slight weakness above Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. This conditionally scarce example displays untoned stone-white surfaces that are intensely lustrous. The reverse is nearly blemish-free, while the obverse shows a number of trivial marks on Liberty's cheek, as well as in the left obverse field. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

1894-O Silver Dollar, MS63



4239 1894-O MS63 PCGS. This 1894-O Morgan silver dollar is a pleasing Select Mint State representative with brilliant silver luster and splashes of gold toning on each side. The strike is typical for a New Orleans Mint Morgan, showing merged hair over Liberty's ear and indistinct breast feathers on the eagle. Despite those shortcomings, this is an exceptional piece that will make a nice addition to a Mint State Morgan dollar collection. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

1894-O Silver Dollar, MS63
Better Branch Mint Issue



4240 1894-O MS63 NGC. For the grade, this Select 1894-O Morgan dollar is remarkably well-preserved, showing only a few light marks on Liberty's cheek. Luster is satiny and smooth. Hints of light golden color appear only around the outer borders, while the majority of this coin is brilliant. The usual New Orleans strike weakness is seen at the centers, although this semikey O-mint Morgan is nonetheless appealing. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Conditionally Rare in Finer Grades



4241 1894-O MS64 PCGS. Light caramel-gold toning graces this highly lustrous and conditionally rare New Orleans silver dollar. One slender tick shows on the cheek, but the fields are virtually pristine. The hair above the ear and the eagle's breast are lightly brought up, though the remainder of the designs are bold. PCGS has graded 16 numerically finer examples (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2012), lot 4395. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

4242 1894-S MS64 PCGS. An amazing Choice Mint State Morgan silver dollar, this 1894-S survives from a low mintage of just 1.26 million coins. The New Orleans Mint actually coined half-a-million more coins, but the San Francisco dollars are more plentiful today. This example has brilliant and untoned silver surfaces that display frosty mint luster. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

1894-S Morgan Dollar, MS65
Conditional Rarity



4243 1894-S MS65 PCGS. A rolling cartwheel sheen enlivens the silver-white surfaces of this attractive Gem. There is slight striking weakness on the hair detail directly above the ear and on the eagle's breast, where several bagmarks are also present. Probably no more than 500 examples survive in MS65 or finer grades. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

1894-S Morgan Dollar, MS65
Brilliant, Sharp, and Lustrous



4244 1894-S MS65 NGC. This beautiful Gem is fully brilliant with untoned silver luster. The 1894-S is the common issue for the year, yet it is seldom found in top grades. NGC has only certified 12 finer examples, with 19 others at PCGS (7/19). The surfaces are pristine with a few grade-consistent marks visible only with magnification. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

1895-O Morgan Dollar, AU58
Elusive Issue in High Grade



4245 1895-O AU58 PCGS. CAC. From a low mintage of 450,000 pieces, the 1895-O Morgan dollars is one of the most challenging issues of the series in high grade. This attractive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of wear on the well-detailed design elements, and the lightly abraded surfaces retain traces of original mint luster under pleasing shades of lavender-gray toning. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

1895-O Silver Dollar, MS60
Full Strike, Brilliant Luster



4246 1895-O MS60 NGC. An unusual full strike for this issue shows no weakness at the centers, with Liberty's hair boldly detailed and brilliant, silver luster abundant across both sides of the coin. These attributes are often sought and seldom found for this New Orleans issue that is well-known for its weak strikes and lack of eye appeal.

The grade for this attractive dollar is limited by abrasions in several areas, perhaps incurred during counting for one of the many audits required by the Treasury. Curved abrasions are noted both on the obverse and reverse, and Liberty's cheek shows several small marks. Still, this is an obviously Mint State coin — one of high quality, if not for the grade-limiting abrasions, with far-nicer appeal than most MS60 examples. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-S Dollar, Semiprooflike MS63
Eye-Catching Collector Coin**



4247 1895-S MS63 PCGS. Semiprooflike fields are a hallmark of this Select 1895-S Morgan dollar, complementing frosted luster on the devices. Traces of light golden toning appear on each side although they are faint. The usual strike softness is seen above Liberty's ear and a few tiny marks on the cheek determine the grade. This is a better date in the Morgan dollar series. The San Francisco Mint struck only 400,000 silver dollars in 1895, few of which survived circulation and the Pittman Act melts in high grade. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

**1895-S Dollar, MS63
Elusive S-Mint Issue**



4248 1895-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. Of the three Morgan dollar issues of 1895, the San Francisco version is the most available in all grades. Still, with a mintage of 400,000 pieces, many of which saw circulation, this issue is elusive in higher grades. Even the Redfield hoard, source of many of the Mint State examples available on the market, had few pieces that would certify as Select or better by modern standards. Each side has strong luster, particularly the reverse, and a smattering of silver-gray toning. A lovely piece, one that has fewer and lighter abrasions than the grade might suggest. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 4933; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5750. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

**1895-S Silver Dollar, MS64
The Only Collectible 1895 Issue This Fine**



4249 1895-S MS64 PCGS. The 1895 Philadelphia Mint Morgan dollars are known only as proofs, and the 1895 New Orleans dollars are conditionally rare and seldom found in grades finer than MS60. For collectors who seek one silver dollar from each date, the 1895-S is the coin of choice, and this near-Gem is an exceptional representative with brilliant, untoned surfaces. A lovely example. PCGS has only certified 53 finer examples of this issue (7/19). NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

4250 1896-O MS62 PCGS. This lustrous and appealing New Orleans representative enjoys a sharp strike and a clean reverse. The obverse has a few faint luster grazes, but those flaws are largely trivial. A notable condition rarity within the Morgan dollar series. Ex: Hans Poetsch Collection (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 7566; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 6981; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2455; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 4983. NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

**1896-O Dollar, Satiny MS63
Scarcely Seen Finer**



4251 1896-O MS63 NGC. This Select example is better-struck than the typical Uncirculated 1896-O dollar. It has slightly subdued, satiny mint luster, as usual, and each side is essentially untoned and minimally abraded. A diagonal hairline scratch on the cheek limits the Mint State rating without affecting the visual appeal. NGC reports 14 finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

**1896-O Dollar, MS63
Dusky Silver Surfaces**



4252 1896-O MS63 PCGS. The stars, date, legends, and mintmark are razor-sharp on this Select New Orleans dollar. Softness of strike is confined to the centers. Each side displays satiny, dusky silver surfaces with golden accents scattered over parts of the obverse. PCGS reports 34 higher grading events (7/19). NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242

**1896-O Dollar, MS62 Prooflike
None Numerically Finer**



4253 1896-O MS62 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. A handful of 1896-O dollars have been recognized by PCGS as having Prooflike (13 pieces) or Deep Mirror Prooflike (7 coins) surfaces. This is one of those rare few, tied with two others in this category and three DMPL coins with none numerically finer (4/19). Blushes of dusky gold patina appear over mainly brilliance surfaces. Faint hairlines determine the grade for this strongly struck MS62 Prooflike example. *From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7243

**1896-S Dollar, Attractive MS62
Challenging to Locate in High Grade**



4254 1896-S MS62 PCGS. The 1896-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition. This piece displays a vibrant cartwheel effect and faint tan-gold toning. Despite the grade, there are no heavy abrasions — only some light grazes on Liberty's cheek are apparent. The 1896-S is often seen weakly struck, and this piece has some of that characteristic softness on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS63
Conditionally Elusive in High Grade**



4255 1896-S MS63 PCGS. The 1896-S Morgan dollar is still relatively available at the MS63 grade level, but the issue is definitely challenging in higher Mint State grades. This charming Select example displays well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of the typical softness on the hair above the ear. The lustrous surfaces show a few minor signs of contact, under low-intensity shades of lavender-gray and pale gold toning. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS63
Elusive in High Grade**



4256 1896-S MS63 PCGS. A substantial mintage of 5 million Morgan dollars was accomplished at the San Francisco Mint in 1896, and the issue is not difficult to locate in circulated grades, but it is a challenging series key in the upper reaches of Mint State. This sharply detailed Select specimen is lustrous and lightly marked, with a few highlights of pale jade and lavender toning. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Silver Dollar, MS64
Conditionally Elusive**



4257 1896-S MS64 PCGS. Though the 1896-S has a round mintage of 5 million pieces, comparatively few examples are found in better Mint State grades. This near-Gem offers a great balance of challenge and accessibility. Streaks of green-gold and peach toning cover parts of the lustrous surfaces, while light cloud-white patina is present elsewhere. Brightly lustrous with the typical softness at the hair over Liberty's ear less visible than usually seen. PCGS has graded 84 coins in higher grades (7/19). NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Dollar, Wildly Toned MS64
Ex: Sunnywood / Simpson**



4258 1896-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sunnywood / Simpson. Multicolored hues paint both the obverse and reverse in rainbow tones. The latter side is noticeably brighter. Frosty coruscating luster lies just beneath the attractive toning. Close examination is needed to see a few grade-limiting marks concentrated on the obverse. Typically struck for the issue, but wildly toned and much more attractive than usual.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 9890, Regency Auction IX (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 10/2014), lot 198.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Dollar, MS65
Uncollectible in Better Condition**



4259 1896-S MS65 PCGS. The supply of 1896-S dollars tapers off substantially at the Gem grade level before the issue becomes genuinely rare and essentially uncollectible in MS66. This frosty example showcases blushes of golden patina over brilliant, well-preserved surfaces. Incomplete over the centers. A coin destined for a top Registry Set. Population: 79 in 65 (5 in 65+), 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS65

Rare Issue in High Grade



- 4260 1896-S MS65 PCGS.** Despite the substantial mintage of 5 million pieces, the 1896-S Morgan dollar is very scarce in Gem condition, and finer examples are almost unobtainable. It is likely that a high percentage of the large mintage was melted under the provisions of the Pittman Act in 1918. Most examples seen in today's market have weak strikes, insipid luster, or excessive bagmarks.

The present coin is a happy exception to the rule, with vibrant mint luster and brilliant surfaces that show only the most insignificant contact marks. The design elements are sharply detailed in almost all areas, with the slightest softness evident on the hair strands above Liberty's ear. Eye appeal is extraordinary. Population: 79 in 65 (5 in 65+), 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

1897 Silver Dollar, MS67

Tied for the Finest Certified



- 4261 1897 MS67 PCGS.** Only 45 submissions of 1897 Morgan dollars have earned the MS67 grade at PCGS, with another 11 at NGC, and neither service has graded a numerically finer example of this issue (7/19). A hint of peripheral toning appears at the left and right obverse and reverse of this otherwise brilliant and untoned Superb Gem. NGC ID# 27P5, PCGS# 7246

1897 Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike

Sharply Contrasted



- 4262 1897 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The interplay between deep mirror-field luster and the frostiness of the well-struck devices is key to this Gem's eye appeal. Light splashes of milky patina are present mainly around the margins. This Philadelphia issue is seen seldom with Deep Mirror Prooflike surfaces, particularly in better Mint State grades. Population: 29 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (3/19).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 3/2012), lot 3734.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 97247

1897-O Silver Dollar, MS63

Elusive in Finer Grades



- 4263 1897-O MS63 NGC.** Mint State 1897-O Morgan dollars are rarely encountered at higher numerical grades, and Select Mint State pieces such as this one provide an excellent compromise between grade and price. This piece shows slight central weakness, but exhibits exceptional brilliant and untoned silver luster. NGC has only certified 35 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7248

1898 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Outstanding Production Quality



- 4264 1898 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** PCGS reports a total of 446 Deep Mirror Prooflike grading events for the 1898 Morgan dollar, but only a single coin has been graded finer than this untoned Premium Gem. Black, watery mirrors around fully struck and frosted devices generates the designated contrast. The Mint put out some of the highest-quality coins in its history during the final years of the 19th century. This piece reflects that. Population: 15 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (3/19).
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2568, PCGS# 97253

1898-O Morgan, MS67 Prooflike

Tied for Finest Certified



- 4265 1898-O MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1898-O is challenging to locate in high grades with Prooflike qualities, as underscored by the certified population figures; PCGS has certified only four coins in MS67 Prooflike, with none finer, and NGC has seen only five in this grade, also with none finer (3/19). The eye appeal of this piece is simply outstanding, with bold devices and pleasing cameo contrast. Close examination is needed to find any grade-limiting surface flaws, and none are readily apparent to the unaided eye.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 3302.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7255

**1898-S Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Scarce Issue With Mirrored Fields**



- 4266** 1898-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Orange-red and ocean-blue surround the obverse margin, but the rest of this flashy near-Gem is virtually untoned. The reverse is beautifully undisturbed by contact, while the portrait and the field near the P in PLURIBUS display moderate marks. Population: 34 in 64 (4 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 7 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 0 finer (3/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 693, where it realized \$3,450.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 97257

- 4267** 1899 MS66 PCGS. An outstanding Premium Gem representing this low-mintage date that had a production of only 330,000 coins. This amazing Morgan dollar is fully brilliant and untoned with frosty silver luster. Excellent eye appeal. PCGS has only certified 26 finer pieces (7/19). NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7258

- 4268** 1899 MS66 PCGS. A delightful Premium Gem Morgan dollar, with sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded 26 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7258

**1899 Silver Dollar, MS66+
Uniquely Appealing Color**



- 4269** 1899 MS66+ PCGS. This lovely, Plus-graded Premium Gem displays bold central detail and virtually pristine surfaces. Delicate lavender-blue and yellow-gold hues adorn the obverse, while the semiprooflike reverse displays ocean-blue and lemon-yellow color. The 1899 Morgan dollar is seldom seen in finer condition. NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7258

- 4270** 1899-O MS67 PCGS. Attractive autumn-brown, blue, and ruby-red toning confirms the originality of this lustrous and minimally marked high-grade New Orleans type coin. Well-struck, though the hair above the ear is incomplete. NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 7260

**1899-O Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
First Generation Holder, CAC-Approved**



- 4271** 1899-O MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. This New Orleans issue is widely available through MS67, but it is scarce with Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast. Coins in the latter category constitute just 0.37% of the total population at PCGS, and that is for all grade levels. Examples that compare to this Premium Gem are even rarer. Dusky brick-red patina encircles the borders, leaving the centers brilliant and dramatically contrasted. Well-struck and exceptionally clean for the grade, with a single tick on the jaw. Encapsulated in a first generation holder. Population: 20 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (3/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 97261

**1900-O Dollar, Brilliant MS67
None Graded Finer**



- 4272** 1900-O MS67 PCGS. The high-mintage, high-survival-rate 1900-O is collectible through MS67 but not any finer. This completely brilliant Superb Gem New Orleans dollar is characteristically defined with softness at the centers. A couple of minute ticks on the jaw and breast largely evade detection. NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

- 4273** 1900-O MS67 NGC. This pristine Superb Gem offers booming luster and beautiful blue-green, golden-brown, and ruby-red peripheral patina. The strike is full, and a finer example can hardly be imagined. Census: 82 in 67 (5 in 67+, 1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 0 finer (7/19). Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4266. NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

**1900-S Dollar, MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Only Nine Coins in This Category at PCGS**



- 4274 1900-S MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Of the 7,289 1900-S Morgan dollars that PCGS has encapsulated over the past 30 years, only nine have qualified for a Deep Mirror Prooflike assessment. Hints of pale gold color at the borders complement this gleaming Select piece. Modest contrast exists thanks to light frost on the portrait, which exhibits a few luster scrapes and an abrasion near the neck truncation. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 3 in 63 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 5 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 0 finer (4/19). Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5366; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 4203, where it realized \$6,037.50.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 3BGD, PCGS# 97271

**1901 Morgan Dollar, MS60
Challenging Issue in High Grade**



- 4275 1901 MS60 NGC.** Dark shades of blue-steel, gray, and gold toning illuminate the surfaces of this Mint State Morgan dollar, with strong mint luster under the patina. The design elements are well-detailed and only minor contact marks are evident. The 1901 is one of the most difficult issues of the series to locate in Mint State grades. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

**1901 Morgan Dollar, MS63
Challenging Issue in High Grade**



- 4276 1901 MS63 PCGS.** An adequate mintage of 6.9 million Morgan dollars was accomplished in 1901, but the issue is more elusive than the respectable production total would suggest, especially in high grade. Many coins were released into circulation and suffered heavy wear and attrition over the years. Of the coins held in government storage, many were probably melted in 1918, under the provisions of the Pittman Act. Relatively few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. Today, the 1901 Morgan dollar can be found in circulated grades without much difficulty, while lower Mint State specimens are scarce, and high grade examples are rare.

This impressive Select example displays well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. The lightly marked, lustrous surfaces show a few subtle hints of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning at selected angles. The overall presentation is most attractive. PCGS has graded 36 numerically finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Silver Dollar, MS63
Key Condition Rarity



4277 1901 MS63 NGC. The 1901 dollar is well-known as a condition rarity, similar to the 1884-S, both of which appear to have been "struck in AU." The satiny mint luster on this piece is unaffected by the signs of handling that afflict most 1901 dollars. To view this piece by itself, and not in the context of the thousands of AU coins that are known, one would never know how difficult this date is to locate in strict mint condition. The surfaces show touches of golden-tan color at the margins, framing the untoned centers. Sharp definition characterizes the design elements, save for minor softness on the eagle's breast, and a few minute obverse marks explain the grade. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1759; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 1791; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5779. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Morgan Dollar, MS63
Eye-Appealing for the Grade



4278 1901 MS63 NGC. A pleasing Select Mint State example of this 20th century condition key, showing exceptionally smooth, satiny mint luster and above-average central sharpness. Traces of tan-gold color warm the borders, but the interiors of this 1901 Morgan dollar are essentially brilliant. In this grade, the 1901 is scarce but still collectible. NGC has seen only 20 finer representatives, which are out of reach for most collectors. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901-S Dollar, Frosty MS65
Peripheral Golden-Orange Color



4279 1901-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1901-S was released slowly, in small quantities, from the mid-1920s through the mid-1960s. Most Uncirculated examples survive in MS63 and MS64, and few are finer than this Gem. Minor central softness is normal, but surface preservation is far above the 58.4 average. Some trivial field chatter does nothing to distract, and the combination of peripheral golden-orange color and frosty mint luster delivers terrific aesthetic appeal.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276

1902 Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
Tied for Finest at Both Services



4280 1902 MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Heavy die polish lines appear most prominently around parts of the obverse border. Well-struck devices lack a thick coating of frost, but the clean fields are more than sufficiently mirrored for a Prooflike assessment. Primarily brilliant surfaces display splashes of golden color near E PLUS, on Liberty's chin, and under the eagle's left (facing) wing. Seldom do 1902 dollars with Prooflike contrast become available, and PCGS has only certified a single MS63 DMPL example. Population: 10 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (3/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256M, PCGS# 7279

1902-S Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Brilliant and Frosty



4281 1902-S MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. A Prooflike population of 48 pieces at PCGS plus a single DMPL representative at that service speaks to the elusive nature of the 1902-S dollar with any degree of field-device contrast. Each side remains brilliant and frosty, showing the faintest traces of pale golden color. Strike detail is soft with parallel roller marks on both the obverse and reverse. Abrasions are minimal for the grade. Population: 11 in 64 Prooflike, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 1 finer (3/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7283

4282 1903 MS67 PCGS. Largely brilliant with radiant cartwheel luster that flashes at the proper angle. Pale gold obverse border toning takes on a richer orange hue along the upper right reverse. None numerically finer at PCGS (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4435. NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

4283 1903 MS67 NGC. This well-struck Superb Gem shows only the slightest sign of softness on the eagle's breast. Liberty's cheek is nearly immaculate. Frosty mint luster rolls over the brilliant surfaces. Two finer coins at NGC (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 7662; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 4436. NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

**1903-O Dollar, MS66+ Prooflike
Tied for Finest Prooflike at PCGS**



- 4284 1903-O MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Despite the discovery of thousands of 1903-O Morgan dollars in Treasury vaults in the early 1960s, Prooflike examples remain scarce, and are rare finer than MS65. This Plus-designated Premium Gem example is brilliant in the centers, with violet and amber-gold tinges of color around the peripheries. The coin is well-struck and beautifully preserved, with no distracting marks in the mirrored fields. Population: 5 in 66 (2 in 66+) Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (3/19).
FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6152, where it brought \$8,812.50.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7287

**1903-S Dollar, MS63
First Generation Holder**



- 4285 1903-S MS63 PCGS. CAC.** This better San Francisco issue comes from a mintage of a little more than 1.2 million coins, which earns it status as a better date among 20th century issues. In MS63, CAC-approved coins are scarce. This piece displays a bold strike and radiant cartwheel luster. Neither side is toned and abrasions are minimal. Housed in a first generation holder. NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

**1903-S Dollar, Bright MS64
Elusive in High Grade**



- 4286 1903-S MS64 PCGS.** Bright, satiny mint luster is mostly brilliant on this near-Gem 1903-S Morgan dollar, although a halo of orange-gold toning is seen around the outer peripheries. A touch of the usual strike softness is seen in the centers. The 1903-S is a better date overall. Its mintage of little more than 1.2 million pieces is the lowest Morgan dollar mintage of the 20th century portion of the series. NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

**1903-S Dollar, MS65
Sharp Strike, Vibrant Luster**



- 4287 1903-S MS65 NGC.** The 1903-S Morgan dollar claims a smallish mintage of 1.2 million pieces, and the date is seldom encountered in Gem condition. This remarkable Gem possesses extraordinary eye appeal due to its sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster. Census: 38 in 65 (1 in 65+), 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

**1904 Morgan Dollar, MS64+ Prooflike
Bright, Sparkling Surfaces**



- 4288 1904 MS64+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1904 is seldom located with prooflike fields, and when encountered, such coins tend to be dull and lack contrast. This piece is light years away from dull. In fact, it is bright and sparkles with prooflike reflectivity and there is even an ever-so-slight contrast on each side. Fully struck, the coin is lightly toned and has no mentionable abrasions. Population: 16 in 64 (1 in 64+) Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 0 finer (3/19).
Ex: Clarke Marie Collection, Part One (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 8915; October Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1106; Fort Worth Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 1665.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 4SB7, PCGS# 7291

- 4289 1904-O MS67 NGC.** The pristine surfaces of this Superb Gem are mark-free with satiny silver luster, reflective fields, and sharp design elements. The faintest hint of green-gold patina visits the rims.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 1384; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2012), lot 4438. NGC ID# 256V, PCGS# 7292

**1904-O Dollar, MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
One Coin Finer at PCGS**



- 4290 1904-O MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** The 1904-O quickly went from being a major rarity to a readily collectible issue after the Treasury release of the early 1960s. Still, it remains moderately elusive in Deep Mirror Prooflike and is rare at this lofty level. Brilliant, frosty, and contrasted interiors are surrounded by golden-orange toning around the rims. A touch of softness occurs over the ear and at the lower obverse. Conversely, the eagle's talons are sharply defined. Eye appeal is fantastic. Population: 22 in 66 (3 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (4/19). *From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.* NGC ID# 256V, PCGS# 97293

**1904-S Morgan, MS62
Border-Toned and Appealing**



- 4291 1904-S MS62 PCGS.** Vivid blue, violet, and gold toning clings to the borders of this Mint State coin, framing brilliant silver interiors and satiny luster. A vibrant cartwheel effect appears at any angle. This coin has a few abrasions on Liberty's cheek that limit the numeric grade, although eye appeal remains pleasing overall. NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Morgan, MS62
Nearly Full Prooflike Reflectivity**



- 4292 1904-S MS62 PCGS.** This San Francisco issue is rare with Prooflike surfaces. The coin offered here is not designated Prooflike, but the deep reflectivity in the fields cannot be ignored — it is distinctly semiprooflike. Some strike weakness appears on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear, but abrasions are minimal. The faintest wisps of light golden color on each side prevent full brilliance.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2002), lot 6215. NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1904-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Seldom Seen in High Grade**



- 4293 1904-S MS64 PCGS.** The silver dollar denomination was discontinued after 1904, and only resuscitated many years later, in 1921. The 1904-S was not a well-produced issue, and high grade examples are comparatively scarce, due to weak strikes and excessive bagmarks. This well-detailed Choice example is brightly lustrous and shows only minor contact marks. NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

- 4294 1921-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This 1921-D is in the top echelon of survivors from the mintage exceeding 20 million coins. The surfaces show only tiny ticks consistent with a Premium Gem grade, the reverse is untoned, the obverse shows pale orange and ice-blue patina throughout.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256Y, PCGS# 7298

- 4295 1921-S MS66 NGC.** The 1921-S Morgan dollar can only be called scarce in MS66 condition, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lustrous, well-preserved surfaces. Census: 71 in 66 (3 in 66+, 3 in 66★), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 256Z, PCGS# 7300

1921-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
No Coins in Finer Grades at PCGS



- 4296** 1921-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Mike Casper Collection. The 1921-S enjoyed a huge mintage in the last year of the Morgan dollar design. Lower Mint State coins are readily available, but Premium Gems are scarce and anything finer is virtually unobtainable. The present coin is a delightful Premium Gem, with iridescent pale green and ice-blue toning. Sharp definition is present on the devices and the coin possesses outstanding eye appeal.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5387.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars. NGC ID# 256Z, PCGS# 7300

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

1879 Morgan Dollar, PR65
Attractively Toned



- 4297** 1879 PR65 PCGS. Glimmering reflectivity in the fields complements the satiny luster over the devices on this Gem proof 1879 Morgan dollar, one of 1,100 pieces distributed through silver proof sets. A touch of strike weakness is noted on the hair above Liberty's ear. Light golden and lilac undertones enjoy accents of ocean-blue toning in the margins, while flecks of the same luminous color highlight the recesses of Liberty's hair. NGC ID# 27Z2, PCGS# 7314

1885 Morgan Dollar, PR65
Deep Original Toning



- 4298** 1885 PR65 PCGS. VAM-31, Doubled 85 Bottom, Far Date. A sharply struck and deeply mirrored Gem, this richly toned proof displays deep, olive-gray toning on the obverse and intense iridescent shades on the reverse — pale-yellow, reddish-orange, an slate-blue hues when viewed at the most revealing angle. Liberty's cheek is smooth and frosted beneath the toning. A loupe shows the date is set farther to the right than some other 1885 proofs, with clear doubling on the bottom loop of 5 and on the second 8. Population: 17 in 65, 21 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 27ZE, PCGS# 7320

1886 Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Fully Struck



- 4299** 1886 PR64 Cameo PCGS. The proof 1886 Morgan dollar issue consisted of 886 pieces. A fully struck example, this near-Gem displays a strong level of design detail. The degree of Cameo contrast is pleasing on this piece. A tiny spot appears to the right of the second U in PLURIBUS. The coin is untoned, with the surfaces revealing only minuscule marks. Population: 11 in 64 Cameo, 23 finer (7/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 6029. NGC ID# 27ZF, PCGS# 87321

1886 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Brilliant With Stark Contrast



- 4300** 1886 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The Mint produced 886 proof Morgan dollars in 1886 to go along with a large circulation-strike production of 19.1 million coins. This near-Gem proof remains brilliant, allowing for maximum contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and frosted, pinpoint-sharp motifs. Minor contact marks are few and far between. Population: 11 in 64 Cameo, 23 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 27ZF, PCGS# 87321

1887 Dollar, Lightly Toned PR63
Attractive for the Grade



- 4301** 1887 PR63 PCGS. This Select proof is sharp, and although the devices are satiny rather than frosted, subtle cameo contrast is yet apparent on both sides. A light golden glow is about this coin, and it is sufficient to mask a few hairlines in the fields that prevent a finer numeric grade. A ribbon of violent and other colors along the left obverse border is a useful pedigree marker. NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 7322

1890 Dollar, PR66+
Richly Toned



4302 1890 PR66+ NGC. Dusky toning turns to vibrant shades of cobalt-blue, violet, and gold when this Premium Gem proof dollar is rotated under a light source. Contrast is minimal, however, the fields remain flashy beneath the patina. Marvelously preserved without mentionable contact. From a mintage of 590 pieces. NGC ID# 27ZK, PCGS# 7325

4303 1891 PR62 PCGS. A pleasing lower-end proof, showing brilliant silver-gray interiors with golden border toning. Grade-limiting hairlines are unobtrusive. Typical of the 1891 proof, this piece has slight strike weakness in the centers, affecting the hair above Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. The remainder of each side is sharp. NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 7326

1894 Silver Dollar, PR63
Popular Date



4304 1894 PR63 PCGS. A bright collector-grade proof with a bold strike and deeply mirrored fields. The devices are glossy, not providing any measurable contrast, although eye appeal is yet pleasing. A faint champagne hue warms each side. The 1894 Philadelphia circulation strike is a semikey date in high grade, creating added demand for proof coins among date collectors. NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 7329

1894 Silver Dollar, PR65
Early PCGS Holder



4305 1894 PR65 PCGS. A profoundly mirrored proof whose depth of reflectivity in the fields establishes a sufficiently deep background for the moderately frosted devices to cast a white-on-black contrast. Again, the interiors are mostly brilliant, but here the margins are surrounded by speckled, irregular patches of russet and blue toning. The only fault we can cite on this impressive Gem is slight softness of detail on the hair above Liberty's ear, a common trait on proofs of this year. Housed in an early-generation PCGS holder. Population: 30 in 65, 17 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 7329

1894 Dollar, PR64+ Cameo
Thin Veil of Golden Toning



4306 1894 PR64+ Cameo NGC. The business-strike mintage of 1894 Morgan dollars was famously restricted to 110,000 coins. Only 972 proofs were struck that year to supplement the small production, but they are generally more available in high grades and frequently serve as a more affordable alternative. Cameo contrast persists through a thin veil of lovely golden toning. Clean fields with a few slide marks on Liberty's cheek that prevent an even higher grade. NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 87329

1898 Morgan Dollar, PR67
735 Examples Struck



4307 1898 PR67 NGC. Only 735 proof Morgan dollars were struck in 1898, but the issue was possibly the best-produced of the entire series. Most examples seen are sharply struck, with deeply mirrored fields and well-preserved surfaces. Many survivors have Cameo and Deep Cameo surfaces. The proofs of the late 1890s rival present-day Mint products in terms of quality and eye appeal.

Even in the august company of 1898 proof Morgan dollars, the present coin stands out. This magnificent Superb Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the fields are deeply mirrored throughout. The virtually pristine surfaces are blanketed in vivid shades of sea-green, lavender-gray, and charcoal toning, with a ring of cobalt-blue at the peripheries. The design elements are richly frosted, but the stunning colors overwhelm any elements of contrast. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 9 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 27ZW, PCGS# 7333

**1900 Morgan Dollar, PR64
Spectacular Obverse Toning**



4308 1900 PR64 PCGS. Vivid shades of burnt-orange, golden-brown, and violet-gray toning blanket the obverse of this delightful Choice proof specimen, while the reverse shows less intense hints of patina. Only a couple of minor hairlines are evident and the design elements are sharply defined. Population: 69 in 64 (1 in 64+), 40 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 3KYV, PCGS# 7335

**1900 Dollar, PR67 Cameo
High-End Proof Type Coin**



4309 1900 PR67 Cameo NGC. The 1900 proof Morgan is difficult to acquire with cameo contrast, and Ultra Cameos are definably rare. This Superb Gem Cameo will appeal to the Registry Set collector as well as the type collector. A sharp strike complements modest field-device contrast and deeply mirrored fields. Warm golden toning on each side only adds to the appeal. Census: 16 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67★), 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 3MNH, PCGS# 87335

PEACE DOLLARS

**1921 Peace Dollar, MS65
VAM-1G, Proof Obverse Die**



4310 1921 MS65 PCGS. VAM-1G, Matte Proof Obverse Die. The obverse die is the same used for matte proof dollars of this date, and it also appears on the VAM-1F variety where it is paired with the matte proof reverse. VAM-1G features this obverse die paired with a different reverse, which is identified by several die markers, most notably die lines near the lower reverse rim at 4:30 and through the bottom-most olive leaf from the branch that the eagle clutches. This is a frosty Gem with original golden toning that deepens toward the borders. The extreme centers show the usual strike weakness, although the overall definition is excellent for the never-sharp High Relief issue. A few trivial grazes do not detract. Some minor strike doubling is visible on select reverse design elements. PCGS# 7356

4311 1921 MS65 PCGS. Satiny surfaces are mainly brilliant with splashes of translucent golden color on each side, furthering the visual quality. High-relief devices exhibit strong detail for this single-year type. Minor chatter occurs in the lower obverse field. PCGS# 7336

**1923 Peace Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest**



4312 1923 MS67 PCGS. The 1923 is one of the quintessential type coin issues in the Peace dollar series (30.8 million pieces minted), but it is unknown in grades beyond MS67. Frosty, well-preserved surfaces showcase wisps of dusky gold color and strong detail over the central hair strands. Population: 79 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# AMPA, PCGS# 7360

4313 1924-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. There is a noticeable lack of obvious abrasions on this Plus-graded, CAC-approved near-Gem Peace dollar. Both sides are frosty and brilliant, showing excellent strike detail. Minor shallow grazes and ticks only stand out upon close inspection. NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

**1924-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Rare So Fine With CAC Approval**



4314 1924-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. This challenging San Francisco issue is seldom seen in Gem condition, and such coins are rare with CAC green labels. This piece is one of just two dozen MS65 coins recognized by CAC. It is sharp and frosty with brilliant, vibrant mint luster. Light luster grazes on each side do not impede the outstanding eye appeal, and PCGS has awarded a Gem grade as a result. The grading service lists only six finer representatives (7/19). NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

1925 Peace Dollar, MS67
Sharply Detailed, Lustrous Example



4315 1925 MS67 PCGS. The 1925 Peace dollar was produced in large numbers but examples in MS67 condition are conditionally scarce, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply defined design elements and impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces, under low-intensity shades of golden-toning. PCGS has graded only one numerically finer example (7/19). NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

4316 1928 MS65 PCGS. The 1928 is a key issue in the Peace dollar series that enjoys strong demand across the grading spectrum. This piece is fully brilliant and lustrous with untoned silver surfaces. PCGS has only certified 21 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

1934 Dollar, MS66+
Nearly Uncollectible Any Finer



4317 1934 MS66+ PCGS. Most Uncirculated 1934 dollars are offered in MS62 to MS65 condition, with coins at this level becoming scarce. Fewer than a dozen pieces have been certified finer by PCGS and NGC combined. Flecks of gold and gunmetal patina grace the brilliant, softly frosted surfaces of this high-end Premium Gem. A strong strike defines each side. PCGS reports six higher-graded submissions (6/19). NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7375

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS63
Popular Key Issue



4318 1934-S MS63 NGC. While there are no rarities in the series of circulation strike Peace dollars, three issues stand out above the rest. They are the 1921 High Relief, the 1928, and the 1934-S. Unlike other condition rarities, those three issues are popular across all grading categories. This Select Mint State example has frosty and virtually untoned silver surfaces that exhibit only trivial surface marks. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS64
Frosted Mint Luster



4319 1934-S MS64 PCGS. A subtle hint of champagne toning adds to the aesthetic appeal of this delightful Peace dollar, with its brilliant silver surfaces and vibrant, frosty luster. Although soft at the centers, most design elements are sharply detailed. Choice, minimally marked surfaces are kept from the Gem grade level by a few trivial abrasions.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 1563; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4128. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

EISENHOWER DOLLAR

1976-S Eisenhower Silver Dollar, MS69
The Finest Certified



4320 1976-S Silver MS69 NGC. A sensational 1976-S Eisenhower dollar struck on a 40% silver planchet, this is essentially a perfect example with pristine surfaces. Full untoned brilliance exhibits satin luster and exceptional design definition. This is the only MS69 that NGC has examined, and none are similarly graded at PCGS (7/19). This is the finest certified 1976-S silver Eisenhower dollar. NGC ID# B76R, PCGS# 7422

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR

4321 1979-P Wide Rim, FS-301, MS67 PCGS. The date is close to the border on this scarce Wide Rim variety, listed in both the *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers' Guide*. All subsequent Anthony dollar issues feature a Wide Rim, but most 1979-P coins have a Narrow Rim. Brilliant surfaces are brightly lustrous with minor chatter on the cheek. Population: 23 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2593, PCGS# 145367 Base PCGS# 99571

SACAGAWEA DOLLARS

4322 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS67 PCGS. The so-called "Cheerios" variety, listed in the *Guide Book* as the Boldly Detailed Tail Feathers variety, which merely describes the diagnostic: sharply ribbed tailfeathers on the reverse eagle. This variety was not publicized until years after the 2000 breakfast cereal promotion. Surviving examples are scarce and highly sought-after in high grades. This Superb Gem example displays full detail and deeply prooflike golden surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding. Includes the accompanying "Cheerios" 2000 Lincoln cent, certified MS66 Red in a consecutively numbered holder. (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar, MS68
Popular Guide Book Variety



- 4323** 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS68 PCGS. The classic design feature of the "Cheerios" dollar is the ribbed tailfeathers on the eagle. The vast majority of 2000-P Sacagawea dollars lack this detail in the tailfeathers. The "Cheerios" coins were distributed through a marketing promotion with the familiar breakfast cereal brand and have been the subject of intense searching by collectors in recent years. This piece is one of the finest pieces certified by PCGS. The brass-gold surfaces are nearly flawless and show semiprooflike reflectivity. Population: 49 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar, MS68
Important Guide Book Variety



- 4324** 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS68 PCGS. Distributed as part of a marketing promotion with the breakfast cereal brand, the so-called "Cheerios" Sacagawea dollar differs from other 2000-P coins in that the eagle's tailfeathers are fully detailed. The appeal of this variety surpasses its modest availability, driving a strong market. The coin offered here is sharp and nearly flawless. The bright brass-gold surfaces are semiprooflike. Includes a 2000 Lincoln cent, still in the plastic and cardboard cereal box holder. (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

- 4325** 1893 Isabella Quarter MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1893 Isabella quarter features the Queen of Spain on the obverse, the reigning monarch at the time of Columbus' famous voyage. This softly lustrous Premium Gem is richly toned in dusky shades of violet and gold patina with blue elements around the borders. Blatantly original. NGC ID# BYJ9, PCGS# 9220

- 4326** 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 PCGS. CAC. DuVall 1-B. The lowest right leaf points between 19. Silver-gray surfaces display traces of golden-orange color joined by blushes of cobalt-blue and lavender on the reverse. Strongly defined with glowing luster. A couple of minute marks on Washington's cheek define the grade. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 4834; ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 4235; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 5085. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 9222

- 4327** 1935 Arkansas MS67 PCGS. CAC. Cream-gray surfaces offer satiny mint luster and glints of golden color around the margins. The fields and profiles are absolutely free of overt distractions, with close inspection revealing only microscopic flecks. Population: 26 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 16 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BYF5, PCGS# 9233

- 4328** 1937 Arkansas MS67 NGC. Dusky surfaces reveal traces of pale gold, maintaining considerable brilliance overall. The fields are exceptionally smooth, and just a couple of minute flecks appear on the portraits. Distribution amounted to 5,500 pieces. Census: 12 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYFB, PCGS# 9241

1939-S Arkansas Half Dollar, MS67
Smooth, Satiny Centers



- 4329** 1939-S Arkansas MS67 PCGS. CAC. Only 2,105 1939-S Arkansas half dollars were distributed. A select few survive in MS67, and only one NGC-graded example is numerically finer than this Superb Gem. Satin-smooth centers are brilliant, while the outer areas exhibit orange-gold color. The overall effect is highly appealing for this strong Registry contender. Population: 17 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 11 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BYFL, PCGS# 9251

- 4330** 1935/34 Boone MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This was the first double-dated issue in the series, and the second year of production overall for the Boone half dollar. Smooth surfaces exhibit soft mint frost and glints of gold and gunmetal patina. Razor-sharp and mark-free. Population: 75 in 67 (10 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 32 in 67, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 34SZ, PCGS# 9262

- 4331** 1925-S California MS67 PCGS. CAC. A pleasing halo of russet-brown and lemon-gold toning at the rims cedes to chromelike brilliance at the centers of this dazzling Superb Gem California Diamond Jubilee half. Silver luster coruscates throughout both sides. The surfaces are free of abrasions or friction, and the strike is pinpoint-sharp on the grizzly bear's musculature and at the folds of the miner's shirt. CAC endorsement confirms the high quality. PCGS reports just six numerically finer pieces (6/19). NGC ID# BYGA, PCGS# 9281

- 4332** 1936-D Cincinnati MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Scher-Young. Stephen Foster's idealized portrait was placed on the obverse of the Cincinnati, even though his association with the city was limited to being a bookkeeper at his brother's firm for three years in the 1840s. Nevertheless, the Cincinnati is among the classic series of commemorative halves, and this example is among the finest preserved. Each side displays light golden-rose and lilac shades with bright underlying mint luster. The surfaces are virtually abrasion-free. Population: 67 in 67 (13 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 31 in 67, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BYCK, PCGS# 9284

- 4333** 1922 Grant With Star MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This satiny Choice Mint State Grant With Star half dollar has brilliant silver surfaces with splashes of magenta toning on the obverse. This brightly lustrous piece has a surprisingly sharp strike for examples of this important variant. While PCGS has certified more than 500 examples at this grade level, only seven have earned the Plus designation (7/19). NGC ID# BYPP, PCGS# 9307

- 4334** 1928 Hawaiian MS64 NGC. A surprisingly attractive near-Gem example of this classic commemorative key, showing satiny surfaces with light golden toning accents and a sharp strike. A cartwheel effect is easily produced beneath a light. Housed in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar, Bold MS66
Sought-After Commemorative Key**



4335 1928 Hawaiian MS66 PCGS. The 1928 Hawaiian half dollar serves as one of the sought-after keys among all commemorative halves. Only 9,958 examples of this single-year type were distributed. The obverse is lightly toned in blue, lavender, and orange patina with an area of deeper color along the upper left border. The reverse remains essentially brilliant. PCGS reports four higher submissions (7/19). NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

**1924 Huguenot Half Dollar, MS68
Unsurpassed Registry Coin**



4336 1924 Huguenot MS68 NGC. The design for the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary commemorative features the portraits of two Huguenot martyrs (Admiral Gaspard de Coligny and William the Silent) who both died long before the 1624 settlement the coins commemorate. This magnificently preserved example is among the few finest known and offers unsurpassed Registry Set potential. Each side has elegant peach, plum, and steel-blue patina over lustrous and carefully preserved surfaces. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 3 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYGT, PCGS# 9314

**1918 Lincoln Half Dollar, MS67
Vivid Multicolor Patina**



4337 1918 Lincoln MS67 PCGS. This delightful Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The virtually pristine surfaces display vivid shades of sea-green and lavender toning. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. There are five numerically higher grading events at PCGS. NGC ID# BYGU, PCGS# 9320

4338 1936 Long Island MS67 PCGS. CAC. Wholly original dusky lavender and peach-orange toning, excellent preservation, radiant mint luster, and a bold strike combine to make this a readily appealing example of the Long Island half dollar. Although the issue can be found in this high grade, none are numerically finer at PCGS or CAC (6/19). NGC ID# BYGX, PCGS# 9322

**1921 Missouri Half Dollar, MS66
Top-Grade Centennial Commemorative**



4339 1921 Missouri MS66 PCGS. The 1921 Missouri Centennial half dollar with a plain field is slightly more plentiful than the variety with 2★4 in the field, although in MS66 both issues are decidedly scarce. This Premium Gem is among the finest Plain coins at PCGS. Original satin luster is mainly silver-white but yields wisps of amber color in the centers with tints of ice-blue in the reverse fields. It is sharp and well-preserved, an appealing presentation of Robert Aitken's frontiersman design. An ideal Registry candidate. Population: 57 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BYH2, PCGS# 9330

1923-S Monroe Half, MS67
Exceptional Condition Rarity



4340 1923-S Monroe MS67 NGC. The 1923-S Monroe half dollar is one of the important condition rarities in the classic commemorative series. These coins, issued on behalf of the California film industry, were poorly struck from low-relief dies, and they proved unpopular with collectors. Although records indicate that 274,000 of these coins were distributed, many of those were simply placed into circulation. This stunning Superb Gem is one of just 11 examples that NGC has certified as MS67, with only one finer coin (7/19). PCGS adds 10 more, with no finer pieces. Both sides have frosty silver luster and unusually sharp design details, with delicate gold and iridescent toning along the border. An outstanding representative of a conditionally rare issue. NGC ID# BYH4, PCGS# 9333

1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, MS67+
Originally Toned



4341 1938 New Rochelle MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This original Superb Gem displays a toning pattern typical of coins that remained in their cardboard distribution holders for extended periods of time. Russet, crimson, and reddish-violet patina encompasses the outer areas with splashes of color at the centers. Perfect aside from a couple of microscopic ticks. Eight examples are graded higher at PCGS (7/19). NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

4342 1938 New Rochelle MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Distinctly toned with gold-green and blue "general" hues and deeper dots of similar colors along parts of the margins. Though the middle of the flower is typically soft, the coin's preservation is remarkable. PCGS has certified only eight examples of the type as MS68 or better (6/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 5293. NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

4343 1938 17-Piece Lot of New Rochelle Half Dollars, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Each one of the 17 Gem New Rochelle half dollars is CAC approved. There are five examples in green-label PCGS holders and 12 in blue-label holders. The individual pieces in this lot range from fully brilliant to lightly toned, typically gold. Two examples are prooflike. (Total: 17 coins) NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

4344 1938 16-Piece Lot of New Rochelle Half Dollars, MS66 PCGS. CAC. This lot of Premium Gem New Rochelle half dollars include coins that range from fully brilliant and untoned, to lightly toned in gold, and deeply toned in lavender and blue. Each of the 16 coins are CAC approved, and all are in glue-label holders with a single green-label exception. One example is prooflike. (Total: 16 coins) NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

4345 1938 17-Piece Lot of New Rochelle Half Dollars, MS66 PCGS. CAC. This lot of New Rochelle half dollars includes 14 pieces in blue-label PCGS holders, and three in green-label holders. Each piece is CAC certified and one green-label coin is pedigreed to the James Bennett Pryor Collection that was sold in January 1996. The individual pieces range from fully brilliant to lightly toned, with one richly toned and another that is fully prooflike. (Total: 17 coins) NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

4346 1928 Oregon MS67+ PCGS. CAC. A reeding mark on the wagon appears to be the only grade-limiting imperfection on this otherwise pristine and overtly high-end Oregon Trail half dollar from the second year of issue. Thin golden toning accents mostly brilliant surfaces that radiate glistening mint luster. PCGS reports six finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# BYH8, PCGS# 9342

4347 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS66 NGC. CAC. The original surfaces are not exactly brilliant but rather light gray, as one would expect from an untampered, original coin. The devices are surrounded by a deeper outline of russet, further reinforcing the coin's originality. Softly frosted mint luster glows over each side. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

4348 1920 Pilgrim MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: The Roman Collection. Original golden-brown and pearl-gray toning envelops this lustrous and virtually immaculate Superb Gem. The 1920 Pilgrim is plentiful in typical Mint State, but examples are surprisingly difficult to locate at the MS67 level. Population: 66 in 67 (14 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 25 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). Ex: Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1289; Houston Signature (Heritage, 11/2012), lot 4555; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 4604. NGC ID# BYHR, PCGS# 9359

**1935 Spanish Trail Half, MS67+
Registry-Grade CAC Coin**



4349 1935 Spanish Trail MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Fully struck on the obverse, this Spanish Trail half dollar exhibits weakness on the reverse only at El Paso, Texas. Both sides have characteristic satiny luster with iridescent champagne toning. Neither side has mentionable abrasions. The Spanish Trail half dollar boasts a distribution of only 10,000 coins. Examples are collectible in MS67, but only eight pieces are numerically finer at PCGS (6/19). NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

**1935-D Texas Half, MS68
Tied for the Finest Certified**



4350 1935-D Texas MS68 NGC. The series of Texas Centennial commemorative half dollars was coined from 1934 to 1938, while the actual centennial was celebrated in 1936. This superlative example has delicate blue toning on its brilliant silver surfaces with a prooflike obverse and frosty reverse. An incredible piece for the connoisseur. Census: 16 in 68 (3 in 68★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYJC, PCGS# 9383

**1935-S Texas Half Dollar, MS68
Among the Top Three Coins at PCGS**



4351 1935-S Texas MS68 PCGS. CAC. With 10,000 coins distributed to collectors (and eight pieces reserved for assay), the 1935-S Texas commemorative half dollar fails to distinguish itself as a rarity in the series. Indeed, examples are plentiful through most grades, including MS63 all the way up through MS67. It is at this esteemed level, however, that the issue becomes a genuine condition rarity. Only three such pieces have been certified by PCGS, and none are known finer (7/19). This Superb Gem enjoys frosty mint luster and pinpoint strike detail. The surfaces remain mostly brilliant with delicate crimson, blue, and golden-orange toning along parts of the upper obverse and lower reverse borders. NGC ID# BYJD, PCGS# 9384

1946 Booker T. Washington Half, MS68★

Tied for Finest Known



4352 1946 Booker T. Washington MS68★ NGC. The availability of the 1946 Booker T. Washington half in lower grades sometimes overshadows its extreme rarity in MS68, a fact not to be overlooked by the serious commemorative collector. NGC shows only four coins in this grade (all Star-designated), with none numerically finer; PCGS contributes only a single MS68 coin, also with none numerically finer (7/19). This stellar example boasts unsurpassed technical quality that is heightened by vibrant, mint-fresh luster. The obverse exhibits rich pine-green, lemon-gold, and amber-red, and violet toning, while the reverse shows similar hues around the periphery, with iridescent champagne over the center.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6776, which realized \$6,462.50. NGC ID# BYJS, PCGS# 9404

1946-D Booker T. Washington Half, MS68★

Tied for Second Finest Certified



4353 1946-D Booker T. Washington MS68★ NGC. The Denver Mint struck 50,000 Booker T. Washington half dollars in the first year of production, these being distributed in three-coin sets with an example each from Philadelphia and San Francisco. Examples can be easily found in grades through MS66, and MS67 coins are only marginally scarce. At the MS68 level, the issue becomes exceedingly rare, however. Straying from the typically seen brilliant or light golden luster, this high-end piece showcases vibrant multicolor toning in shades of amber, forest-green, olive-gold, and violet. The strike is sharp and any faint surface flaws are well-hidden beneath the rich patina. Census: 10 in 68 (2 in 68+, 4 in 68★), 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYJT, PCGS# 9405

1946-D Booker T. Washington, MS68★

Vibrant Multicolor Toning, CAC



4354 1946-D Booker T. Washington MS68★ NGC. CAC. This is an outstanding, Registry-quality Booker T. Washington half with bold forest-green, lemon-gold, and amber-red toning on the obverse and lighter lilac-gray and champagne over much of the reverse. The strike is sharp and a few trivial marks appear on the portrait — not at all unusual for the issue, and inescapable even at the MS68 level. This piece is one of only 10 MS68 examples seen by NGC (four MS68★, two MS68+), with two MS69★ finer; the finest at PCGS are three MS68 coins (7/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2019), lot 3414. NGC ID# BYJT, PCGS# 9405

1946-S Booker T. Washington Half, MS68★

None Numerically Finer at Either Service



4355 1946-S Booker T. Washington MS68★ NGC. CAC. The top tier of 1946-S Booker T. Washington halves is reserved for MS68 coins with either the Plus designation, or Star, or both Plus and Star. This richly toned MS68★ displays lustrous, mahogany-toned surfaces enlivened with blue, forest-green, and cherry-red accents. Any ticklike planchet marks that survived the sharp strike are hidden deeply beneath the all-encompassing patina. CAC endorsement confirms the eye appeal and quality. Census: 14 in 68 (1 in 68+, 8 in 68★, 2 in 68+★), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 68, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYJU, PCGS# 9406

1947 Booker T. Washington Half, MS67

None Finer at NGC or PCGS



4356 1947 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. The long-running Booker T. Washington commemorative series lasted six years with a total distribution of more than 100,000 pieces, but a mere 6,000 coins were struck at each of the three mints in 1947. Superb Gem examples rank among the rarest silver commemoratives from any year. This is a brilliant coin with ice-blue surfaces and exceptional sharpness on all of the motifs. The few marks that exist are microscopic and wholly non-distracting. Census: 10 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYJW, PCGS# 9408

4357 1947-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. Whispers of golden-orange, purple, and light green patina concentrate at the margins of this Superb Gem. Both sides are highly lustrous and exhibit sharply struck design elements. A few tiny specks on the portrait prevent an even higher grade. Census: 15 in 67 (2 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 0 finer (7/19).

Ex: Cincinnati Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 3415, which realized \$4,600; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 6223, which realized \$2,585; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 5016, which realized \$2,232.50. NGC ID# BYJW, PCGS# 9409

4358 1947-S Booker T. Washington MS67★ NGC. CAC. The surfaces are essentially brilliant, although delicate yellow-gold toning graces each side. Lavish satin luster is semiprooflike in the fields, earning the Star designation. The 1947-S Booker T. Washington half dollar is scarce in this grade and nearly unknown finer. Census: 25 in 67 (1 in 67+, 6 in 67★), 1 finer. CAC: 24 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6779, which realized \$2,467.50. NGC ID# BYJX, PCGS# 9410

4359 1949 Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. CAC. The fourth year of Booker T. Washington half dollars saw them struck in PDS sets of 6,000 pieces plus assay coins. This MS67+ Philadelphia coin has minimal patina and maximum silver luster. Well-defined, though the ever-present planchet roughness visits Washington's jaw. Census: 33 in 67 (2 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer. CAC: 26 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6551, which realized \$2,232.50. NGC ID# BYK3, PCGS# 9416

4360 1949-D Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. CAC. Intense luster reaches out to the observer of this sharply struck, high-end Superb Gem D-mint commemorative. Both sides display occasional whispers of olive-green and are impeccably well-preserved. The 1949-D Booker T. Washington half dollar is scarce this fine and unknown finer. Census: 28 in 67 (2 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer. CAC: 32 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4440, which realized \$2,350. NGC ID# BYK4, PCGS# 9417

4361 1950-D Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. Collectors of Booker T. Washington halves are familiar with the virtually unavoidable "chatter" that appears on Washington's jaw, even on Superb Gem coins. However, this Plus-graded piece shows remarkably smooth luster in that area. Both sides are satiny and almost flawless. The strike is sharp, and this type coin displays delicate tints of light golden toning. Census: 21 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYK7, PCGS# 9421

1950-S Booker T. Washington Half CAC-Approved MS67+ Prooflike



4362 1950-S Booker T. Washington MS67+ Prooflike NGC. CAC. Prooflike examples of the 1950-S Booker T. Washington half dollar are scarce, with just a few qualifying for Superb Gem classification. This CAC coin is brilliant, well-struck, and exceptionally well-preserved. The fields have a balance of satiny luster and reflectivity. Census: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYK8, PCGS# 89422

4363 1951-S Booker T. Washington MS67+ PCGS. Ex: Bruce Scher. A truly outstanding representative, this high-end Superb Gem displays brilliant, highly lustrous surfaces. This sharply struck coin exhibits bold details. Population: 88 in 67 (9 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 6620. NGC ID# BYKB, PCGS# 9426

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

1903 Jefferson Gold Dollar, MS67 Louisiana Purchase Commemorative



4364 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS. CAC. Although nearly 150 of these Jefferson gold dollars have earned the MS67 grade at PCGS, that service has never examined a numerically finer example (7/19). This Superb Gem has brilliant yellow-gold luster and bold design features. Splashes of coppery-orange toning enhance the eye appeal of this lovely piece. NGC ID# BYLD, PCGS# 7443

4365 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS64+ PCGS. This is the more challenging of the two Lewis and Clark gold dollars in high grades. Frosty honey-gold surfaces exhibit clean fields and a hint of softness on the portraits. A few specks of aqua residue are noted in the lower obverse dentils. NGC ID# BYLG, PCGS# 7448

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle Collector-Grade MS63 Example



4366 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS63 PCGS. Only 6,749 Pan-Pac quarter eagles were distributed through the San Francisco-based Exposition in 1915, ensuring the scarcity of high-grade survivors today. The present coin, graded MS63 PCGS, will appeal to a plethora of budget-minded collectors. It is well-struck and satiny with the usual yellow-gold coloration. Few grade-limiting contact marks are noticed. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle Reddish-Gold Gem



4367 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 PCGS. This is one of the most popular classic commemoratives struck in gold — the first quarter eagle in the series and a souvenir of the famous 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exhibition. Only 6,749 examples were distributed. Frosty luster fills the smooth, reddish-gold surfaces of this sharply struck Gem. A couple of ticks appear near Columbia's head. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle
Well-Struck MS65



4368 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC. Satiny, original yellow-gold mint luster illuminates Gem-quality surfaces on this Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. The strike is bold, and grade-limiting marks are insignificant. Although the design was met with mixed reaction at the time of issue, the 1915-S Pan-Pac quarter eagle is now an iconic coin in the classic commemorative series. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1917 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS67+
A Top-Graded Example at PCGS and CAC



4369 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Red-gold color reveals pale accents of mint-green and sky-blue that add considerably to the phenomenal visual quality of this top-graded Superb Gem. Unsurprisingly, the surfaces are apparently flawless and the devices display full definition. Population: 98 in 67 (13 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BYLL, PCGS# 7455



1922 Grant No Star Gold Dollar, MS68
Among the Finest Certified Examples



4370 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, No Star, MS68 NGC. Half dollars and gold dollars with and without stars were authorized for production in 1922 to raise money for construction of multiple buildings and a highway as memorials to President Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885). Ultimately, none of those projects were completed, and only the coins remain. With Star and No Star gold dollars each claim a distribution of 5,000 pieces, and both are equally collectible. This top-graded No Star representative displays unabraded peach-gold surfaces awash in thick, frosted mint luster. Strike definition is fully rendered. Census: 9 in 68 (2 in 68 ★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYLN, PCGS# 7458

**1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS66+
Almost Uncollectible Finer**



4371 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The Sesquicentennial quarter eagle is elusive in MS66, and only four finer pieces are reported by NGC and PCGS combined (6/19). This Premium Gem displays a sharp strike and thick, frosted yellow-gold mint luster. Only the most trivial surface grazes prevent the ultimate MS67 grade. The Sesquicentennial quarter eagle was the final gold issue in the classic commemorative series, a short and highly collectible series. The distribution totaled 46,019 pieces and the majority of survivors are clustered in the MS63 to MS65 grade range. NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 7466

MODERN COMMEMORATIVES

**Cased 32-Piece 1995-1996 Atlanta Olympics
Complete Commemorative Set**



4372 Complete 32-Piece 1995-1996 Atlanta Olympics Commemorative Set, Proof and Uncirculated, in Cherry Wood Box. Uncirculated and proof; clad half dollar, silver dollar, or gold five dollar; swimming, flag bearer, and the rest of the 16 designs: all are here in this cased U.S. Mint set of Atlanta Olympics commemoratives. Includes the famously low-mintage gold Uncirculated pieces and comes with certificate of authenticity, key, and other paraphernalia in its custom cherry wood box of issue. (Total: 32 coins)

MODERN BULLION COINS

**1995-W Five-Piece Bullion Coin Proof Set
PR69 Ultra Cameo
Includes the Silver Eagle**



4373 1995-W Five-Piece 10th Anniversary Silver Eagle and Gold Proof Set, PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Special bullion coin proof sets were produced at the West Point Mint in 1995 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the bullion program. Only 30,125 sets were sold. The Silver Eagle from this set is the key date in the proof Silver Eagle series. Offered here is a complete five-coin set, including the coveted Silver Eagle as well as each of the four gold denominations, individually holdered by NGC with a common grade of PR69 Ultra Cameo and consecutive certification numbers. Includes the original presentation box. (Total: 5 coins) NGC ID# CFWX, PCGS# 9887

**1995-W 10th Anniversary Bullion Proof Set
Each Coin Certified PR69 Ultra Cameo**



- 4374** 1995-W Five-Piece 10th Anniversary American Eagle Proof Set, PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. This original set is housed in NGC holders with consecutive serial numbers, and includes the original Mint box, presentation case, and informative flyer. Only 30,125 sets were sold, and most of those sets are broken up for the silver Eagle that was unavailable individually, and is an integral part of modern day registry collections. Each piece is essentially as struck with deeply mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. The outer box shows slight wear, while the presentation case is nearly perfect. (Total: 5 coins) NGC ID# CFWX, PCGS# 9887

**1995-W 10th Anniversary Bullion Proof Set
PR69 to PR70 Ultra Cameo
Includes the Silver Eagle**



- 4375** 1995-W Five-Piece 10th Anniversary Silver Eagle and Gold Proof Set, PR69 to PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. These special bullion sets were struck at the West Point Mint to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the bullion coin program. The initial purchase price was set at \$999, which resulted in limited sales of only 30,125 sets. Although the four gold proofs could be purchased individually outside of the set, the 1995-W Silver Eagle was only available through the 10th anniversary set. Today, it is the key date in the proof Silver Eagle series. Offered here is a complete five-coin set, including the Silver Eagle in PR69 Ultra Cameo. The tenth-ounce and one-ounce Gold Eagles also grade PR69 Ultra Cameo, while the quarter-ounce and half-ounce Gold Eagles grade PR70 Ultra Cameo. The coins are individually certified. (Total: 5 coins)

**1995-W Silver Eagle, PR70 Ultra Cameo
Sought-After 10th Anniversary Issue**



- 4376** 1995-W Silver Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. The year 1995 marked the 10th anniversary of the approval of the bullion coin program in the United States, after a decades-long period wherein bulk bullion ownership was illegal following the Gold Recall order of April 1933. To commemorate the milestone, a special proof set of five bullion denominations was issued, including a Silver Eagle and the four Gold Eagle denominations. The set was produced at the West Point, New York branch mint and each coin bore a W mintmark. The enduring intrigue of this set is the fact that only 30,125 were distributed, and that it was the only avenue by which the W-mint Silver Eagle proof was made available. Now the key date in the proof Silver Eagle series, the 1995-W is highly sought-after in perfect condition. This piece is untouched and pristine, showing brilliant white-on-black contrast and liquidlike fields. Eye appeal is exceptional. NGC ID# CFWX, PCGS# 9887

- 4377** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS69 Prooflike NGC. Deep orange-gold color, reflective fields, and a complete strike characterize this 2009 one-ounce Ultra High Relief twenty dollar gold piece. The Prooflike surfaces are practically flawless. One of the most popular commemorative issues of the modern era. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 506602

S.S.C.A. RELIC GOLD MEDALS

'1855' Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar
2001 Restrike From S.S. Central America Ingots
August 26 Counterstamp



- 4378 (2001) S.S. Central America Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS. Struck on August 26, 2001, one of 200 proofs bearing that date. Contains 1309 grains of 887 Fine gold. Struck from alloy obtained from melted down Kellogg & Humbert ingots recovered circa-1988 from the S.S. Central America shipwreck. Sun-gold overall with a few scattered freckles of orange color. As made aside from a solitary slight reed impression below the O in FRANCISCO. NGC ID# 32DS, PCGS# 10358

'1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar'
2001 S.S. Central America 'Restrike'
Uncirculated Finish



- 4379 (2001) S.S. Central America Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Uncirculated PCGS. Struck on September 12, 2001, with an Uncirculated mintage on that date of 200 pieces. That was the final day of striking for the commemorative restrikes, on the day following the 9/11 tragedy. The Uncirculated finish pieces are significantly scarcer than their proof counterparts. All were made from melted down Kellogg & Humbert gold ingots recovered from the S.S. Central America. The present lustrous and intricately struck example is butter-gold with distributed small peach freckles. The surfaces are essentially pristine, with only pinpoint strike-throughs (as made) to preclude perfection. NGC ID# 32DT, PCGS# 10359

1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty, Gem Proof
S.S.C.A. Relic Gold Medal



- 4380 1855 S.S.C.A. Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS. Struck as a commemorative of the California Gold Rush. This piece was produced on September 12, 2001, as seen from the punch on the upper reverse above the eagle's head. Manufactured from gold salvaged from the wreck of the S.S. Central America. The fields are deeply reflective with starkly contrasting frosted devices. NGC ID# 33YJ, PCGS# 10235

COINS OF HAWAII

1880 Hawaiian 1 Real Token, AU53
Medcalf 2TE-6, Wailuku Plantation



- 4381 1880 Wailuku Plantation Token, 1 Real, AU53 PCGS. Medcalf 2TE-6. Glossy chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit excellent design definition and trivial, grade-consistent marks on both sides. American businessmen controlled the Wailuku Plantation, an early cane sugar farm. Population: 2 in 53, 4 finer (7/19). Listed on page 431 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2UBN, PCGS# 600512

- 4382 1993 Hawaiian Sovereign Collection, First Gold Proofs, Five-Coin Set, .9999 Fine Gold. Issued in 1993 by the Royal Hawaiian Mint (Bernard Von Nothaus, Mintmaster), this flawless five-piece gold proof set includes the one ounce Akahi Mo'i, the half ounce Hapalua Mo'i, the quarter ounce Hapaha Mo'i, the tenth ounce Hapa'Umi Mo'i, and the twentieth ounce Hapawakalua Mo'i. Housed in a three-layer acrylic screw-type holder and accompanied by its original velvet-lined box of issue and mint packaging, this is Proof Set No. 315 of 400 sets produced. (Total: 5 coins)

PHILIPPINES

1918-S Five/Twenty Centavos, MS60
Rare Philippines Mule



4383 1918-S Philippines Five Centavos, Mule, KM-173, Allen 4.08b, MS60 NGC. Mintage: unknown. The existence of this mule has been known in numismatic circles since 1922, and is always described as an error, where the wrong die was mistakenly placed in the press at San Francisco. However, perhaps there were no serviceable reverse dies for five centavos pieces and the 20 centavos die was purposefully used, creating an important variety, rather than a production error.

Light gold toning resides on the lustrous gray surfaces of this San Francisco Mint product. The strike is slightly sharper than usual for this issue. Census: 1 in 60, 6 finer (6/19). Listed on page 433 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1320 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2C79, PCGS# 90198

1903 Philippines 50 Centavos, PR67+
First Year of U.S. Administration Coinage



4384 1903 Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-167, Allen 13.01, PR67+ PCGS. Mintage: 2,558. This was the first year of Philippines coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, with a production of slightly more than 3 million circulation strikes in addition to the proof production that was the highest of the type. The Philippine Coinage Act of March 2, 1903 authorized these coins, providing for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.

A stunning Superb Gem proof with deeply mirrored fields and lightly contrasting, frosty devices. The strike on this Philadelphia Mint issue is bold and precise. Delicate gold toning enhances the eye appeal of this brilliant beauty. Population: 9 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer (6/19). Listed on page 434 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1327 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2C9R, PCGS# 90367

4385 1904 Philippines 50 Centavos MS67 PCGS. From 1903 to 1919, Philippine coinage was struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints for use on the islands. A mintage of 10,000 silver 50 centavos coins was accomplished in 1904. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces, under shades of lavender-gray and golden-tan toning. Population: 2 in 67, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2C9T, PCGS# 90344

1904 Philippines 50 Centavos, PR68
Tied for the Finest Numerically Certified



4386 1904 Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-167, Allen 13.02, PR68 PCGS. Mintage: 1,355. A small mintage of 10,000 circulation strikes were produced in Philadelphia in 1904, accompanying the proof production of 50 centavos pieces. The San Francisco Mint also produced this denomination in 1904, following an extremely small coinage in 1903 (two 1903-S 50 centavos are known).

An amazing Superb Gem proof, this beautiful example features an excellent strike and lightly mirrored fields surrounding the lustrous devices, all beneath a lovely display of emerald, gold, and blue toning with an area of brilliant silver on the obverse. Population: 3 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 434 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1327 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2C9U, PCGS# 90368

1905 Philippines 50 Centavos, PR67
The Lowest Mintage Proof



4387 1905 Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-167, Allen 13.03, PR67 PCGS. Mintage: 471. Mint officials in Philadelphia apparently learned quickly that demand for the proof Philippine coinage was much smaller than they anticipated. After producing nearly 4,000 proofs of each denomination in 1903 and 1904 (combined), the proof production in 1905 dropped to just 471 proofs, the lowest mintage of any year from 1903 to 1908.

Exceptional field-to-device contrast is evident on this beautiful Superb Gem that is essentially brilliant with wispy peripheral gold toning. Population: 7 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 434 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1327 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2C9W, PCGS# 90369

1906 Philippines 50 Centavos, PR68
Tied for the Finest Certified



- 4388 1906 Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-167, Allen 13.04, PR68 PCGS. Mintage: 500. All 13 sections of the 1903 Philippines Coinage Act may be read at the Library of Congress website. Essentially, the Act established a gold standard even though gold coins were never issued. United States gold coins were legal tender on the Philippine Islands at the rate of two pesos per dollar. The 1906 coinage was the last production at the original authorized standard.

This Superb Gem proof exhibits slight weakness on the eagle's breast feathers. All other design elements on both sides are boldly rendered. The fields are fully mirrored and contrast with the lightly lustrous devices. Cobalt-blue, emerald-green, and golden-rose toning accompany areas of brilliant silver on the obverse and reverse. Population: 5 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 434 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1328 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90370

1908 Philippines 50 Centavos, PR67
Tied for the Finest Numerically Certified



- 4389 1908 Philippines 50 Centavos, KM-171, Allen 13.05, PR67 PCGS. Mintage: 500. The result of rising silver prices meant that many of the early Philippines silver coins issued from 1903 to 1906 were being melted for their silver content. The weight, fineness, and diameter of the silver coins were reduced for the 1907 coinage. The result was a 38% reduction in actual silver content. The 1908 was a proof-only mintage, and the only proof issue of the new reduced size type.

Hints of gold and blue toning grace the brilliant silver surfaces of this Superb Gem proof from the Philadelphia Mint that exhibits a hint to contrast between the fields and the devices. The female figure's head and branch hand are weak, while all other design elements are sharp. Population: 9 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 434 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1328 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90371

1903 Philippines Peso, MS64
Favorable Artistic Quality



- 4390 1903 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.01, MS64 PCGS. Mintage: 2,788,901. In his annual report to the President, Secretary of War Elihu Root discussed the new Philippines coinage struck in Philadelphia and San Francisco:

"Both in the artistic quality of the designs and in perfection of workmanship, they compare favorably with anything of the kind ever done in America."

Sharply defined with satiny silver luster and delicate peripheral gold toning. Population: 14 in 64, 2 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90381

1903 Philippines Peso, PR66
First Year of U.S. Administration Coinage



- 4391 1903 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.01, PR66 PCGS. Mintage: 2,558. The proof series of Philippines pesos is a short and highly collectible series. Coins were produced in the Philadelphia Mint and meet the highest production standards of any proofs struck in any mint in the world.

Tom Culhane's update of Lyman Allen's reference is perhaps the best currently available reference, although "Mega Red," the Deluxe Edition of *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, has a comprehensive 30-page treatment of Philippines coinage issued from 1903 to 1945.

Aside from weak breast feathers on the reverse, this Premium Gem proof features a bold strike. The centers are brilliant, residing within a frame of lovely peripheral blue and gold toning. Population: 6 in 66, 12 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAD, PCGS# 90402

1903-S Philippines Peso, MS65

Filipino Design



- 4392 1903-S Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.02, MS65 PCGS. Mintage: 11,361,000. Melecio Figueroa (1842-1903) created the designs for the Philippines coinage. Figueroa was a Filipino sculptor, engraver, and art professor who also conducted a silversmith and watch repair business. From 1893 to his death, he also served as an engraver at the Philippines Mint, Casa Moneda.

Fully lustrous with frosty silver surfaces beneath thick gold toning with peripheral sea-green accents. Horizontal roller marks, as made, result in some strike weakness of the standing figure on the obverse. Population: 8 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAE, PCGS# 90382

1903-S Philippines Peso, MS66

Conditionally Rare Issue



- 4393 1903-S Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.02, MS66 PCGS. Mintage: 11,361,000. A female personification of the Philippine islands appears on the obverse, striking a hammer against an anvil, and holding an olive branch in her other hand. The volcanic Mount Mayon, often described as the “perfect cone” for its exquisite symmetry, appears in the background.

Slight weakness of the eagle's breast feathers is noted, but the overall appearance is excellent with frosty luster and untoned silver surfaces. Population: 3 in 66, 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAE, PCGS# 90382

1904 Philippines Duo

20 Centavos, MS67

Peso, MS65



- 4394 1904 Philippines 20 Centavos and Peso MS65 to MS67 PCGS. These two 1904-dated Philippines coins are PCGS certified rarities with a mintage of 10,000 coins each:

1904 20 Centavos MS67 PCGS. Sharply struck with exquisite rose, emerald, and blue toning over fully lustrous silver surfaces. Population: 6 in 67, 1 finer (7/19).

1904 Peso MS65 PCGS. Boldly detailed and fully lustrous with splendid iridescent toning. Population: 20 in 65 (3 in 65+), 9 finer (7/19). (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 2CAF, PCGS# 90383

1904 Philippines Peso, MS65

Rare Low-Mintage Issue



- 4395 1904 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.03, MS65 PCGS. Mintage: 11,355. The reported mintage in the Guide Book is seemingly incorrect, and was probably 10,000 circulation strikes along with 1,355 proofs. The circulation strikes were included in sets offered for sale at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and each of the smaller silver denominations have a reported mintage of just 10,000 coins. If not for those sets, the 1904 Philippines peso struck in Philadelphia would likely have been a proof-only issue.

An excellent strike yields virtually full details on both sides of this Gem that has thick gray patina and peripheral gold toning. Population: 20 in 65 (3 in 5+), 9 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAF, PCGS# 90383

1904 Philippines Peso, MS67
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Issue



4396 1904 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.03, MS67 PCGS. Mintage: 11,355. The mintage included 10,000 pieces that were included in Philippines coinage sets offered for sale at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that was held that year in St. Louis. Neil Shafer reports in his Philippines coinage reference that 6,746 sets remained unsold, and were placed in circulation in the Philippines. Current certification data suggests that few of the 3,254 pesos sold with the sets remain in pristine condition today. PCGS and NGC combined have certified 42 examples in MS65 or finer grades.

A stunning Superb Gem, this lustrous example has a bold strike, except for the eagle's breast and legs that are flat. Outstanding peripheral gold and iridescent toning appears on both sides. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAF, PCGS# 90383

1904 Philippines Peso, PR67
Elusive Low-Mintage Issue



4397 1904 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.03, PR67 PCGS. Mintage: 1,355. Very few high-grade proofs are known of this or any other date in the series, primarily because of the method of distribution used by the Philadelphia Mint. This was the same method used to package U.S. proof coinage; i.e., the pieces were wrapped in tissue paper and then placed in plain paper coin envelopes. The result is that most proof Philippine coinage is lightly hairlined and often heavily toned. Only a small handful of examples received special care by their new owners and have remained in pristine condition (such as seen here).

Richly and fully toned with pale gray at the central obverse. Gold, teal, and blue toning are vibrant at various light angles on this lovely Superb Gem. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+), 3 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAG, PCGS# 90403

1904-S Philippines Peso, MS64
Important Condition Rarity



4398 1904-S Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.04, MS64 PCGS. Mintage: 6,600,000. Despite the substantial mintage that was the second highest of the early period pesos struck from 1903 through 1906, the 1904-S is rarely found in high grades. PCGS and NGC combined have certified 13 examples in MS64, one in MS64+, and two in MS65, with none finer (6/19).

Frosty silver luster and brilliant, untoned silver surfaces. The strike is average with the usual weakness at the eagle's breast. Population: 9 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAH, PCGS# 90384

1905 Philippines Peso, PR66
Lowest Proof Mintage



4399 1905 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.05, PR66 PCGS. Mintage: 471. Among Philippine pesos issued from 1903 to 1912, there are only five years of issuance of proofs for the crown-sized one peso. Perhaps the novelty of the distant Philippines was responsible for the "large" mintage of pesos in 1903 with 2,558 proofs issued, but the novelty soon wore off and the mintage in 1904 dropped to almost half of the 1903 production run. By 1905, only specialists remained. That year showed the smallest emission of proof pesos with a mere 471 pieces struck.

This Premium Gem Philadelphia Mint Philippines peso exhibits a bold strike save for the usual weakness of the eagle's breast feathers. This example has satiny luster rather than mirrored fields, and exhibits delightful splashes of gold and iridescent toning. Population: 4 in 66, 5 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAJ, PCGS# 90404

1905-S Philippines Peso, MS63

Curved Serif 1



4400 1905-S Philippines Peso, Curved Serif on 1, KM-168, Allen-16.06, MS63 PCGS. Mintage: 6,056,000 for both varieties. The variety with the curved serif to the 1 in the date is likely the first variety produced throughout most of 1905, although the mintage figures for the two varieties are unknown. The Curved Serif logotype appears in 1903, 1904, and 1904, while the Straight Serif logotype appeared in 1905 and 1906.

A frosty and lustrous example with a typical strike, exhibiting a splash of gold toning on the obverse. Population: 8 in 63 (1 in 63+), 2 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90385

1905-S Philippines Peso, MS63

Straight Serif 1



4401 1905-S Philippines Peso, Straight Serif, KM-168, Allen-16.06a, MS63 PCGS. Mintage: 6,056,000 for both varieties. In all grades, PCGS has certified 134 submissions of the Curved Serif variety, compared to 56 examples of the Straight Serif variety. The PCGS data suggests that about one-fourth of all 1905-S pesos have the straight, triangular serif 1 in the date. NGC only recently began identifying the two varieties, so their data provides no help in determining comparative rarity.

Both sides show slight high-point strike weakness on this frosty and fully lustrous Select Mint State example that shows untoned mint brilliance. Population: 3 in 63, 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90387

1906 Philippines Peso, PR68
Tied for the Finest Numerically Certified



4402 1906 Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.07, PR68 PCGS. Mintage: 500. The 1906 Philippine peso is the final issue of the large, original format pesos with higher silver content. The early issues, undoubtedly including proofs, were melted due to increasing silver prices. The Philadelphia Mint struck 500 proofs in 1906, and many remained unsold. Three decades later, Wayne Raymond purchased many of the remaining 1906 and 1908 proof sets, and even he could not sell them. Those remaining sets were finally sold through NASCA in the late 1970s.

This proof-only Philadelphia Mint issue is important due to the low-mintage of the 1906-S circulation-strike peso that had an extremely low survival rate. Small discs of silver brilliance appear on each side of this amazing Superb Gem, surrounded by rich gold, teal, and iridescent toning. Aside from the usual slight weakness of the eagle's breast feathers, the strike is exquisite. Population: 6 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAL, PCGS# 90405

1907-S Philippines Peso, MS65
Reduced Coinage Standards



4403 1907-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.01, MS65 PCGS. Mintage: 10,278,000. While the designs remained the same, the coinage standards for the Philippines silver coins were adjusted in response to increasing silver prices. The peso was reduced from 38 mm. to 35 mm., its weight was reduced from 26.96 grams to 20 grams, and its fineness was reduced from .900 fine to .800 fine.

Trivial splashes of gold toning appear on the brilliant and frosty white surfaces of this highly lustrous Gem. Population: 5 in 65, 7 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAN, PCGS# 90393

1907-S Philippines Peso, MS66+
Reduced Size, Weight, and Fineness



4404 1907-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.01, MS66+ PCGS. Mintage: 10,278,000. The change in coinage standards reduced the net silver weight from 0.7800 troy ounces to 0.5144 troy ounces. The two million old standard pesos sent back to the U.S. in 1906 provided enough silver to coin slightly more than 3,000,000 pesos of the new standard.

Both sides of this Premium Gem exhibit heather toning with hints of blue that creates excellent eye appeal. The strike is bold with a round-breasted eagle. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAN, PCGS# 90393

1908 Philippines Peso, PR66
The Only Collectible Proof of the Type



4405 1908 Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.02, PR66 PCGS. Mintage: 500. The 1908 peso is essentially a one-year type in proof format as the 1907 proof is non-collectible with only two pieces known. The size and weight of the peso was reduced in 1907 in response to sharply increasing silver prices. The 500 proofs of 1908 are the only Philadelphia Mint coins of the reduced size and weight pesos, aside from the two 1907 pieces mentioned above.

Hints of delicate gold and blue toning appear on the brilliant silver surfaces of this lovely Premium Gem proof that exhibits a sharp strike. An impressive survivor from the 500-coin proof mintage in Philadelphia. Population: 12 in 66 (1 in 66+), 13 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90406

1908-S Philippines Peso, MS64+
Coinage Production Record



4406 1908-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.03, MS64+ PCGS. Mintage: 20,954,944. The production of Philippines pesos under U.S. administration hit a record high at the San Francisco Mint with more than 20 million examples produced. As the mintage figure suggests, this is the common date in the series, and is the perfect representative of the design.

Sharply defined and essentially untoned with brilliant silver luster and hints of gold along the borders. Population: 21 in 64 (6 in 64+), 8 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAR, PCGS# 90394

1909-S Philippines Peso, MS66
Conditionally Rare



4407 1909-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.04, MS66 PCGS. Mintage: 7,578,000. The 1909-S Philippines peso is considered a common date in the series with its mintage that exceeds 7.5 million coins. The first three reduced size issues, 1907-S, 1908-S, and 1909-S are all ideal type candidates, although all are truly rare in Gem or finer grades. For all six issues from 1907-S to 1912-S, PCGS has only certified 25 submissions in grades finer than MS65.

Wispy lilac and gold appear on the highly lustrous surfaces of this brilliant Premium Gem beauty. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90395

1910-S Philippines Peso, MS65
Final Common Date Peso



4408 1910-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.05, MS65 PCGS. Mintage: 3,153,559. The 1910-S is the last of the so-called common dates of the reduced size Philippines pesos. However, finding a high-grade example will take patience as PCGS has only certified nine examples in grades finer than MS64, and two of those are offered in the present sale.

A few splashes of gold toning appear along the obverse border of this brilliant, highly lustrous Gem. The reverse is brilliant and untoned. Population: 5 in 65 (2 in 65+), 4 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 36VH, PCGS# 90396

**1910-S Philippines Peso, MS66+
The Finest We Have Offered**



4409 1910-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.05, MS66+ PCGS. Mintage: 3,153,559. This issue has the third lowest mintage of the six reduced size Philippines pesos struck in San Francisco from 1907 through 1912. PCGS has only certified four examples finer than MS65, and the present piece is the finest we have handled.

Dappled blue and gold toning appears on the highly lustrous surfaces of this exquisite Premium Gem. Sharply struck with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 3 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 36VH, PCGS# 90396

**1911-S Philippines Peso, MS62
Lowest Reduced Size Mintage**



4410 1911-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.06, MS62 PCGS. Mintage: 463,000. The final two issues in the reduced size Philippines peso series had the lowest mintages in the reduced size peso series struck in San Francisco from 1907 through 1912.

Sharply struck with brilliant, frosty mint luster and hints of peripheral lilac and blue toning. Population: 8 in 62, 18 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 36VJ, PCGS# 90397

**1936-M Philippines Peso, MS67
Murphy-Quezon**



4411 1936-M Philippines Peso, Murphy-Quezon, KM-178, Allen 20.00, MS67 PCGS. Mintage: 10,000. Incorrectly identified on the PCGS holder as Allen 18.00, apparently as always at that grading service. This design depicts Philippine president Manuel Quezon and the last U.S. governor-general, William Francis "Frank" Murphy (1890-1949), who also served as the first high commissioner of the Philippines.

This Superb Gem is tied numerically for the finest certified at PCGS or NGC. A frosty and fully lustrous example, this piece has delicate peripheral gold on the obverse, with a wide band of golden-rose around the reverse. A lovely representative of this important commemorative issue. Population: 6 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 436 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1341 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90411

1936-M Philippines Peso, MS67

Roosevelt-Quezon



4412 1936-M Philippines Peso, Roosevelt-Quezon, KM-177, Allen 19.00, MS67 PCGS. Mintage: 10,000. The set of three Philippines Commonwealth commemorative coins featured a 50-peso piece, and two one-peso coins. The date, November 15, 1935, appears on each coin, being the inauguration date of the commonwealth government. This design features the busts of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Manuel Quezon (1878-1944), who served as the first president of the commonwealth, from 1935 until his death.

An amazing Superb Gem, this lovely commemorative peso exhibits brilliant and untoned silver surfaces with impressive mint frost and full cartwheel luster. Population: 8 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). Listed on page 436 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1341 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAW, PCGS# 90410

ERRORS

(1943) Copper-Plated Steel Blank
War-Time Experiment



4413 (1943) Lincoln Cent — Copper-Plated Steel Blank Planchet — NGC. Ex: Philadelphia Collection. 2.8 grams. In 1942 and early 1943, the Mint experimented with different compositions to replace the copper in the cents, preserving the copper supplies for military needs during World War II. This piece was produced in January 1943, and is one of only four copper-plated steel blanks that survive, to the best of our knowledge. Careful examination of the edge reveals traces of steel visible through the copper plating.

1943 Cent, AU58

Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet



4414 1943 Cent — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — AU58 PCGS. In near-Mint condition, this piece saw only brief circulation before being discovered by a contemporary collector. The olive-gray toning on each side is original, and satiny luster is yet visible in the fields. The small dime planchet was aligned with the lower border of the obverse die when struck, showing a partial rim on that edge, while the upper obverse border and portions of IN GOD WE TRUST run off the flan. On the reverse, the O in ONE is poorly defined. In 1943, the Mint was striking cents on zinc-coated steel planchets that had a whitish color similar to that of newly minted silver coins, so it is easy to see how this wrong planchet error would have escaped the Mint.

1998-S Cent, PR69 Red Deep Cameo
Double Struck, Rotated in Collar



4415 1998-S Cent — Double Struck, Rotated in Collar — PR69 Red Deep Cameo PCGS. A remarkable modern proof error — not a missing mintmark variety, but a rotated, double struck press error. At first glance the coin is a starkly contrasted Deep Cameo proof in virtually flawless condition. However, when angled beneath a light, the "ghost" of a second, rotated die impression becomes visible in the fields and at the edges of the devices, rotated several degrees counterclockwise (relative to the obverse). The effect is especially prominent at LIBERTY and on the reverse, around the Lincoln Memorial.

1886 Off Center Nickel, Fine 12
Scarce Date Error



4416 1886 Liberty Nickel — Struck 25% Off Center — Fine 12 PCGS. Struck off center at 1 o'clock, exhibiting the full date and half of the stars on the obverse, and the V and most of the wreath on the reverse. The 1886 is a scarce date in the series. This example has natural pewter-gray surfaces.

From The Mahal Collection.

**1889 Copper Nickel, Fine 15
Liberty Nickel on a Cent Planchet**



- 4417 **1889 Liberty Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — Fine 15 PCGS.** About half of the date remains on the planchet, leading to a positive identification of this pleasing chestnut-brown example with lighter brown outlining the devices on this pleasing Liberty nickel that was struck on a bronze cent planchet.
Ex: Our FUN Signature sale (1/2005), lot 12162; Fred Weinberg.
From The Mahal Collection.

**1893 Liberty Nickel, XF40
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



- 4418 **1893 Liberty Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — XF40 PCGS.** A pleasing chocolate-brown example with tan devices exhibiting a bold date and all of the central obverse and reverse devices. Part of each star is present, and some of the reverse letters are off the planchet.
Ex: Stack's Bowers (3/2015), lot 7077, not sold.
From The Mahal Collection.

**1896 Liberty Nickel, AU53
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



- 4419 **1896 Liberty Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — AU53 PCGS.** A well centered example of this desirable wrong planchet combination. The strike is crisp aside from Liberty's forehead curl and the left ear of corn. Toned in glossy olive and rose colors. A couple of light marks near the jaw and a pinscratch left of the prominent V are mentioned. The 1896 is a better date within the Liberty Nickel series, and has a mintage under 9 million pieces.
From our FUN Signature (1/2006), lot 6236.
From The Mahal Collection.

**1897 Liberty Nickel, XF45
Struck 35% Off Center**



- 4420 **1897 Liberty Nickel — Struck 35% Off Center — XF45 PCGS.** Struck off-center at 11 o'clock. The date is nearly centered on the flan, the lower three stars on each side of the obverse are present, and all of the large V on the reverse remains visible. Trivial handling marks appear on the light gray surfaces of this impressive late 19th century mint error.
From The Mahal Collection.

**1901 Liberty Nickel, AU55
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



- 4421 **1901 Liberty Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — AU55 PCGS.** A lovely chestnut-brown example with a bold date and all stars visible on the obverse; a nicely centered impression on the slightly smaller cent planchet. Saul Teichman provided the following provenance with our thanks.
Ex: Bowers and Ruddy (11/1983), lot 2475; eBay (9/2000); Heritage (4/2001), lot 1736; Rich Schemmer; Bowers and Merena (9/2002), lot 612; Stack's Bowers (3/2015), lot 7081.
From The Mahal Collection.

**1906 Liberty Nickel, Fine 15
Struck on a Cent Planchet**



- 4422 **1906 Liberty Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — Fine 15 PCGS.** Rich chocolate-brown surfaces show splashes of lighter brown on this pleasing piece. A casual glance at the date suggests the year 1900, although careful study reveals the true identity of the issuing year on this piece.
From The Mahal Collection.

1916 Buffalo Nickel Error, MS62
Struck on Elliptical Planchet



4423 1916 Buffalo Nickel — Struck on Elliptical Planchet — MS62 PCGS. 4.2 grams. Our consignor, a gentleman well versed in the error field, reports that there are only two examples known on elliptical planchets for the entire Buffalo nickel series from 1913 to 1938. This piece features a bold strike and full light gray luster. An impressive and important mint error.
Ex: Fred Weinberg Error Collection.

1943-P Nickel, AU55
Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet



4424 1943-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on Steel One Cent Planchet — AU55 PCGS. Just enough of the date remains on the planchet to identify this as a 1943-P, with Jefferson's portrait, Monticello, and the large P mintmark all fully visible. This Choice AU example has considerable luster on its rich gray surfaces that exhibit deep golden-brown toning.
From The Mahal Collection.

1944-P War Nickel on a Dime Planchet, AU50



4425 1944-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — AU50 PCGS. Light golden-brown and gunmetal-blue toning visits this partly lustrous wrong planchet error. The smaller flan prevents LIBERTY and OF AMERICA from appearing, the lower half of the date is visible but distorted from metal flow to the rim.
From The Mahal Collection.

1945-S Nickel, AU55
Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet



4426 1945-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — AU55 PCGS. This War-time Jefferson nickel was struck at the San Francisco Mint on a silver dime planchet, representing the last year of War nickel production, and the last year of Mercury dime coinage. Rich gold toning appears on the still lustrous surfaces of this splendid near-Mint 20th century error.
From The Mahal Collection.

1971-D Quarter with Brockage Reverse, MS65
Brockage by Coin Struck on Nickel Planchet



4427 1971-D Washington Quarter — Reverse First Strike Brockage by Quarter Struck on a Nickel Planchet — MS65 PCGS. The reverse of this 1971-D quarter is a brockage, but not just any brockage; the shallow die-cap-like appearance with a pronounced narrow "fin" indicates that the coin causing the brockage was a quarter struck on a smaller-size planchet, specifically that of a nickel. An incredible and unusual pattern that is faintly gold-toned at the rims.

1999-P Delaware Quarter, MS66
Struck on an Experimental Planchet



4428 1999-P Delaware Quarter — Struck on Experimental Planchet — MS66 PCGS. In 1999, the U.S. Mint was devising an alloy for the eventual Sacagawea dollar that would have gold color, but possess an identical electro-magnetic signature as the Susan B. Anthony dollar. This would allow Sacagawea dollars to be visually distinctive yet usable in existing vending machines. "Golden" alloys were tested on a few 1999-dated statehood quarters, presumably since no dollar planchets were available. Some regard these pieces as patterns rather than mint errors, although it was certainly an error when they left the mint. This pale gold specimen is well struck with pristine preservation and slightly irregular rims, as if the collar die was absent or too widely spaced.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2756.

1967 Half Dollar Error, MS62

Special Mint Set Error

Struck on a Quarter Planchet



- 4429** 1967 Kennedy Half Dollar, Special Mint Set — Struck on a Quarter Dollar Planchet — MS62 NGC. 5.6 grams. This is an extraordinary and extremely rare Special Mint Set error that was discovered sealed in its SMS holder and submitted to NGC for certification. There are two known Kennedy half dollar wrong planchet errors from Special Mint Sets, as well as three known quarters on nickel planchets. This sharply struck piece has fully brilliant and reflective nickel-gray surfaces. Conservatively graded, in our opinion.

Undated Eisenhower Dollar Error, MS64

Struck on Philippine 1 Piso Blank



- 4430** Undated Eisenhower Dollar — Struck 40% Off-Center on a Philippine 1 Piso Planchet — MS64 PCGS. The U.S. Mint produced 1 peso coins for the Philippines for several years in the 1970s. They were struck in silver from 1972 to 1974, and in copper-nickel in 1975 and 1976. PCGS did not identify the composition, but this piece has the appearance of copper-nickel. Featuring the regular designs for the Eisenhower dollar, it is almost certainly struck on a blank intended for the 1976 Philippine 1 Peso, and struck with 1977-dated Eisenhower dollar dies. Fully lustrous light gray surfaces with a hint of gold toning on the obverse. This piece, to the best of our knowledge, is unique and will serve as the centerpiece of an advanced collection of mint errors or Eisenhower dollars.

1999 Susan Anthony Dollar, MS64

Struck on a Sacagawea Dollar Planchet



- 4431** 1999-P SBA Dollar — Struck on a Sacagawea Planchet — MS64 PCGS. It has been years since we have handled one of these wrong planchet errors. To be clear, this is not an SBA dollar struck over an already struck Sacagawea dollar. Rather, the incorrect planchet, one made from a manganese brass outer layer over a pure copper core, was fed into the press, producing this off-metal dollar. Of note is the absence of the normally seen spots that usually accompany Sacagawea dollars. The strike details are remarkably soft in certain areas, especially the eagle's claws and the wreath. This undoubtedly is from the difference in the two alloys used for each dollar coin, the SBA composed of copper-nickel. Soft, satiny mint luster.

- 4432** 1888-S Liberty Eagle — Die Adjustment Strike — XF45 NGC. This S-mint ten has the remaining mint luster of an AU example, but the strike is unusually soft, especially on the lower reverse and upper obverse. Occasional moderate marks are consistent with Western circulation.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2011), lot 3953.

REDFIELD DOLLARS

1893-CC Redfield Dollar, MS62

Iridescent Border Toning



- 4433** 1893-CC MS65 Paramount (MS62 NGC). Ex: Redfield Collection. If not for LaVere Redfield's hoard, availability of the 1893-CC in Mint State would be considerably more challenging. The 1893-CC was absent from the GSA distributions. Redfield had at least two bags of 1893-CC dollars, and while some of the coins were impaired, others were found in attractive, Uncirculated condition. This example remains in its burgundy Paramount holder (Mint State 65), now label-certified as MS62 NGC. A ring of attractive iridescent toning surrounds lustrous, silver centers. The coin is sharply struck from clashed dies, and shows only tiny marks with a pair of light abrasions on Liberty's cheekbone. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS63
From the Redfield Hoard



4434 1895-S MS63 NGC. Ex: Redfield Hoard. This piece remains housed in its original red plastic holder from Paramount International Coin Corp. where it had received an MS65 grade. NGC has affixed their grading label that bears the MS63 grade. Splashes of pale gold toning appear on the mostly brilliant and semi-reflective surfaces of this Select Mint State example pedigreed to the famous LaVere Redfield silver dollar hoard. Redfield was a potato farmer who amassed a hoard of more than 400,000 Morgan and Peace dollars. PCGS# 43799 Base PCGS# 7238

GSA DOLLARS

1879-CC Silver Dollar, MS62
GSA Hoard Coin



4435 1879-CC GSA MS62 NGC. The 1879-CC is the second-rarest Carson City Morgan dollar in Mint State. The GSA sales of the 1970s contained only a little more than 4,000 examples of this issue, explaining the scarcity. Only about a fourth of those coins are still housed in their GSA holders. This piece displays vibrant luster and a hint of tan-gold toning on the obverse. Light abrasions on Liberty's portrait define the grade but none are individually noteworthy. Slight strike softness occurs on the hair above Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086

1879-CC GSA Silver Dollar, MS63+
Normal Mintmark Variety



4436 1879-CC GSA MS63+ PCGS. The clear and well-formed CC mintmark on the reverse of this lovely silver dollar is an important consideration for the advanced collector. While the so-called Capped Die variety is recorded in the Top 100, most collectors opt for the Normal Mintmark variant when seeking a single example of this issue. This lovely dollar exhibits brilliant silver luster with slight field reflectivity framing the frosty devices. Population: 22 in 63 (7 in 63+), 15 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086

1885-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67
None Certified Finer



4437 1885-CC GSA MS67 NGC. Ex: GSA Hoard. Nearly all surviving Mint State 1885-CC silver dollars are from the GSA Hoard. The Carson City Mint struck 228,000 silver dollars in 1885, and 148,000 (65%) of those coins were preserved in Treasury vaults and distributed through the General Services Administration in the 1970s. However, most of those coins are found in lower Mint State grades with an average certified grade of MS63. This Superb Gem is amazing. It is fully brilliant and almost fully strike with virtually flawless surfaces. Census: 23 in 67 (4 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 518875 Base PCGS# 7160

WASHINGTONIA

Washington Before Boston Medal, MS62 Brown
Bronze Strike From The Original Dies
Baker-47B, Betts-542



4438 (1790s) Washington Before Boston Medal MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-47B, Betts-542, Julian MI-1b, Musante GW-09-P1. Bronze, 69 mm. Plain edge, 2189 grains. Thickness of 5 mm. Struck at the Paris Mint from the original dies. Diagnostics include small die lumps about the obverse periphery and a repunched M in MARTII and MDCCLXXVI. The Washington Before Boston medal is the most famous Washington medal, ranked #2 (behind only the *Libertas Americana*) in the Jaeger/Bowers 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens reference, which states that "the original reverse broke in the 1790s." This unworn mahogany-brown representative is essentially free from carbon. A lens shows a smattering of unimportant field contact.

1790 Washington Manly Medal, Baker-61B, MS61 Brown
Number 17 of the 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens



4439 1790 Washington Manly Medal, Baker-61B, Musante GW-10, First Obverse, Bronze, MS61 Brown PCGS. This famous medal is recorded as number 17 in the 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens by Katherine Jaeger and Q. David Bowers. They estimate that 150 to 250 of these medals are known in bronze, although few are as fine as the present example. A small number of these medals were also produced in white metal, silver, and gold. Neil Musante writes:

"The Manly medal, as it is called today, has the distinction of being the first medalllic commemoration of Washington to be issued in America."

A notice of these medals appeared in the *Federal Gazette* in Philadelphia on March 20, 1790:

"We have the pleasure to inform our customers and the public in general, that a beautiful medal, with a fine profile of the venerated President of these states has lately been executed in this city by Mr. James Manly, an Irish artist, who resided a considerable time in London. Mr. Manly has had uncommon difficulties to contend with executing so capital a branch of the fine arts in a country where the auxiliary arts have not yet arrived at perfection."

The obverse die is signed BROOKS F. on the bust truncation, while the reverse die has J. MANLY & C. 1790 inside the lower border, although Manly's name has been carefully removed from this particular example, as it has from several bronze, white metal, and silver pieces. Perhaps those that Peter Rynberg of Wilmington, Delaware sold are the pieces with Manly's name removed, or they may have been examples that Manly sold wholesale to other individuals. It is almost certain that Manly's name was removed at the time these medals were issued.

This chestnut-brown medal has splashes of darker patina and faint bluish overtones. The surfaces have the usual tiny marks indicative of a cast planchet. This example is boldly defined in the usual high relief of the Samuel Brooks engraved dies.

Alan V. Weinberg comments. The earliest medalllic portrait of George Washington. All prior medals were made in Europe based on imagined images often resembling Napoleon Bonaparte. This Manly image portrays the President wearing his ill-fitting wooden dentures. About half of this 1790 issue has Manly's name effaced as on this example.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1889 Washington Inauguration
Centennial Medal, MS65
Bronze, Douglas-53, Musante GW-1135

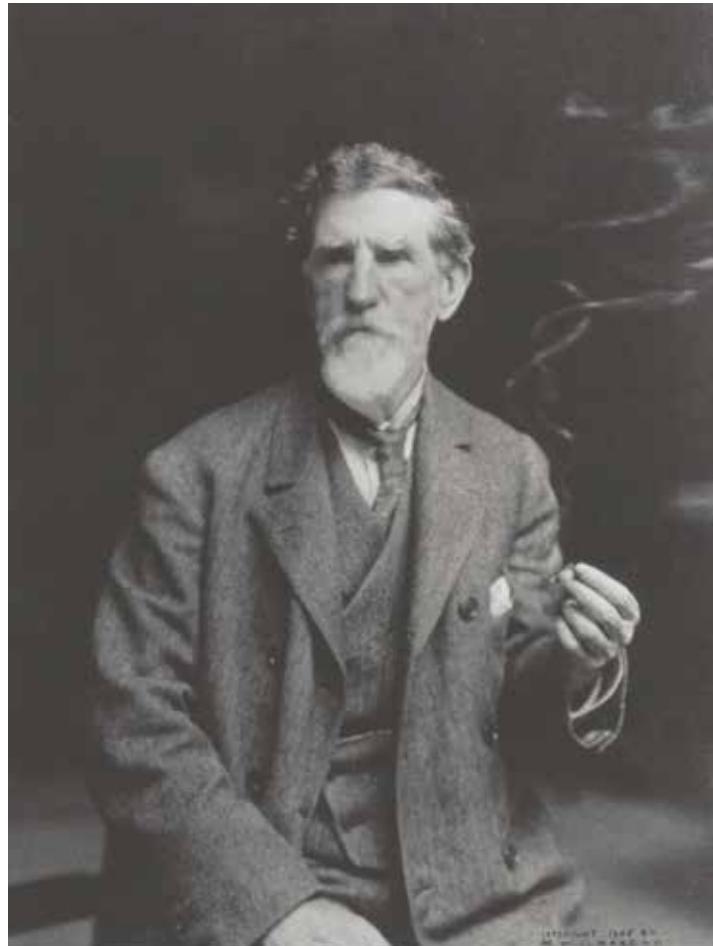


4440 1889 George Washington Inauguration Centennial Medal, Douglas-53, Musante GW-1135, MS65 NGC. Cast Bronze, 420.0 grams, 115 mm. The Gorham Manufacturing Company cast these large bronze medals under the supervision of artists Philip Martiny and Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Neil Musante classifies these bronze medals as very scarce, while rare silver medals, and extremely rare gold medals of the same design are also known.

The obverse bears a half-length bust of Washington in civilian clothing, facing to the left, with fasces to the right. Above is GEORGE WASHINGTON while the bust divides the legend PATER PATRIAE with the 1789 date in Roman numerals. Below the bust: PHILIP MARTINY MODELED DESIGNED / COPYRIGHT BY AVGSTVS SAINT-GAUDENS.

An eagle with wings spread displays the U.S. shield on its breast, its claws clutching a bundle of arrows and a laurel branch. A shield with arms appears at the lower left, with 38 five-pointed stars around the border. The reverse bears the 13-line inscription: TO COMMEMORATE THE INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT NEW YORK APRIL XXX MDCCCLXXXIX BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION NEW YORK APRIL XXX MDCCCLXXXIX.

This attractive medal, an excellent candidate for the Washingtonia collector, has slightly rough surfaces from the manufacturing process, retaining lovely light brown, chestnut, and golden patina.
From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.



Courtesy of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

LINCOLN

1865 Geneva-Made Lincoln Mourning Medal, MS65 Brown Early Strike with Original Case



4441 1865 Abraham Lincoln French Mourning Medal, MS65 Brown NGC. King-245, Cunningham 9-010Bz. Bronze, Plain Edge, 288.8 grams, 82 mm. These monumental pieces were struck in Switzerland from French-engraved dies after Emperor Napoleon III refused their production at the Paris Mint. This is only the second example of this medal that we have offered, and the first since 2007. One example was struck in gold and presented from the French people to Mary Todd Lincoln. The unique gold medal is held at the Library of Congress. Several bronze medals were produced as a tribute to Lincoln. The original subscription letter (not part of this lot) explains:

"Soon after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln a subscription was commenced in France, limited at two cents for each person, for the purpose of offering to Mrs. Lincoln a gold medal in honor of the deceased President, and as a testimonial of sympathy, on the part of the French democracy, with the American people in their bereavement."

A committee was formed to handle the subscription and production of the medal, despite obstacles from the French government. The medals were finally produced in Geneva, Switzerland:

On the obverse, a nude bust of Lincoln faces left with FRANKY MAGNIADAS in small letters below. Around, the inscription DÉDIÉ PAR LA DÉMOCRATIE FRANÇAISE À LINCOLN PRÉSIDENT DEUX FOIS ÉLU DES ÉTATS-UNIS (Dedicated by the French democracy to Abraham Lincoln, twice-elected President of the United States). The reverse depicts Hope extending a wreath to two slaves in front of a tablet with an eagle, stars, and rays above. The eagle grasps a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. The tablet bears the inscription: LINCOLN L'HONNÊTE HOMME ABOLIT L'ESCLAVAGE RÉTABLIT L'UNION SAUVA LA RÉPUBLIQUE SANS VOLER LA STATUE DE LA LIBERTÉ IL FUT ASSASSINÉ LE 14 AVRIL 1865 (Lincoln, the honest man, abolished slavery, restored the Union, saved the republic, without veiling the statue of freedom. He was murdered on 14 April 1865). Below, FRANKY MAGNIADAS and LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ (Liberty, Equality, Fraternity).

There are two distinct die states. Early strikes, as most are, have a perfect obverse die. Later 1865 strikes have a short, distinct die crack from the obverse border to the bust at 6 o'clock. These pieces occasionally appear at auction but are doubtless extremely rare. This attractive chestnut-brown example of the early die state has sharp design motifs and smooth, satin surfaces, and has its original round case of issue.

Alan V. Weinberg comments: This large Swiss-struck Lincoln medal with its reverse depicting armed, nude torso Black insurgents (former slaves) at his tomb is perhaps the most visually stunning medal depicting Lincoln. At the time of its design and issue, the armed slave depiction on the reverse would have been highly controversial amid the thoroughly divided American public. A silver specimen is rumored and for many years the large gold specimen given to Mary Todd Lincoln was thought to have been melted as she was in severe financial straits after the assassination. I recently learned that the gold medal is ensconced in the Library of Congress.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

U.S. MINT MEDALS

Circa 1857 Hawaiian Agricultural Medal, MS66 Brown Julian AM-24, Medcalf 2RM-5, Harkness HI-30



4442 Circa 1857 Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society Medal, Julian AM-24, Medcalf 2RM-5, Harkness HI-30. MS66 Brown NGC. Bronze, 149.4 grams, 64 mm. The obverse has a wreath enclosing the Royal Hawaiian crown and various symbols and implements of Hawaiian agriculture including cotton, sugar, a plow, two ships, and the sun and rays on the ocean horizon, with ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY / ESTABLISHED A.D. 1850 around, and is signed by Mitchell. The reverse has a wreath enclosing a blank space with the legend PREMIUM FOR THE BEST EXHIBITED. This pristine walnut-brown medal is unawarded. Listed on page 152 of the second (1991) edition of *Hawaiian Money Standard Catalog* by Donald Medcalf and Ronald Russell. Julian reports that these medals were ordered in 1854, and struck through 1857. They are doubtless extremely rare. This boldly defined representative has lovely mahogany-brown surfaces with no spots or other imperfections.

Francis Nalder Mitchell was a distinguished middle-19th century medalist, engraver, and die sinker who worked in Boston in the 1840s to the 1850s. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1810, and died in Scotland in 1865, having returned there a few years earlier. Among medals attributed to Mitchell are 18 different entries in the Julian reference. Mitchell engraved the award medals for the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association (AM-34 through AM-41). He was selected for a die sinking award in 1850 and received the medal that he had designed.

Attribution. Medcalf and Russell assign catalog numbers 2RM-4 through 2RM-8 for varieties of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society medals. Those struck at the Philadelphia Mint, as offered here, are attributed as 2RM-4 in silver and 2RM-5 in bronze. A similar design by Thomas Culletin and struck in England, is inscribed "ESTABLISHED IN A.D. 1882" at the bottom of the obverse. Those medals are cataloged as 2RM-6 in silver, 2RM-7 in white metal, and 2RM-8 in bronze. Examples of the latter three medals are sometimes misattributed as the earlier U.S. Mint version.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1817 James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, MS63 Brown
Extremely Rare Small Size with the Second Reverse



4443 1817 James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, Second (1846) Reverse, Similar to Julian-IP-10, Bronzed Copper, MS63 Brown NGC. 55.5 grams, 51.1 mm. R.W. Julian records three variants of the Monroe Indian Peace medal in Medals of the United States Mint, *The First Century 1792-1892*. His IP-8 features a draped bust of Monroe facing right by Moritz Furst, issued in the large size (76 mm.) with the standard John Reich engraved reverse. These medals are known in silver and bronze. Julian IP-9, issued in silver and bronze, is the middle size (62 mm.), featuring an undraped bust of Monroe by Furst, with the Reich engraved reverse. The small size (51 mm.) medals were also issued in silver and bronze, again featuring the Furst obverse and the Reich reverse.

The present example is the small size with the Furst obverse, and with the second reverse that dates to 1846. This is the first example of the combination that we have handled, and none appear in the Stack's Bowers archives, including the Ford sales. Nothing appears in a search of the Newman Numismatic Portal. The number actually produced is likely extremely small, although the accounting in the Julian reference does not indicate the size, in most cases.

This lovely example has smooth, satiny mahogany surfaces with a few scattered spots on the obverse. It is a boldly struck example with excellent eye appeal. This is an important opportunity for the advanced collector of U.S. Mint medals.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

ASSAY MEDAL

1976 Assay Commission Medal
From the Honorable Betty Higby
With Related Ephemera



The 1976 Assay Commission Medal on its reverse depicts from the painting Washington Crossing the Delaware by Emanuel Leutze 1816-1868.



4444 1976 U.S. Assay Medal, White Metal MS65 Uncertified. JK-AC-120. This important medal was presented to The Honorable Betty Higby, superintendent of the Denver Mint at the time of the 1976 meeting. This medal has splendid antique-gray surfaces, the obverse bearing the engraved signature of Frank Gasparro. House in the original blue presentation case, with Higby's business card bearing the autograph of Gasparro, and with her name card, and another card signed by Gasparro, relating to the reverse design of Washington Crossing the Delaware. The 1976 Assay Commission members received an additional souvenir of their experience. A small wood shadow box contains pieces from a Tiffany Mosaic at the Mint, and the shadow box is also included in this lot. This is an important opportunity to acquire the final Assay Commission medal that was not available to the general public. The 1977 medal saw widespread distribution, and was the final Assay Commission medal ever produced.
From the Honorable Betty Higby, Superintendent, Denver Mint; Presidential Coin & Antique (6/1994), lot 308; Bowers and Merena (12/2003), lot 3559. (Total: 2 coins)

SO-CALLED DOLLARS

- 4445 1826 Erie Canal Completion, White Metal, HK-1, R.6, MS64**
 Uncertified. A cream-gray example of the famous Erie Canal, the first entry in the classic Hibler-Kappen reference. Nicely struck and well preserved. The lot is accompanied by the medal's original round wooden box, which is in superior shape despite a minor lid edge split and minor wear and wrinkling on the inner paper. Also included is a handwritten letter from the medal's heir to another family member, and an Erie Canal toll receipt dated November 1, 1831, for cargo shipped from Rochester to Buffalo, New York.
 Ex: Mail Bid Sale (Coin Galleries, 2/1993), lot 1995, which realized \$460. PCGS# 642001

1920 HK-449 Manila Mint Silver Medal, MS64 Popular 'Wilson Dollar'



- 4446 1920 Manila Mint Opening Silver Medal, HK-449, Allen M-1, Krause-X#11, R.4, MS64 PCGS.** Official reports state that 2,200 silver medals and 3,700 bronze medals were struck in Manila to mark the 1920 opening of the Manila Mint, the only branch of the U.S. Mint outside of the continental United States.

Many of the surviving silver medals show "saltwater" surfaces. Aldo P. Basso relates in *Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines, 1728-1974*:

"Prior to World War II, many millions of Philippine Pesos were stored as reserve backing for Silver Certificates (and later Treasury Certificates). Prior to the fall of Manila to the Japanese in early 1942, the Philippine government moved its gold and silver reserves to Corregidor. When it was apparent that Corregidor would fall to the Japanese, over 15 million silver pesos (and 1936 Commonwealth commemorative coins) were crated and dumped into the sea off Corregidor so that they would not be captured by the Japanese."

"The Japanese failed to retrieve any measurable amount of the pesos. After the war, approximately 10 million pesos were recovered under the supervision of the Bureau of the Treasury."

Other pieces such as the present example that remain in pristine condition are quite rare. This Choice Mint State example has highly lustrous mint surfaces with dappled gold toning on both sides. An exquisite example of this important and popular medal. Population: 15 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 Guide Book and on page 1333 of the fifth deluxe edition of the Guide Book.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 643969

1900 Lesher Dollar, MS61

First Type, Zerbe-1, HK-787
 Serial No. 50



- 4447 1900 Lesher Dollar, First Type, Silver, Z-1, HK-787, R.6, MS61**
 PCGS. A prototype of sorts, Joseph Lesher's Referendum Souvenir Dollar preceded the more-familiar Pikes Peak mining landscape design and the Colorado State Seal. Just 100 pieces were struck of the first type, with the serial numbers hand-engraved. This No. 50 example represents the midpoint of Lesher's original medals, sold by Lesher himself at \$1.25 each. It is a splendid Mint State example, with peach-gold and silver-lilac surfaces. Subtle (but full) mint luster shines through the colorful toning. We believe only a half dozen finer examples exist among those certified by PCGS and NGC (6/19). Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. Population: 1 in 61, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 19000

1901 Lesher Dollar, AU58

Imprint Type, No Serial # or Imprint
 Z-5, HK-791a



- 4448 1901 Lesher Dollar, Imprint Type, No Serial #, Silver, Z-5, HK-791a, R.7, AU58 PCGS.** Joseph Lesher was a Civil War veteran, early Colorado pioneer, and silver miner. He was an advocate of unlimited "free coinage" of silver, and issued a variety of octagonal dollar tokens in 1900 and 1901. His designs were trademarked and patented. Lesher dollars are scarce to rare, struck on eight-sided silver planchets of standard standard weight from .950 fine silver, alloyed with copper. This is an About Uncirculated Imprint Type dollar, without a merchant imprint or serial number, and rare as such. Gunmetal-gray toning shows glimpses of light-silver patina. Lesher dollars with space for an imprint were sold to anyone who desired them, and they could add an imprint if desired. Unnumbered pieces are particularly rare. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. PCGS# 19006

1901 Lesher Referendum Dollar, AU50

Sam Cohen, Victor, Colorado



- 4449 1901 Lesher Dollar, Sam Cohen, Silver, Z-7, HK-793, R.7, AU50 PCGS. No. 429. A very rare type with only a handful of pieces believed known. This piece has SAM COHEN and VICTOR, COLO first stamped inverted, then restamped correctly over the first stamping. Cohen was a jeweler who resided in Victor, Colorado in 1900. He was born in Minnesota in October 1877, according to the 1900 Federal Census. Even, gunmetal-gray patina. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book.
Ex: 1977 ANA Sale (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 5360; 1999 Mid-Winter ANA Sale (Heritage, 3/1999), lot 6055, where it sold uncertified for \$2,645; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7294, which realized \$4,600. NGC ID# 26BT, PCGS# 19008

1901 Lesher Dollar, MS61

Boyd Park Imprint, Serial #537
Zerbe-10, HK-796, CAC



- 4450 1901 Lesher Dollar, Boyd Park, Serial #537, Silver, Z-10, HK-796, R.6, MS61 PCGS. Adna Wilde, Jr. noted, "Mr. Park was a jeweler, and the store was located at 16th and Curtis Streets, Denver, Colorado ... The listed pieces indicate that only about 150 were stamped BOYD PARK." This attractive Mint State example is softly lustrous beneath a thin skin of light-gray and iridescent toning. The strike is sharp, and few marks exist on the well-preserved surfaces. Rare this fine. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2F6U, PCGS# 19012

1901 Lesher Dollar, AU53

Rare W.C. Alexander Imprint, Serial #6
Zerbe-11, HK-797, CAC



- 4451 1901 Lesher Dollar, W.C. Alexander, Silver, Z-11, HK-797, R.6, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Alexander was a jeweler from Salida, Colorado, who reportedly purchased 50 Referendum Dollars from Joseph Lesher. Farran Zerbe considered the Alexander coins to be the rarest of all the imprint varieties. This is one of Alexander's early imprints, with the low Serial #6 — one of few survivors with the Alexander mark. Listed on page 428 of the 2020 Guide Book. About Uncirculated with attractive silver-gray surfaces and deep-gray accents. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 19014

1933 Pedley-Ryan Dollar, MS67

Only 50 Struck



- 4452 1933 Pedley-Ryan Dollar, Type VII, Silver, HK-828, R.7, MS67 NGC. The final Pedley-Ryan issue was struck at the height of the Great Depression in 1933, and was intended to advance the concept of bimetallism. Just 50 examples of this issue were die struck with few surviving examples. The inscription notes that these Pedley-Ryan pieces had one ounce of pure, .999 fine silver. This Superb Gem has delicate lavender toning over its brilliant silver surfaces. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/19).

(1876) Continental Dollar Restrike, MS61

HK-852, Silver, Broadstruck



- 4453 (1876) Continental Currency Silver Restrike, HK-852 — Broadstruck — MS61 NGC. The silver restrikes of the Continental Currency pieces were produced for the 1876 Centennial celebration in Philadelphia. Captain John W. Haseltine, the 19th century coin dealer, reported that just 50 examples of this type were struck in 1876. This dramatic example was broadstruck out of the collar, and is larger diameter than normal, about 41 mm. Reflective surfaces exhibit light blue-gray toning with trivial abrasions. The design is bold and well centered on the planchet. Ex: C. Kirtley (Sale 84, 6/1992), lot Y031; Stack's Bowers (11/2013), lot 33, which realized \$3,525.

Two 1826 Erie Canal Medals
Silver, HK-1000, and White Metal, HK-1



4454 A Lot of Two 1826 Erie Canal Completion Medals. The medals are Uncertified, and housed together in a custom Capital holder. The 45 mm Erie Canal Completion medal is the first type listed in the Hibler-Kappen standard reference. The lot includes an example in white metal, HK-1, R.6, Uncirculated details, cleaned, moderate carbon; and a silver example, HK-1000, R.6, Uncirculated details, a rim bump on the reverse at 9 o'clock is lightly tooled, light ocean-blue and wheat-gold toning.
The silver medal is ex: Mail Bid Sale (Coin Galleries, 2/1990), lot 2061, which realized \$1,430. The white metal medal is ex: Russell B. Patterson Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1985), lot 1856, which realized \$352. NGC ID# 2FCY, PCGS# 643756



EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS

Circa 1867 Louisiana Gold Award Medal, MS62 Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association



4455 Circa 1867 Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana Gold Award Medal, MS62 NGC. HK-725c, Harkness LA-25. 32 grams, 40 mm. Unawarded (no engraving on the ribbon). The obverse is signed C.H. Zimmermann F. This spectacular gold medal has semi prooflike bright yellow surfaces with a trivial copper toning spot at the lower left reverse. Scattered marks are inconsequential. The second edition (2008) of *So-Called Dollars* assigns a R.9 rating (on a 1-10 scale) to this medal in gold, suggesting that two to four exist, although we have never seen another, and believe it is unique in this composition. The first edition of that reference listed only bronze examples.

Alan V. Weinberg comments. Minutely hand-engraved awardee inscriptions appeared on the ribbon above the pelican on awarded examples. This piece is listed in bronze, white metal, silver, and gold as a so-called dollar in Hibler-Kappen.

C.H. Zimmermann was a New Orleans watchmaker and jeweler who operated his store at 94 and 96 Canal, per the 1866 *Louisiana State Gazetteer, Shipping Guide, and Classified Business Directory*. Constantin Hubert Zimmermann was born in Germany about 1839, immigrated in 1845, and died in New Orleans on February 9, 1875. The 1860 federal census for New Orleans states that he was a bookkeeper and his father, M. Zimmermann, was a jeweler.

Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana. The Louisiana legislature passed a bill incorporating the Louisiana Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association in 1860, and stock in the association was soon issued at \$25 per share. The association was established in New Orleans in 1857, according to a report in the April 9, 1858 issue of the *Times-Picayune*:

“Every promise was held out to the public that a fair for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the garden and the farm, the workshop, the dairy, and the kitchen, would soon be held in the neighborhood of the city.”

The association conducted eight annual “grand fairs” from 1866 through 1875. President of the association for several years was Isaac Newton Marks (1817-1896), whose election to the position was reported on May 11, 1865. He retained that position at least until 1876 when he was identified as president of the association in the February 23, 1876 issue of the *Times-Picayune*. The organization soon declared bankruptcy with an assignee’s sale in June 1877. In May 1877, the Louisiana legislature incorporated the Louisiana State Fair Association and the organization was “entitled to and enjoy the benefits of all the rights and privileges of the Mechanics’ and Agricultural Fair Association under previous Acts and laws of the State.”

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1883 Railway Appliances Gold Medal, MS62
The Pintsch Lighting Company



4456 1883 National Exposition of Railway Appliances, Chicago, Gold Medal, Harkness Nat-220, MS62 NGC. 66.4 grams, 45 mm. The design is cataloged as Nat-220, although NGC marked this one as Nat-221 (a number that doesn't exist in the reference), presumably due to the gold composition. The obverse features a high relief central motif of a contemporary steam engine, coal car, and passenger car, signed by Barber and Morgan, with a small depiction of the "Rocket," and the year 1829. Despite the signed design, no evidence of this medal has been located in the National Archives, and it is not listed in R.W. Julian's reference on 19th century Mint medals. Light hairlines appear on both sides of this straw-gold medal, with trivial edge marks. An excellent medal produced with sharp design definition.

This medal, one of only a small number of surviving gold award medals for the exposition, was presented to The Pintsch Lighting Co. for their "Superior and most Comprehensive Compressed Gas System for Railways."

Alan V. Weinberg Comments. I've seen two others in gold, both of those heavily battered and tested on the edges, the last one in a March 2016 Baltimore auction.

The National Exposition of Railway Appliances. The exposition was held in Chicago from May 24 to June 23, 1883. Rand, McNally & Co. published a guide to the exposition that is now available online. Among the rules of the exposition: "Articles may be entered either in 'competition' for medals, or for 'exhibition only,' at the option of the exhibitor." The guide identifies the "Pintsch Gas Lightning [sic] Co. system for passenger cars, New York." A "Premium List" of all of the award medals for various categories appeared in the Rand, McNally guide, accounting for the presentation of 79 gold medals, 233 silver medals, and 135 bronze medals. The rarity of the gold medals suggests that only a few of the 79 were likely awarded, and the rest were probably melted.

Pintsch Lighting Company. A discussion of Pintsch's Patent Lighting System appeared in volume 55 (1882) of the American Railroad Journal:

"The Pintsch Patent Lighting System provides for the lighting of railroad cars and locomotives, steamships and ferryboats, buoys for seashore, river and harbor lights, and for railroad depots, factories, hotels, and other buildings. It is now in general use in Europe, and the Pintsch Lighting Company has been organized under the general statutory provisions of the State of New Jersey."

The Pintsch system of compressed gas was invented by Julius Pintsch of Berlin, Germany, and saw widespread use in Europe before reaching America where it was well received. Eventually, electric lighting slowly replaced the compressed gas lighting. The electric companies began to argue against the gas-supplied lighting, claiming it was unsafe in the case of an accident.

We have located auction appearances of just four gold medals including the present offering. The others were awarded to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Midvale Steel Company, and the Machine Tool Works. This medal, and the silver medal in the present sale, provide an excellent opportunity for the medal collector or the railroad enthusiast.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1883 Railway Appliances Silver Award Medal, MS63
C.A. Ball & Co., Best Automatic Axle Truck



4457 1883 National Exposition of Railway Appliances, Chicago, Silver Medal, Harkness Nat-220, MS63 NGC. 98.8 grams, 58 mm. Awarded to C.A. Ball & Co. for the best automatic axle truck. An axle truck is the assembly that includes two axles and four wheels with two axle trucks supporting each rail car. This medal is unlisted in Julian, despite being signed on the obverse by both Barber and Morgan. If it was not struck at the Mint, it would be an extremely unusual collaboration between the two engravers.

These medals are doubtless extremely rare, especially when awarded as offered here. This is the first the cataloger recalls handling in any composition, and it is the first that Heritage has handled. Original records from the Exposition indicate that more silver medals were prepared than bronze or gold, although few survive. It may be the case that only a few were awarded. This lovely silver medal has lustrous gray surfaces with delicate blue and gold overtones. It is sharply delineated with excellent eye appeal.

Alan V. Weinberg Comments. These large, heavy, and impressively designed speeding locomotive medals are available in silver. I've seen perhaps 10 to 12 in silver, typically displaying edge damage, and others in bronze.

C.A. Ball & Company. Rand, McNally's *Guide to the National Exposition of Railway Appliances* includes a comprehensive list of exhibitors, including Chas. A. Ball & Co., a Midland Park, Bergen County, New Jersey firm. The 1870 Federal Census enumerates Charles A. Ball, a machinist in Franklin, New Jersey who was born in New York about 1846. Nothing else is known of Charles Ball or his company.

Provenance. This medal appeared in a September 1934 Thomas L. Elder sale, described as:

"Large Railroad Medal in silver. A train of cars moving to left, below another antique train named Rocket, 1829. Exposition of Railway Appliances, Chicago 1883. Awarded to C.A. Ball & Co. for Best Automatic Axle Truck. VF. Over double the size of a U.S. silver dollar. VF. 57 MM. Rare."

Ex: Thomas Elder (9/1934), lot 1588.
From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1892 Providence Committee Badge
Gold Badge with Original Case



4458 1892 City of Providence Columbian Exposition Gold Committee Badge, Mint State. 19.4 grams, 48 x 94 mm., specific gravity 11.0. Unlisted in Eglit. The front of this scutiform piece depicts a scene of Columbus landing in the new world, with COLUMBUS above 1492, and 1892 below in enameled lettering. Above that is an attached, multi-colored enameled hanger with crossed flags of the United States, and a flag of Spain from the time of Columbus, and above that is a pin-back identifying the Committee of the City of Providence. The reverse is inscribed with names of the Providence Committee members including Chairman Henry B. Winship, Secretary D. F. Hayden, and members Edwin D. McGuinness, Clinton D. Sellew, C. Frank Parkhurst, and James Burdick. The condition is extraordinary with exceptional engraving, and comes with its original case.

Henry Bruce Winship was born in Rhode Island in 1843, and died in Massachusetts in 1904. He was a partner and president of J.B. Barnaby & Co. clothiers in Providence in 1885. He served as an Alderman of the fourth ward in Providence, and as a park commissioner. Daniel Franklin Hayden was born in Rhode Island in 1856, and died there in 1909. In 1900, he was clerk of the city council in Providence. Edwin Daniel McGuinness was born in Providence in 1856, and died there in 1901. He was an attorney who served as mayor of Providence from 1894 to 1898. Clinton Daniel Sellew was born in Connecticut in 1839 and died in Rhode Island in 1915. He was a silk merchant, a scribe, a notary public, and Providence postmaster, according to various sources. C. Frank Parkhurst was an attorney who was born in Rhode Island in 1854, and died there in 1925. James Burdick was a member of the Providence city council for many years, and described as one of the best known citizens of the city. He disappeared from his summer home in Niantic on July 12, 1905, and apparently perished a short time later.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1893 Columbian Exposition Award Medal
MS66 Brown, Obverse by Saint-Gaudens, Reverse by Barber
Number 53 of the 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens



4459 1893 Columbian Exposition Award Medal, Eglit-90, MS66 Brown NGC. Bronze, 204.9 grams, 76 mm. Awarded to R.M. Sanford. This important award medal features an obverse designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and a reverse designed by Charles Barber. The medal and its original aluminum case, both in as-issued condition with lovely brown patina on the medal, were made by Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, although Nathan Eglit suggests that they were an "official government issue. Although this medal is rather plentiful, each awarded example is different, and seldom does the original case survive. This splendid medal has glossy chocolate-brown surfaces and sharp design motifs with excellent eye appeal.

The obverse depicts Columbus landing in America with his name, CHRISTOPHER COLVMBVS, and the date, Oct. XII, MCCCCXCII. The reverse contains a tablet lettered: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS MDCCXCII TO R.M. SANFORD.

R.M. Sanford received an award in the Agricultural Department for butter. He was a resident of Hobart, Delaware County, New York, located about 70 miles southwest of Albany. Ross M. Sanford was born in Delaware County, New York on July 20, 1853, and died at Stamford in that county on August 31, 1932. Some records give his middle name as Marshall, and others suggest Moaney. He married Fannie McClelland (1856-1915), and they had six children and eight grandchildren.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

1892 Cristoforo Colombo Bronze Medal, MS65
Rare Large Diameter Italian Bronze
Eglit-106, the Milan Medal



4460 1892 World's Columbian Exposition, Cristoforo Colombo Bronze Medal, Eglit-106, MS65 NGC. Bronze, Plain Edge. 102 mm, 463 grams. These spectacular medals were designed by Modello Carpuccio, engraved by Lodovico Pogliaghi, and struck in Milan by Stefano Johnson, although Eglit wrote that the design was by Pogliaghi and the engraving by Carpuccio. This is the important large format, bronze medal dated MDCCXCII (1892) that was issued for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (the small diameter is Eglit-107).

A contemporary article in the *New York Times* of Sunday, October 16, 1892 discussed this emission:

"On one side a nearly nude Indian Princess reaches to clasp hands over a bas relief of Columbus, with a draped goddess symbolical of the Western arts and sciences. The earth's globe is above their joined hands, the American eagle is below the bas relief. About the head of the discoverer runs the inscription 'Cristoforo Colombo.' The Indian Princess has palm and tobacco leaves behind her head, and at her feet an idol and a rattlesnake; the later she is treading to death. The draped figure has laurel and wheat behind her head, and near her feet the symbols of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

"The reverse is a lively design with many figures. On the margin are shields of various American nations, and in the background an ideal country in which the Brooklyn Bridge can be distinguished near by, and, against the rising sun, the dome of the Capitol at Washington. In the foreground is an Indian cacique, half rising on his spear; behind him two Indians, a squaw and a papoose. The group is looking up at the female winged Genius of Progress, draped and with a star above her head, who sweeps along supported and followed by four Cupids. One carries a torch, another a cornucopia, a third the winged and snaky staff of Mercury, the fourth helps to prop one of her arms. It is a vision vouchsafed to the cacique, who stares at it open-mouthed."

This medal is discussed on pages 41- 42 of the October 1892 issue (Volume 27) of the *American Journal of Numismatics* in an article titled "New Columbus Medals."

"Two alone seem to demand special notice; one of these is that known as the Milan Medal, the dies of which were cut by Pogliaghi, and the design by another Italian artist, Carpuccio."

Exceptionally well preserved, this bronze medal has glossy brown surfaces with minimal marks on either side. A small pedigree identifier is evident inside the obverse border at 5 o'clock. Splashes of lighter yellow patina visit each side. Eglit-106 is occasionally encountered in white metal, but rarely in bronze. The large format, bronze Cristoforo Colombo medal by Stefano Johnson is a rarity. This is only the second example that we have handled in bronze.
From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

CIVIL WAR MERCHANTS

Unique Dual Town Merchant Token, MS65 Brown
O'Reilly Brothers Obverse
H.H. Robinson Reverse



- 4461** Undated Dual Town/Merchant Civil War Token, Cincinnati and New London, Ohio, MS65 Brown NGC. OH-165EH-8a, R.10. The obverse advertises O'Reilly Brothers Dry Goods, located at 112 Fifth Street in Cincinnati. The reverse H.H. Robinson Dry Goods, Groceries, and Produce of New London, Butler County, Ohio. According to the third edition of U.S. Civil War Store Cards, this token is Rarity-10, or unique. Traces of deep orange mint color appears blended with delicate blue overtones on the chocolate-brown surfaces. The O'Reilly Brothers were William, Stephen, and James, according to the 1863 Cincinnati City Directory. Robinson remains unidentified. Butler County is about 30 miles north of downtown Cincinnati.
Ex: George Fuld; Ed Rosen; Steve Hayden; Steve Tanenbaum.

CIVIL WAR TOKEN

- 4462** (1861-1865) F.A. Packard 25 Cent Sutler Token for the 94th Illinois Volunteers Infantry Regiment, S-94-25B, R.9, AU53 NGC. 22 mm; struck in brass. Rare, with just two or three pieces known of the 25 cent denomination. F.A. Packard was a sutler for the 94th Illinois Volunteers, also known as the McLean County Regiment, as most of the soldiers resided in McLean County. As a sutler, Packard followed select Union regiments during the Civil War in order to provide the troops with both essential and luxury goods, such as fruit, canned goods, paper, tobacco, and liquor. The obverse of the token reads "GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS F. A. PACKARD SUTLER 94th ILL'S REG." The reverse reads "JOHN STANTON STAMP BRAND CUTTER CINCINNATI," the craftsman who struck the tokens for Packard.

WORLD MEDAL

1859 John Brown French Tribute Medal, MS63 Brown Bronze, Dies by Jean Wurden



- 4463** 1859 John Brown French Mourning Medal, Bronze. MS63 Brown NGC. 67.5 grams, 57.6 mm. This is just the third example of this important medal that we have handled. A portrait of the abolitionist with his exceptional beard faces one-quarter turn to the right on the obverse of this French medal. The obverse legend states that John Brown was born in Torrington (Connecticut) on May 9, 1800, and the medal is signed J. WURDEN below the bust. The reverse is in memory of John Brown, legally assassinated in Charlestown on December 2, 1859, and serves as a tribute to his sons and companions, dead victims of their devotion to the cause of black freedom. Jean Wurden was French artist who was born in 1807 and died in 1874. This splendid chestnut-brown medal exhibits bold definition with glossy surfaces and inconsequential, scattered spots on each side. A rare issue that seldom appears for sale.

John Brown was born in Torrington, Connecticut on May 9, 1800, and spent his childhood in Hudson, Ohio, birthplace of the famous numismatist, James W. Ellsworth. Brown and his five sons assisted several escaping slaves, and moved to Kansas in 1855 where he continued to fight slavery. Brown led a raid on the federal armory at Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia in October 1859 with the intention of starting a slave liberation movement through the south. He was hanged for treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia on December 2, 1859.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SETS

- 4464 Seven-Piece 1936 Proof Set (Satin and Brilliant Cent and Nickel) PR64 PCGS. The coins are housed in separate PCGS holders. The set includes: cent, Satin PR64 Red and Brown, sharply detailed Choice proof, with hazily reflective, lightly marked surfaces, with a mix of original red, light brown, and lavender patina; cent, Brilliant PR64 Red and Brown, well-detailed Choice proof example, with mirrored, mostly red surfaces that show a few microscopic specks of carbon; nickel, Satin PR64, an impressive Choice proof, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved satiny surfaces; nickel, Brilliant PR64, this attractive Choice proof is sharply detailed, with deeply reflective fields and well-preserved surfaces that show some microscopic specks of amber on close inspection; dime, PR64, this sharply detailed Choice proof displays well-preserved surfaces, with deeply mirrored fields and a few highlights of pale jade toning; quarter, PR64, this attractive PR64 example exhibits sharply detailed devices and deeply mirrored fields with no mentionable distractions; half dollar, PR64, an appealing Choice proof specimen, with sharp definition on the devices and deeply reflective fields that show a few minor hairlines. (Total: 7 coins).
- 4465 Five-Piece 1937 Proof Set, PR65 PCGS. The coins are housed in separate PCGS holders. The set includes: cent, PR65 Red, sharply detailed, with reflective fields that show some microscopic specks of carbon on the reverse; nickel, PR65, sharply detailed devices and deeply reflective, well-preserved surfaces; dime, PR65, mirrored, flawless fields and sharply detailed design elements throughout; quarter, PR65, well-preserved, mirrored fields, with sharply detailed design elements on both sides; half dollar, PR65, Sharply detailed and deeply mirrored, with no mentionable distractions. (Total: 5 coins).





SESSION FOUR

PATTERNS

1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-72, Deeply Mirrored PR64+



4466 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-72, Pollock-75, R.5, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. A large bust of Liberty faces left, with stars and the date at the margins. The reverse features an eagle with spread wings. For many decades, the obverse design was attributed to William Kneass, but Gobrecht was almost certainly the engraver, as the portrait bears a close resemblance to the gold eagle also introduced in 1838. Struck in silver with a reeded edge with a medal turn. An estimated 50-60 pieces are known. The fields are deeply reflective and the devices moderately frosted, creating a noticeable cameo effect on each side. The brilliant interiors are surrounded by rings of deep golden-brown and blue around the margins. Population: 9 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 2 finer (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.
NGC ID# 3YLW, PCGS# 11282

1855 Large Flying Eagle Cent Pattern, PR63 Brown
Judd-168 Original



4467 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-168 Original, Pollock-193, R.4, PR63 Brown PCGS. This Flying Eagle cent pattern features a hooked-neck eagle and slanting 5s on the obverse. The diameter is that of a large cent. The reverse is similar to the issued 1855 cent, displaying ONE CENT at the center, surrounded by a circular wreath bound by a ribbon. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Some glimpses of mint red appear near the rims on each side, but most of the surfaces are medium brown. Die clashing shows on the reverse, but there are few marks for the grade. A "great" addition to a Flying Eagle or large cent collection.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6691. NGC ID# 29AG, PCGS# 11720

1859 Longacre Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-241, PR65



4468 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-241, Pollock-297, R.4, PR65 NGC. The Longacre design for the half dollar, often called the "French Head of Liberty." The letters in LIBERTY are ribbed, unusual within the pattern series. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center bounded by a cereal wreath, similar to that of the issued 1860 half dime and dime. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Struck in both silver and copper, there are an estimated 50 silver pieces believed known and another 30 examples in copper. This is an (almost) all-brilliant piece with nicely reflective fields and no apparent surface problems. NGC ID# 29CM, PCGS# 11978

1859 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-242, PR66 Red and Brown
Ex: Eliasberg



4469 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-242, Pollock-298, R.5, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. Ex: Eliasberg. The so-called "French Head of Liberty" obverse design features a right-facing bust of Liberty. This bust is often credited to Chief Engraver Longacre though the narrow lettering style of the legends is associated with Anthony Paquet. Its apparent inspiration was the Neoclassical statue of the Apollo Belvedere, but the "French Head" label remains a mystery. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center, and is surrounded by a large wreath similar to that later introduced on the 1860 dime. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Most of each side is covered in deep blue patina, but deep cherry-red luster still surrounds the devices. Deeply mirrored fields.

Ex: Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 247. NGC ID# 29CN, PCGS# 11981

1862 With Motto Half in Silver

Judd-293, PR65 Cameo



- 4470 1862 Half Dollar, Judd-293, Pollock-351, R.5, PR65 Cameo PCGS. A regular Seated half obverse is paired with a pattern reverse, the as-issued design save for GOD OUR TRUST within a banner on the field above the eagle. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Collected as a precursor to the now-familiar IN GOD WE TRUST motto that was adopted in 1866. Approximately two dozen examples are known in silver of this design and another dozen are believed extant in copper. This is an all-brilliant piece that exhibits unfathomably deep mirrors in the fields with sharply contrasting mint frost over the devices, yielding the always-desirable cameo contrast. Fully struck in all areas. PCGS# 759215 Base PCGS# 60443
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1863 Two Cent Pattern in Bronze

Judd-305, PR63 Red and Brown



- 4471 1863 Two Cents, Judd-305, Pollock-370, R.4, PR63 Red and Brown PCGS. On the obverse a bust of George Washington faces right, flanked by two stars, the legend GOD AND OUR COUNTRY above, and the date below. The reverse has the denomination 2 CENTS that is sharply curved in a wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The copper/bronze strikes are known on both thin and thick planchets (which is scarcer?). This is a thicker planchet version. Much of each side is gray-blue with much mint red still evident around the margins. NGC ID# 29EK, PCGS# 70460
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1864 Aluminum-Bronze Alloy Cent

Pollock-425, MS66

Ex: Eliasberg



- 4472 1864 One Cent, Pollock-425, Judd-353, 354, or 355, Low R.6, MS66 ANACS. Ex: Eliasberg. Indian cent pattern struck from the regular dies without the L initial on the ribbon. Struck in an aluminum-bronze alloy with a plain edge. Pollock-425 comes with a 5% aluminum alloy (Judd-354), a 7% aluminum alloy (Judd-353), and a 10% aluminum alloy (Judd-355). The three Judd varieties are not readily distinguished without elemental analysis. The Eliasberg description described the surfaces as, "Golden color, somewhat startlingly so, and quite different from the surface of either a bronze or a copper-nickel striking." Softly defined on the tips of the feathers in the headdress.

Ex: John H. Clapp Collection; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 139. NGC ID# 29GC, PCGS# 60520

1865 Three Cent Nickel Pattern in Nickel

Judd-410, PR67 Cameo

Ex: Eliasberg



- 4473 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-410, Pollock-481, Low R.6, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. The obverse die is similar to that used for regular proof coinage, with the only difference a higher date placement. The reverse is likewise similar to the regular die, but the ribbon ends are larger and encroach upon the denticles. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Only a dozen pieces are known in nickel and a similar number are known in copper. This impeccable specimen is layered in delicate chestnut patina and can be identified by a toning speck on the E in LIBERTY. This is the finest known Cameo at both services (5/19).
- Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/96), lot 159. PCGS# 518793
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1865 With Motto Dollar in Copper
Judd-435, PR63 Brown



4474 1865 Seated Dollar, Judd-435, Pollock-508, Low R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. The obverse die is the same as that of the regular issue 1865 Seated dollar, while the reverse is that of the regular issue Seated dollar beginning the following year with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll over the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples are known in copper with another 12 or so believed known in silver. The surfaces show subdued amber-brown patina with a few inoffensive carbon spots near the borders. NGC ID# 29JL, PCGS# 60620

1866 Three Dollar Struck in Nickel
Judd-543, PR64



4475 1866 Three Dollar, Judd-543, Pollock-608, High R.7, PR64 NGC. 2.54 grains. A regular dies trial striking after James B. Longacre's adopted design. Struck in nickel, and with a reeded edge. With no need for a three dollar gold piece struck in nickel, the half dozen or so pieces that are known were undoubtedly struck for collectors. The reason the weight is given for this piece becomes apparent from this quote from USPatterns.com: "They appear to have been struck on whatever planchets were available. Pollock lists one of the Smithsonian examples at 54.2 grains which is from the same planchet stock used to strike many thin planchet 5 cent nickel patterns of that year. The Byron Reed coin is on an even thinner planchet 39.5 grains as opposed to the 36.6 listing in Pollock." The surfaces are muted golden-gray with a number of specks of carbon scattered across each side. NGC ID# 5WPK, PCGS# 60741

1867 Five Cent Pattern
Judd-566, PR65 Cameo



4476 1867 Five Cents, Judd-566, Pollock-627, Low R.6, PR65 Cameo PCGS. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet, surrounded by the legend and date. The denomination is within a laurel wreath that is close to the edges on the reverse, with a tiny IN GOD WE TRUST above. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. One of many similar five cent patterns of the year based on the contemporary three cent nickel design, Judd-566 features CENTS in straight rather than curved letters, and Liberty's coronet does not have a star. Brilliant throughout, the striated fields give this pattern a deep reflectivity that sets off the lightly frosted devices with a mild cameo contrast. A delightful example of this popular design. Ex: Western Hills Collection (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7399; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 3437; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2015), lot 4423.. NGC ID# 29M9, PCGS# 60776

1867 Five Cent Pattern, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Judd-570, Pollock-638, Attractive and Well-Mirrored



4477 1867 Five Cents, Judd-570, Pollock-638, R.5, PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Liberty wears a coronet and faces left on the obverse, showing UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery and the date below. The top of the 7 is distant from the curl, distinguishing the Pollock-638 variety from the Pollock-640, which shows the 7 close to the curl. The reverse offers 5 CENTS centered within a laurel wreath and IN GOD WE TRUST at the top. CENTS is in a curved line. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This nickel-white piece is quite attractive, well-mirrored, and free of mentionable abrasions despite a few minuscule ticks on Liberty's cheek. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4472. NGC ID# 29MB, PCGS# 60780

1868 One Cent Nickel Pattern, PR66
Judd-605, Pollock-670



- 4478 1868 One Cent, Judd-605, Pollock-670, R.5, PR66 PCGS. CAC. The design is similar to the as-issued three cent nickel, with a single pillar (or Roman numeral 1) enclosed in a laurel wreath to signify the denomination. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This Premium Gem proof offers pristine preservation on surfaces that show a light overlay of golden-gray patina. Population: 4 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (7/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2015), lot 4473. NGC ID# 29UU, PCGS# 60817

1869 Five Cent, PR66 Cameo
Judd-684, Longacre Liberty Head



- 4479 1869 Five Cent, Judd-684, Pollock-763, R.5, PR66 Cameo NGC. The obverse design is similar to the adopted three cent nickel with the only change being a star added to Liberty's coronet. The reverse features a large Roman numeral V encompassed by a laurel wreath. At the top of the wreath are the letters IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll, and a Maltese cross resting squarely at the top of the design. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. A nicely struck, brilliant, and blatantly mirrored specimen whose glassy fields appear free from hairlines.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6728. NGC ID# 29R3, PCGS# 388945 Base PCGS# 60909

1869 Standard Silver Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-732, PR64



- 4480 1869 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-732, Pollock-813, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. Standard Silver design with Liberty wearing a diadem and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST below. The reverse reads STANDARD SILVER 1869 around the rim with 25 CENTS in the center of an oak and laurel wreath. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Less than a half-dozen examples are known of this aluminum variant. Pieces were also struck in silver and copper, reeded and plain edge examples, but the silver examples are regarded as the type coins of this obverse / reverse combination. The fields are deeply reflective and each side shows some planchet irregularities, features that are commonly encountered on aluminum patterns. NGC ID# 29SG, PCGS# 60959

1870 Standard Silver Dime in Copper
Judd-828, PR66 Red and Brown



- 4481 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-828, Pollock-918, R.6-7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. This William Barber design features a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left on the obverse. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. On the reverse 10 CENTS is within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. About a dozen examples are known in copper and with a plain edge and a similar number are extant with a reeded edge. Pieces were also struck in silver and aluminum, plain and reeded edges. There is very little Brown on this Red and Brown pattern. Most of each side displays bright, unmellowed red mint luster. Sharply defined and problem-free. This is an excellent choice for the collector of design types in the pattern series. PCGS# 71072

1870 William Barber Dime in Copper
Judd-833, PR66 Red and Brown



4482 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-833, Pollock-923, R.6-7, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. William Barber's Seated Liberty obverse is paired with a regular dies reverse. Barber's design gives the unintended impression that Liberty's arm is pierced by the Liberty pole. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This popular design was widely produced in copper, silver, and aluminum and with both plain and reeded edges. About a dozen pieces are known in copper and with a reeded edge. Deep iridescence is seen over each side with bright underlying orange-red color and brightly reflective fields. NGC ID# 29V9, PCGS# 71077

1870 Standard Silver Half in Silver
Judd-940, PR66+



4483 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-940, Pollock-1053, 1067, High R.6, PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Liberty faces right and wears a cap with two large stars and a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in incuse letters. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA arcs above, with a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST below. The reverse features the denomination 50 / CENTS / 1870 encircled in an agricultural wreath, with the word STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a plain edge. There are four minor variations in the obverse design for this obverse/reverse die pairing. The Judd-940 has the end of Liberty's cap positioned beneath the second S in STATES and LIBERTY in incused letters. The fields on each side are deeply reflective and shine through the slightly hazy gray-golden centers. The margins are surrounded by a wider ring of blue. NGC ID# 29YC, PCGS# 61186

1870 Standard Silver Half in Copper
Judd-983, PR65 Red and Brown



4484 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-983, Pollock-1103, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Liberty faces right, hair tied in a bun, wearing a starless diadem inscribed LIBERTY. IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll at the bottom rim, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. On the reverse, a wreath of corn and cotton encloses 50 / CENTS, the latter in an upcurving arc, with STANDARD at the upper rim and the date 1870 inside the wreath. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Examples were also struck in silver and aluminum, both reeded and plain edge variants. The mint red is considerably subdued on this piece and subtle iridescence is seen over each side. An attractive and more affordable pattern. PCGS# 71229

1870 Half Dollar, PR63 Brown
Copper Dies Trial, Judd-993



4485 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-993, Pollock-1123, R.8, PR63 Brown PCGS. A regular dies trial struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com argues that these coins were struck expressly for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets, and therefore do not qualify as dies trials, per se. About six Judd-993 examples are known. This one features mostly chocolate-brown color with reddish hues in the fields and ice-blue accents on the devices. Expectedly needle-sharp. NGC ID# 29ZH, PCGS# 61239

1871 Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-1103, PR65 Cameo
Only Two or Three Pieces Known



4486 1871 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1103, Pollock-1239, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Struck from the regular issue dies for 1871 quarter dollars. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. While these have traditionally been termed regular dies trial pieces, there really was no consideration given to striking quarters in aluminum in 1871. Rather, these were struck for collectors, and there are also variants in copper and nickel. Only two or three aluminum pieces are believed known. There are three or four copper examples, but only the Lohr coin is known in nickel. This is a remarkable aluminum striking. The fields are deeply mirrored with frosted devices on each side. A few small planchet imperfections are seen in the right obverse field and there is strike weakness on the top of the eagle's right (facing) wing. Brilliant throughout. PCGS# 407450

1873 Seated Dollar in Copper
Judd-1274, PR62 Brown



4487 1873 Seated Dollar, Judd-1274, Pollock-1416, High R.7, PR62 Brown PCGS. Struck from regular issue dies, but in copper with a reeded edge. IN GOD WE TRUST is die doubled, as seen on the silver proofs. USPatterns.com states: "struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." Examples were also struck in copper and aluminum. Only three or four copper examples are known. This is a fully detailed example whose surfaces are muted blue-brown with slight underlying mint red still visible when viewed at the proper angle. PCGS# 61559

1875 Regular Dies Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-1417, PR63 Cameo



4488 1875 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1417, Pollock-1559, R.7, PR63 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Struck from regular production dies, but in this case struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com states: "Although these are described as regular die trial pieces in the standard references, it is more likely that these were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." Examples were also produced in copper. Fewer than three aluminum pieces are confirmed and this may be a fourth. Copper strikings are equally rare, also with three pieces known. The fields are bright and highly reflective and establish a "black" background for the thickly frosted devices. A number of planchet flakes and irregularities (often seen on aluminum patterns) are noticed on the obverse, but only one (located next to the eagle's neck) is present on the reverse. PCGS# 627137 Base PCGS# 61724

1879 Morgan Dollar in Copper
Judd-1616, PR65 Red and Brown



4489 1879 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1616, Pollock-1812, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The obverse is the regular-issue Morgan head silver dollar. The reverse is the William Barber Perched Eagle design, per Judd, with a perched eagle, wings down, holding a seven-leaved olive branch and three arrows that pass behind the right (facing) wing. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR encircle the rim, with the Latin motto in a small inner "arc" (slightly arcing; really almost a straight line) above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The USPatterns.com website maintains that these Morgan dollar "do-overs" were a reaction by designer George T. Morgan against the purported criticisms of the reverse eagle as "scrawny among other things."

This splendid Gem retains generous amounts of mint red as well as glorious orange-copper coloration throughout. Lighter glimpses of golden-yellow appear near the protected peripheral areas, and distracting carbon is essentially absent. A well-struck specimen.

Ex: Fairfield (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 82, proof; Greater New York Numismatic Convention Sale (Stack's, 4/1988), lot 1420; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1922. NGC ID# 2AH7, PCGS# 71994

1879 Metric Dollar in Silver
Judd-1618, PR58



4490 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1618, Pollock-1813, R.4, PR58 NGC. William Barber's Metric Dollar with Liberty wearing a coronet with a border of pearls. The reverse is quite elaborate with a partial wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base, a ribbon, and with DEO EST GLORIA on a tablet above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The surfaces are mostly brilliant and significant portions of reflectivity can still be seen in the fields. This is quite a pleasing pattern for the collector who is budget-minded.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2015), lot 4427. NGC ID# 2AH8, PCGS# 61995

1881 Three Cent Pattern in Copper
Judd-1669, PR66 Red and Brown



4491 1881 Liberty Head Three Cents, Judd-1669, Pollock-1870, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Three cent pattern featuring the bust on the obverse that is similar to the one used on the adopted Liberty nickel of 1883. The reverse has a Roman numeral III in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The Charles Barber Liberty Head appears on one cent, three cent, and five cent patterns of 1881 that were issued in sets for collectors. Nickel and aluminum examples of each denomination were also issued and likely also sold in three-piece sets. Intermingled cherry-red and sea-green colors are seen on each side and the fields provide strong illumination of the colors by way of the strong mirroring. NGC ID# 35MV, PCGS# 72065

1883 Liberty Nickel Pattern in Nickel
Judd-1714, PR65 Cameo



4492 1883 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1714, Pollock-1919, Low R.6, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. This year saw additional testing of five cent pieces using three obverse dies combined with six reverse dies. On this variety, the central obverse device is the same as that used by Barber on the Liberty nickel beginning in 1883. In fact, the only differences between this and a regular issue is the addition of the word LIBERTY at the top of the obverse, its removal from the coronet, and smaller stars. The reverse is of the regular issue type for 1883 without CENTS at the base. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This beautiful razor-sharp specimen can be distinguished by a couple of tiny lintmarks in front of Liberty's chin and a swath of lilac patina across the reverse.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7451; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 2755. PCGS# 388967

1759-Dated Martha Washington Dollar, MS66
Struck Circa-1999 to Test Sacagawea Alloy



4493 (1999) Martha Washington Dollar, Judd-2188, Pollock-Unlisted, MS66 NGC. Ex: Shepherd Collection. The Martha Washington design, previously used to test clad coinage circa 1965, was revived in 1999 to test "golden" alloys for the pending Sacagawea dollar. The stated composition for this pattern is 77% copper, 21% zinc, and 2% nickel. Plain edge. The coin exhibits a deep reddish-gold hue that is more profound than other examples often seen with brassy coloration.

1806 Half Dollar in White Metal

J-A1806-1, MS63



- 4494 1806 Half Dollar, Private Restrike, J-A1806-1, R.7, Overton Obverse 11, MS63 PCGS. This Judd Appendix A piece is a privately made die trial, produced outside the Mint. It was struck in white metal on an oversized planchet with a plain edge and a blank reverse. Overton's 1806 Obverse 11 was used to strike two Pointed 6 half dollar varieties, O-123 and 124. It is distinguished by the tops of the 1 and 6 in the date attached to the curl and bust. USPatterns.com states "About a half dozen are known." Of the pieces known, a few are combined with a reverse that was impressed by an embossing die for a 12-cent stamp that features a portrait of Henry Clay. The central design is reasonably well-centered and retains much of the original brightness of the white metal composition. PCGS# 147893

GOLD DOLLARS

- 4495 1849 No L, D-1, MS64 PCGS. The two stars below the bust are widely repunched on this introductory-year Open Wreath, No L gold dollar. Each side exhibits a full strike, swirling mint luster, and rich red-gold color. A few scattered grazes contribute to the grade. NGC ID# 25B7, PCGS# 521670 Base PCGS# 7501

1849 Gold Dollar, MS65
Frosty Open Wreath Example



- 4496 1849 Open Wreath, With L, D-2, Normal Stars, MS65 PCGS. There are a trivial scattered luster grazes but no other imperfections on this Gem Open Wreath gold dollar from the first year of issue. Orange-gold surfaces include splashes of deeper color mainly on the reverse. Well-struck on the portrait, with softness on a couple of the stars, including a few that are repunched. Die cracks appear throughout the reverse. PCGS counts 17 finer submissions for all Open Wreath, With L coins (7/19). NGC ID# 25B9, PCGS# 521674 Base PCGS# 7502

1849-C Gold Dollar, AU58

Closed Wreath, Sharp Strike

Partially Reflective Fields



- 4497 1849-C Closed Wreath AU58 NGC. Variety 1. Not even the Mint Cabinet received an example of the 1849-C gold dollar, which was struck in small quantity (11,634 pieces) and quickly dispersed into circulation. Although the Closed Wreath variant is immeasurably more available than the ultra-rare 1849-C Open Wreath, the Closed Wreath is a key issue in the series — always in demand among branch mint gold specialists. This coin was quickly plucked from circulation, and shows only faint signs of wear. Orange accents add eye appeal to the partially prooflike, medium-gold fields. Die polish lines run vertically on both sides to suggest an early strike, which is sharp throughout. Marks and abrasions are minimal and microscopic in size. Census: 24 in 58, 30 finer (6/19).
From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25BC, PCGS# 7505

- 4498 1849-D AU55 NGC. Variety 1-B. A die crack through the top of the mintmark immediately identifies this reverse die. Light yellow surfaces appear on this pleasing Choice AU example that has the minimal marks expected for the grade. NGC ID# 25BD, PCGS# 7507

- 4499 1849-D AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A. The mintmark is left under the bow. Winter writes: "It is believed the 6,593 examples using this reverse were struck in July, 1849. Surprisingly, it is considerably more common than variety 1-B; probably due to the fact that many were saved as souvenirs." Mint luster remains around the devices of this orange-gold first-year type coin. The portrait is typically soft.
From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25BD, PCGS# 7507

- 4500 1849-O Open Wreath MS62 PCGS. Variety 3. The reverse die has been lapped and exhibits disconnected die details at the lower part of the wreath. A pleasing Mint State piece, this example has an excellent strike and minimal marks on its frosty and lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 25BE, PCGS# 7508

1850-D Gold Dollar, AU55

Scarce D-Mint Series Key



4501 1850-D AU55 NGC Variety 2-C. Although the gold dollar was officially the brainchild of the U.S. Mint that came to fruition in 1849, it really was the innovation of Christopher Bechtler almost 20 years earlier, who struck gold dollars according to federal standards in 1831. The Southern branch mints embraced the denomination, following the lead from Philadelphia. This second-year Dahlonega issue had a mintage of 8,382 pieces. Survivors are scarce-to-rare, such as this Choice About Uncirculated piece with rich, orange-gold color that bespeaks originality. A few light marks and abrasions accompany a relatively sharp strike and remnants of mint luster. Census: 19 in 55, 48 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25BH, PCGS# 7511

1850-D Gold Dollar, AU58

Mintage of 8,382 Coins



4502 1850-D AU58 PCGS. Variety 2-C. The lack of detail on Liberty's middle and upper curls is a reflection of strike, not wear, on this nearly Uncirculated Dahlonega gold dollar. The right-side stars exhibit much stronger definition, as does the reverse date, denomination, and wreath. A bright straw-gold sheen adorns partly lustrous, lightly abraded surfaces that are considerably better preserved than the typical example. From a low mintage of 8,382 gold dollars. Population: 16 in 58, 11 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25BH, PCGS# 7511

1850-D Gold Dollar, MS62

Rare Type One in Mint State



4503 1850-D MS62 NGC. Variety 2-C. Rare in About Uncirculated conditions and even rarer in full Mint State, the 1850-D rates high on many want lists and poses a great challenge to type collectors needing a Type One representative. The Bowers' reference notes "true Mint State coins are so rare as to be virtually unobtainable." Doug Winter adds the 1850-D is "underrated and undervalued in all grades." Just 8,382 pieces were struck.

The issue is almost always weakly struck in the centers, as seen on this example. The high points of Liberty's curls and bun are weak, and LAR of DOLLAR are filled and incompletely brought up. The peripheral elements are sharper, although a few of the bottom stars are rounded in the centers. Die clashing is visible on both sides. Traces of prooflike flash remain around the devices, while marks are few and small. A thin abrasion exists between a star and the neck. Attractive orange-gold color deepens within the lustrous and satiny fields, and the reverse is rotated 45° clockwise. Census: 8 in 62, 7 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25BH, PCGS# 7511

1850-O Gold Dollar, MS61
Early New Orleans Type Coin



4504 1850-O MS61 PCGS. Variety 1. Enough Mint State 1850-O gold dollars survive to make this issue collectible in such grades, although this date still retains a certain degree of scarcity at this level. Gold dollars struck at New Orleans in 1850 were intended to circulate, and few — if any — representatives were preserved for numismatic purposes. This MS61 coin displays an impressively sharp strike and modest satin luster. Hints of reflectivity are visible in the central fields. Rich orange-gold and amber hues adorn each side, and grade-limiting surface chatter is minimal. Population: 17 in 61, 22 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25BJ, PCGS# 7512

1851-O Gold Dollar, MS65
One Finer Example at NGC



4505 1851-O MS65 NGC. Variety 2, with a die crack through the top of Liberty's portrait. This high-production issue can be obtained in grades as fine as Choice and even Gem condition, although only four better examples are reported at NGC and PCGS combined. This piece presents razor-sharp devices and scintillating mint luster over orange-gold surfaces. Census: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516

1852-O Gold Dollar, MS64
Rarely Offered So Fine



4506 1852-O MS64 PCGS. Variety 1. New Orleans struck 140,000 gold dollars in 1852, although Doug Winter classifies it as one of the most challenging O-mint dollars in high grade. Indeed, this MS64 coin is rare. Bright yellow-gold luster adorns satiny surfaces, and each side displays sharp design elements save for the 5 in the date, which is poorly brought up. A small mark is seen in the upper left obverse field. Population: 7 in 64, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25BT, PCGS# 7520

4507 1853-C AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Profound reddish-gold color is readily appealing, and the strike is strong on each side of this Choice AU Charlotte gold dollar. Small abrasions and hairlines are noted, and there is a planchet flaw at the rim above star 7. Among 11,515 pieces struck.

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25BV, PCGS# 7522

1853-C Gold Dollar, MS61
Above-Average Detail



4508 1853-C MS61 PCGS. Variety 1. A production of 11,515 gold dollars at the Charlotte branch mint in 1853 required a single set of dies. This Uncirculated representative is well-struck for the issue, with the usual planchet roughness and faint evidence of clashing. Light yellow-gold surfaces maintain partial original mint luster. Population: 7 in 61, 18 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25BV, PCGS# 7522

1853-D Gold Dollar, AU58+
Low-Mintage Dahlonega Issue



4509 1853-D AU58+ NGC. Variety 5-G. Lilac overtones add an aged appearance to the orange-gold surfaces of this attractive Dahlonega gold dollar, one of only 6,583 pieces struck. The 1853-D is scarce in fully Uncirculated grades, making this Plus-graded AU example an ideal alternative to a fully Mint State coin. Liberty's hair is lightly struck — as usual for the issue — and a few Mint-made raised die lines join light die clashing on the obverse. Luster remains beneath the rich coloration. Little actual wear is discernible, and remarkably few marks exist on either side of this borderline Mint State coin. Census: 51 in 58 (2 in 58+), 37 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25BW, PCGS# 7523

**1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS64
Outstanding Mint Luster**



4510 1854 Type Two MS64 NGC. A type set necessity, the short-lived Type Two design keys the gold dollar series. Type One and Type Three designs enjoyed multiyear production, while the flawed Type Two design lasted just two years. Fortunately, the 1854 issue is abundantly available, becoming scarce only at the near-Gem level or finer. The 8 in the date is slightly weak on this coin, yet it is otherwise a sharply struck, frosted, and vibrantly lustrous. Many collectors will find its crisp and nearly mark-free MS64 surfaces preferable to less-sharp MS65, or even MS66, examples. NGC reports just 33 finer pieces (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

**1855-C Gold Dollar, Choice XF
Type Two Branch Mint Coin**



4511 1855-C XF45 NGC. Variety 1. The second 5 in the date is centered under the A in DOLLAR. The 1855 Type Two gold dollar from the Charlotte Mint is one of the most popular issues in the series. Only 9,803 pieces were struck, and probably just 250 to 350 examples survive. This orange-gold Choice XF offering is clashed with softness on the portrait, O in DOLLAR, and the top loop of the 8. Small marks occur around the obverse rim. Still pleasing for the type. NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533

4512 1855-O AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. Struck from the later, lapped reverse die that displays weakness on the 8 in the date and faintly defined berries on the upper-left portion of the wreath. In spite of its substantial mintage of 55,000 pieces it is difficult to locate attractive examples of the 1855-O dollar. This is a clean piece with rich, reddish-tinted surfaces. Just a bit softly struck. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

4513 1855-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 2. The reverse die is lightly lapped, apparent at the upper left branch of the wreath. The wheat-gold surfaces have traces of rose toning on the obverse, and some dark spots on the reverse. A thin scratch is noted in the left obverse field. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

4514 1855-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2. The 1855-O is not only popular for its scarcity in high grades, but also for its status as the only Type Two gold dollar produced at New Orleans. This Choice AU example displays pale green-gold luster and smooth, problem-free surfaces. The 8 in the date is not fully struck, though the remainder of each side shows strong detail. NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

**1857-D Gold Dollar, AU58
Challenging Dahlonega Issue**



4515 1857-D AU58 NGC. Variety 9-L. A low mintage of 3,533 pieces puts the 1857-D on a par with the 1858-D and 1859-D, although according to certified populations, the 1857-D is much more challenging to obtain. The issue was poorly produced, with an indifferent strike and frequent die clashing. A strong die crack above the wreath is visible on this coin, with weakness at the dentils above the crack. Gleaming, yellow-gold color and otherwise smooth surfaces do much to assuage the eye appeal. Census: 32 in 58 (1 in 58+), 20 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25CF, PCGS# 7546

**1858-D Gold Dollar, AU58
Only 3,477 Pieces Produced**



4516 1858-D AU58 NGC. Variety 10-M. The 1858-D is similar to the 1857-D in mintage, although it is generally more available and better produced. This attractive, near-Mint coin is sharply struck despite lightly clashed dies. LIBERTY is bold on the headband, and the wreath lacks sharpness only on the bowknot. Smooth in-hand, the coin hosts a few trivial marks viewable with magnification, including a tiny scrape beneath E in UNITED. Honey-gold surfaces include a few pale-orange accents. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 35 in 58, 31 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25CJ, PCGS# 7549

1858-S Gold Dollar, MS61
Mint State Series Rarity



4517 1858-S MS61 NGC. The 10,000-piece mintage yields precious few Mint State examples, making the 1858-S one of the key branch mint issues and an important rarity of the gold dollar series. True to form, most of the mintage circulated to attrition in West Coast commerce, and virtually no collectors existed who were interested in mintmarks. This MS61 example displays partially prooflike surfaces — the obverse is mostly prooflike — with frosted devices and only a few wispy field abrasions. Soft mint luster illuminates greenish-yellow surfaces and sharply struck motifs. Census: 8 in 61, 3 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25CK, PCGS# 7550

1858-S Gold Dollar, MS62
Seldom Seen Finer



4518 1858-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. From a small mintage of 10,000 pieces, the 1858-S gold dollar is an elusive issue in all Mint State grades today. This attractive MS62 example exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with some incomplete detail on the ribbon ends, due to lapping. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and lightly marked. Population: 4 in 62, 4 finer. CAC: 2 in 62, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25CK, PCGS# 7550

1859-D Gold Dollar, AU53
Lustrous, Lightly Abraded Example



4519 1859-D AU53 NGC. Variety 11-N. The 1859-D gold dollar boasts a low mintage of just 4,952 pieces, but the issue is not as difficult to locate as the small production total suggests. This attractive AU53 specimen is lightly worn and lightly abraded, with a touch of the typical strike weakness on the central reverse. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster. Census: 14 in 53, 92 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25CN, PCGS# 7553

1860-D Gold Dollar, Unc Sharpness
Low-Mintage Dahlonega Key Issue



4520 1860-D — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 12-P. The 1860-D has long been considered a key gold dollar issue, in part because of its low mintage of just 1,566 pieces. Some examples were hoarded because of the looming Civil War, and while the 1860-D remains rare in Uncirculated condition, several other Dahlonega dates are equally elusive. This appealing orange-gold example displays partially reflective surfaces despite an old cleaning. The U in UNITED is weak but visible, and the usual softness at 86 of the date is confined primarily to the 6.

From The Gerda Collection.

1860-S Gold Dollar, MS61
Scarce S-Mint Issue



4521 1860-S MS61 PCGS. A scarce, low-mintage, mintmarked gold dollar and one that is seldom seen any finer, with most higher grade pieces already put away in major gold collections. This piece is well-defined with attractive yellow-gold surfaces and a faint glimmer of semiproofliness in the fields. An important offering for the gold dollar collector. Population: 8 in 61, 27 finer (4/19). Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 1712. NGC ID# 25CT, PCGS# 7557

1861-D Gold Dollar, AU Details

Legendary Confederate Issue



4522 1861-D — Removed From Jewelry — NGC Details. AU. Variety 12-Q. Rare by virtue of its historical importance, the 1861-D is famous as the only issue struck in its entirety by the Confederate States of America. The Federal mints in Dahlonega, Charlotte, and New Orleans were seized by state militias early in 1861, with double eagles and half dollars issued by the New Orleans Mint (some under Federal Union control, others under the State of Louisiana or Confederate auspices). Although half eagles were struck at the Charlotte Mint, no positive identification exists as to which coins were struck under Federal vs. Confederate control. Likewise, half eagles were struck at the Dahlonega Mint under both Union and Confederate authorities. A small mintage of 1861-D gold dollars was accomplished entirely under Confederate authority.

The 1861-D gold dollar shares its obverse with the 1860-D, and those two issues are hand-in-hand in terms of demand and rarity. This smooth, lightly worn 1861-D is attractive despite its removal from jewelry. No overt signs of mounting or removal are visible other than minimal disturbances to the rim at noon and 6 o'clock, each barely perceptible. A few faint hairlines from a past polishing exist on both sides of the sharply defined, rich-gold coin. As expected, the piece is struck from relapped dies, the right (facing) ribbon end detached from its bow.

From The Gerda Collection.

1864 Gold Dollar, MS67

Flawless, Lustrous Surfaces



4523 1864 MS67 NGC. The 1864 gold dollar claims a small wartime mintage of just 5,900 pieces, with 2,400 coins delivered early in the year on February 23. The remaining 3,500 examples were delivered on December 6, in time for the holiday gift season. The issue is scarce-to-rare in all grades today, but some extremely high quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, including the present coin. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with some faint clash marks on the obverse. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with terrific eye appeal. Census: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+★), 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25CY, PCGS# 7563

4524 1869 MS64 NGC. This fully struck gold dollar was one of only 5,900 examples struck in 1869. It enjoys smooth yellow-gold surfaces that display a trace of field reflectivity, particularly on the obverse. Marks are microscopic. Census: 10 in 64, 9 finer (6/19). *From The Gerda Collection.* NGC ID# 25D5, PCGS# 7568

1870-S Gold Dollar, MS61
Final Branch Mint Gold Dollar



4525 1870-S MS61 NGC. As the final gold dollar struck at the San Francisco Mint, the 1870-S not only has the lowest mintage of any S-Mint gold dollar (just 3,000 pieces struck), but it is also the sole mintmarked gold dollar dated later than 1861. This is a sharply struck Mint State example, with frosted medium-gold devices and full, bold rims and dentils. A few faint hairlines mingle with die polish lines, while the lustrous surfaces are nearly free of any other marks other abrasions. Liberty's portrait is exceptionally frosted and bold. Census: 12 in 61, 23 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25D7, PCGS# 7570

1872 Gold Dollar, MS66 Prooflike
Absolute and Conditional Rarity



4526 1872 MS66 Prooflike NGC. With a mintage of 3,500 circulation strikes and 30 proofs, the 1872 is often found with reflective surfaces and well-contrasted devices. This Premium Gem example stands out in both regards, with gleaming, mirrorlike fields and pinpoint-sharp, frosted devices. Marks are limited to a pair of tiny ticks below Liberty's ear, visible under a loupe. The small mintage was not well-saved, with perhaps only two dozen or so pieces at or above the MS63 level. This MS66 Prooflike coin ranks near the top of the circulation strike survivors, with wonderfully preserved honey-gold surfaces and dazzling eye appeal. We have not offered an equal or finer specimen in more than a dozen years. Census: 1 in 66 Prooflike, 2 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25D9, PCGS# 77572

1875 Gold Dollar, MS63
Only 400 Pieces Struck



4527 1875 MS63 NGC. Gold coinage operations at the Philadelphia Mint in 1875 were almost exclusively to the benefit of the double eagle, which was struck to the extent of more than 295,000 coins. Of the other gold denominations, merely token quantities were produced: 100 eagles, 200 half eagles, 400 quarter eagles, and 400 gold dollars — the three dollar gold piece was only produced in proof format that year.

Any 1875 gold dollar is rare today and highly sought-after. NGC reports only 32 grading events, and this figure undoubtedly includes resubmissions. The coin offered here displays sharp devices and moderately prooflike fields. Rich honey-gold color adorns each side and eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Census: 2 in 63, 2 finer; 2 in 63 (1 in 63+) Prooflike, 4 finer; 0 in 63 Deep Prooflike, 2 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25DD, PCGS# 7576

4528 1877 MS64 NGC. Gold dollar production was strictly limited to small quantities of a few thousand coins during the late 1870s through the series' end in 1889. A total of 3,900 pieces were struck in 1877. Glittering, semireflective surfaces exhibit lavender accents and yellow-gold color overall. Fully struck. NGC ID# 25DF, PCGS# 7578

1877 Gold Dollar, MS66
Low-Mintage, Still Collectible in High Grades



4529 1877 MS66 PCGS. CAC. From a minuscule mintage of 3,900 pieces, the 1877 gold dollar was heavily saved by contemporary numismatists, making it surprisingly collectible in high grade today. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that show much prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 7 in 66, 17 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25DF, PCGS# 7587

4530 1879 MS65 NGC. Reflective honey-gold surfaces are beautifully preserved with a few coppery accents on each side. Only 3,000 of these 1879 gold dollars were struck but few saw circulation. Examples are generally available in high grades and with strong definition, as here. Prominent clash marks on the reverse.

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25DH, PCGS# 7580

1880 Gold Dollar, MS66
Rich Color, Prooflike Fields



4531 1880 MS66 PCGS. A deeply prooflike type coin with a sharp strike and rich orange-gold fields. There are no bothersome abrasions. Housed in a green label holder with CAC approval—a combination that further heightens the appeal of this eye-catching coin.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 1815, which realized \$2,990; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6828, which realized \$2,585. NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1880 Gold Dollar, MS67
Low-Mintage Issue



4532 1880 MS67 PCGS. The 1880 gold dollar had a mintage of only 1,600 coins, and a large percentage of those pieces have been certified, likely including the “hundreds” of pieces that Virgil Brand reportedly owned. This is an excellent candidate for a type collection. This Superb Gem has brilliant orange luster with satiny, slightly reflective surfaces. A lovely example. NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1881 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Even Finer Than the Grade Suggests



4533 1881 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. In the 1881 gold dollar, collectors can obtain a low-mintage type coin that is readily available in high grades. This Superb Gem appears even higher than the grade suggests. Frosty, fully detailed surfaces with peach-gold color lack any reportable imperfections. One of 7,620 pieces struck. NGC ID# 25DK, PCGS# 7582

1882 Gold Dollar, MS67
5,000 Pieces Struck



4534 1882 MS67 PCGS. A low mintage of 5,000 coins is consistent with other gold dollar productions of the period. These coins did not circulate and were mainly given and kept as souvenirs and gifts, explaining their prevalence in high grades. This is a marvelous Superb Gem with highly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces and pinpoint definition. NGC ID# 25DL, PCGS# 7583

1883 Gold Dollar, MS67
Colorful, Mostly Prooflike Surfaces



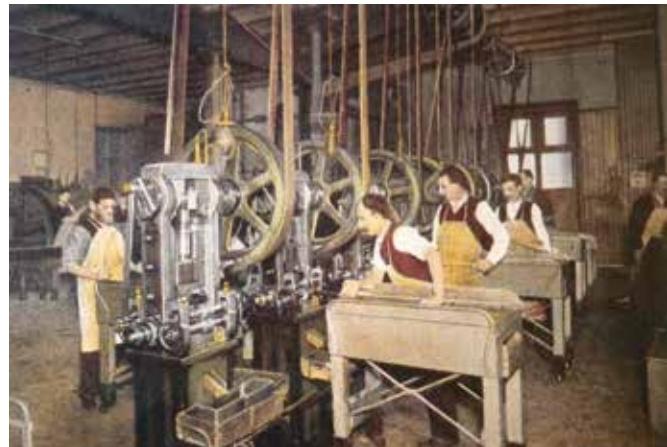
4535 1883 MS67 NGC. CAC. In the final decade of gold dollar mintages, few coins ever entered circulation. The 1883 issue is considerably rarer in circulated condition vs. Uncirculated, although Superb Gem examples are scarce and in strong demand among high-end gold dollar and type collectors. This is a dazzling, CAC-endorsed Superb Gem, with vibrant orange-gold surfaces that display considerable prooflike flash. The strike is needle-sharp on both sides, save for brief weakness at RT of LIBERTY. The eye appeal is exceptional. Census: 81 in 67 (8 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 10 finer. CAC: 56 in 67, 8 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584

1883 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Popular Christmas-Time Issue



4536 1883 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The small denomination gold coins were seldom used in the channels of commerce, explaining the large population of Mint State coins compared to relatively small mintages. The gold dollars and quarter eagles were popular gifts during the Christmas season. This Superb Gem has splendid orange toning on its rich yellow-gold surfaces with satin luster. PCGS has only certified 14 examples as MS67+, with just 21 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584

4537 1889 MS67 NGC. A spectacular Superb Gem gold dollar from the final year of the denomination, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with a few spidery die cracks on the reverse. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and eye appeal is terrific. NGC has graded 15 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590



PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

1884 Gold Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Notable Contrast on Each Side



4538 1884 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1. Even though five die pairs were available for proof production, only two were used. The majority of 1884 proof gold dollars are from this die pair that shows dramatic doubling on the date. Although the proof mintage for the 1884 gold dollar was dramatically increased from previous years (officially 1,006 pieces), the limited number of surviving examples suggests that many were lost to attrition through use in jewelry, either in this country or in the Orient. This outstanding specimen displays rich orange-gold color and appealing contrast is evident between the fields and devices (as seen on most 1884 proof dollars). For pedigree purposes, a small lintmark is located under the portrait to the left of the A in AMERICA.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 25EU, PCGS# 87634

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS62
Small Head, Breen-6138, Variety 1



4539 1834 MS62 NGC. Small Head, Breen-6138, Variety 1, R.1. Liberty's curls are flat, identifying the popular Variety 1. From a mintage of 112,234 pieces, the 1834 Classic Head quarter eagle is an available issue in lower grades, but it becomes somewhat scarce at the MS62 grade level. This attractive MS62 example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on the curls below the headband. The pleasing lemon-yellow surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. Census: 63 in 62 (5 in 62+), 97 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692

1836 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS61
Block 8, Large Head of 1834, Variety 8



4540 1836 Block 8, Large Head of 1834, Breen-6142, Variety 8, R.3, MS61 NGC. Liberty's first two curls are distinctly separated and the branch has a berry below the top leaf pair, identifying Variety 8. This impressive Mint State specimen pleasing orange-gold surfaces that are minimally marked for the grade. The design elements are well-detailed and satiny mint luster adds to the considerable eye appeal. Census: 33 in 61, 37 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 97694

1837 Quarter Eagle, MS61
Lustrous, Low-Mintage Example



4541 1837 MS61 NGC. Breen-6145, Variety 16, R.2. Diagnostic markers include the three vertical lines in the shield stripes and the lowest arrowhead touching the A. The Mint coined 45,080 quarter eagles in 1837. Survivors are scarcely seen in Uncirculated condition. This lustrous MS61 example is strongly detailed with the exception of Liberty's middle curls. Unworn yellow-gold surfaces exhibit peppered marks and a trace of field reflectivity. Census: 14 in 61, 20 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25FX, PCGS# 7695

1838 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS61
Breen-6146, Variety 19



4542 1838 MS61 NGC. Breen-6146, Variety 19, R.2. The 1838 Classic Head quarter eagle claims a mintage of 47,030 pieces and a single die variety is known for the date. This impressive MS61 specimen offers well-detailed design elements, with a touch of softness on the headband. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces exhibit the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. Census: 23 in 61, 39 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25FY, PCGS# 7696

1838-C Two and a Half, AU53
Scarce C-Mint in AU Grades



4543 1838-C AU53 PCGS. CAC. Breen-6147, Variety 20, R.3. While only a moderately scarce C-mint quarter eagle, the importance of the 1838-C derives from its membership in the Classic series, one of only two issues from Charlotte in that highly collectible series. Only 7,880 pieces were produced, and of the survivors most are VF or XF. Probably no more than 50 AU examples are extant. This bright green-gold piece shows slight traces of reddish patina around and within the devices. Sharply struck and problem-free. NGC ID# 25FZ, PCGS# 7697

1839 Quarter Eagle, AU53
Variety 21, Scarce in All Grades



4544 1839 AU53 PCGS. Breen-6148, Variety 21, R.3. It is unlikely that more than a couple hundred 1839 quarter eagles exist today from the issue's original production of 21,021 coins, making the date scarce in all grades. Medium yellow-gold surfaces display a trace of field reflectivity and light friction over otherwise well-defined devices. Marks in the upper fields on each side identify this particular example. Population: 10 in 53, 37 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25G3, PCGS# 7698

1839 Classic Quarter Eagle, AU58
Breen-6148, Variety 21



4545 1839 AU58 PCGS. Breen-6148, Variety 21, R.3. The 1839 Classic Head quarter eagle claims a mintage of 27,021 pieces, with a single die variety known for the date. This attractive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of wear on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded lemon-yellow surfaces retain much original mint luster intact. Population: 15 in 58, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25G3, PCGS# 7698

4546 1839-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Winter 1-A, Variety 26, R.3. Only two die pairings were used to produce the 13,674 quarter eagles in Dahlonega in 1839. This piece has been lightly cleaned, a minor distraction and one that probably will have little effect on the value at this grade level. The slightly bright surfaces have begun to take on a light reddish cast. No large defects are noted. NGC ID# 4UKS, PCGS# 7700

1839-O Quarter Eagle, XF40
Sole O-Mint Classic Design



4547 1839-O XF40 NGC. Variety 27. High Date, Wide Fraction. The sole New Orleans Classic Head issue. Two die pairs are known despite a low-mintage of 17,781 pieces. A subdued olive-gold coin without any marks evident to the unaided eye. Luster fills the reverse legends.

Ex: Bently Collection / San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30230. NGC ID# 25G7, PCGS# 7701

1839-O Quarter Eagle, AU55
First Louisiana Gold Issue



4548 1839-O AU55 NGC. Breen-6153, Variety 28, R.4. Low Date, Close Fraction. This variety is scarcer than its High Date, Wide Fraction counterpart. These diminutive quarter eagles were the first gold coins produced at the New Orleans Mint. Many were saved as souvenirs, but they are highly sought-after as single-year type coins (Classic Head design and obverse mintmark placement). This yellow-gold example is partly lustrous and sharply struck with few exceptions. Hairlines are noted at the upper reverse. NGC ID# 25G7, PCGS# 7701

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1840-O Quarter Eagle, AU58+
Inaugural Liberty Head Issue



4549 1840-O AU58+ NGC. Variety 2. The O is completely left of the fraction bar on this scarcer die marriage. The inaugural Liberty Head quarter eagle from the Southern branch mint survives to the extent of 125 to 175 coins, according to Doug Winter. This orange-gold example is uniformly well-struck and utterly devoid of singular flaws, though hairlines are seen on each side. Census: 26 in 58 (1 in 58+), 14 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 54TU, PCGS# 7720

1842-O Quarter Eagle, MS60
Rare in Mint State



4550 1842-O MS60 NGC. Strike softness tends to plague the scarce 1842-O quarter eagle (19,800 pieces), but this Uncirculated survivor features razor-sharp detail on the stars, wing feathers, and olive leaves. Incompleteness is mostly on the curls and left leg. Each side is bright yellow-gold, with scattered marks in the lower left obverse field and a rim nick above the E in STATES. NGC ID# 25GK, PCGS# 7726

**1844-D Two and a Half, AU55
Scarce Die Marriage**



4551 1844-D AU55 NGC. Variety 5-J. Struck from the scarcer of two die pairs, where the D mintmark touches 1 in the fraction below. Small areas of tan-gold toning visit the greenish-gold surfaces of this lightly abraded, Choice About Uncirculated example. Tiny marks are dispersed across both sides, but few are located on Liberty's portrait and most require a lens to view. Traces of mint luster remain at the borders. Census (all varieties): 37 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 57 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 25GV, PCGS# 7736

4552 1844-D — Obverse Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 5-I. The mintmark is centered over the fraction bar on this variety, the usual die marriage for the 1844-D quarter eagle (17,332 pieces minted). Only a handful exist in Mint State. This coin features unworn, razor-sharp devices and yellow-gold color. The obverse cleaning fails to seriously distract. Lightly clashed.

**1845-O Quarter Eagle, AU58
Rarest O-Mint Two and a Half**



4553 1845-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. From a tiny mintage of 4,000 pieces, the 1845-O is the rarest Liberty quarter eagle from the New Orleans Mint. All the coins were delivered on January 22, 1846, so they were not included in the Mint Director's Annual Report, and 19th century collectors were largely unaware of the issue. Even Augustus Heaton seems to have missed it, as he only mentions the nonexistent 1841-O in his list of rare O-mint quarter eagles. Even in recent times, the 1845-O has been an underrated issue, outside of series specialists. Thanks to repeated exposure from present-day researchers, like Doug Winter, the 1845-O is finally realizing its potential as the most elusive O-mint quarter eagle.

This impressive near-Mint example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of wear on the high points, with pleasing yellow and rose-gold surfaces that show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade. Much original mint luster remains intact. Census: 11 in 58, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25GR, PCGS# 7739

1846-D/D Quarter Eagle, XF45

Late Die State



- 4554** 1846-D/D XF45 PCGS. Variety 7-L. This late die state shows only the faintest trace of the initial D mintmark above the 1 in the fraction. Cracks on the reverse, including one from the wing to ER in AMERICA, are further suggestive of a late state of the dies. Each side of this attractive, well-detailed XF representative enjoys minimally abraded orange-gold surfaces with bold rims. Dents at the lower reverse are incomplete. In all, 19,303 1846-D quarter eagles were struck. NGC ID# 25H3, PCGS# 97742

1846-O Two and a Half, AU58

Lustrous Original Surfaces



- 4555** 1846-O AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Rare in Mint State, the 1846-O quarter eagle remains moderately plentiful in AU condition for date collectors. This near-Mint coin displays partially lustrous orange-gold surfaces and smooth fields. Central strike weakness affects the curls around Liberty's face and the eagle's left (facing) leg and shield. Eye appeal is pleasing for the issue. Population: 40 in 58, 19 finer. CAC: 23 in 58, 8 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25H4, PCGS# 7743

- 4556** 1848-D XF40 PCGS. Variety 10-N, the usual reverse with the mintmark spaced away from the fraction bar. This is a collector-grade Dahlonega type coin with good detail and uniform apricot-gold patina. A few deeper amber hues appear in the fields. Doug Winter estimates that 275 to 325 1848-D quarter eagles survive in all grades. NGC ID# 25HC, PCGS# 7751

1848-D Quarter Eagle, Unc Details

Impressively Sharp Definition



- 4557** 1848-D — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Variety 10-N. The usual reverse with the D mintmark further from the fraction bar and closer to the stem than on the rarer Variety 10-O. Seldom does an issue with a mintage of 13,771 coins and a survivorship of around 325 pieces have a reputation for being "available," but such is the case for the 1848-D. In reality, examples only appear at auction a few times a year, usually in XF and AU grades. Mint State representatives prove much scarcer. Although this coin has been cleaned, its bright yellow-gold surfaces display impressively sharp detail. Lightly abraded with a mark over the ear.

1849-C Quarter Eagle, AU53

125 to 150 Pieces Survive



- 4558** 1849-C AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. The only known die pair. Doug Winter estimates that 125 to 150 1849-C quarter eagles survive in all grades from a mintage of 10,220 coins. This bright Charlotte Mint two and a half dollar gold piece has semireflective fields that maintain traces of luster around the motifs. Well-detailed on the obverse and slightly softer on the other side. Population: 9 in 53, 24 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 7HRT, PCGS# 7753

1849-C Liberty Quarter Eagle, AU58

Seldom Seen Any Finer



- 4559** 1849-C AU58 PCGS. Variety 1. From a mintage of 10,220 pieces, the 1849-C Liberty quarter eagle was struck from a single pair of dies and is seldom encountered in high grade. This attractive near-Mint specimen features well-detailed design elements with just a trace of high-point wear and some localized softness on the eagle's leg. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and lightly abraded. Population: 9 in 58, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 7HRT, PCGS# 7753

1849-C Variety 1 Quarter Eagle, MS60
Rare and Underrated



4560 1849-C MS60 NGC. Variety 1. The only known dies for the 1849-C quarter eagle. Die artifacts around the last two digits of the date have led some past numismatic observers to call this an overdate, but it is no such thing. Walter Breen wrote that three pairs of dies were used, including one with repunching. However, Doug Winter describes a single variety for this low-mintage issue.

This example has a good overall strike, although the eagle's right leg (left facing) shows weakness that is typical of many Southern branch mint issues. The light yellow-gold surfaces show adequate luster for this issue. Mint State examples of the 1849-C are extremely rare and underrated. Census: 3 in 60, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 7HRT, PCGS# 7753

1850-D Quarter Eagle, MS60
Remarkably Sharp



4561 1850-D MS60 NGC. Variety 13-N. A little more than 300 submissions are reported at NGC and PCGS combined for the 1850-D quarter eagle, which claims a mintage of 12,148 coins. There are no doubt numerous resubmissions and crossover included in those figures. Doug Winter suggests 175 to 225 pieces survive. This Uncirculated example is remarkably sharp. Bright yellow-gold surfaces display traces of luster and a hint of semiprooflikeness in the fields. Thin hairlines occur on each side. Census: 3 in 60, 12 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25HJ, PCGS# 7757

1850-O Two and a Half Dollar, MS61
Southern Condition Rarity



4562 1850-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. The mintmark is right of the fraction bar. A generous mintage of 84,000 coins belies the scarcity of the 1850-O quarter eagle. Only 250 to 350 coins are believed extant, including 10 to 15 pieces in Mint State, per Winter. Softness is confined to a couple of lower stars and the eagle's left (facing) leg on this otherwise strong MS61 representative. Pleasing yellow-gold surfaces are softly lustrous with fine hairlines. Census: 8 in 61, 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25HK, PCGS# 7758

1852 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Few Survivors of This Quality



4563 1852 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1852 Liberty quarter eagle was produced in large numbers, but few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of the present coin. This delightful Gem displays sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25HR, PCGS# 7763

1852-O Quarter Eagle, MS62
Rarely Offered This Fine



4564 1852-O MS62 NGC. Variety 2. Although the New Orleans Mint struck 140,000 quarter eagles in 1852, few survive in Uncirculated condition. This MS62 coin is rare, and just a handful of finer pieces are known. Satiny luster reveals no major abrasions, just light handling marks in the fields and on the devices. Liberty's hair curls are weakly struck behind the ear, as is the eagle's left (facing) leg — typical of New Orleans gold of this period. Census: 7 in 62, 4 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 7HX8, PCGS# 7766

1854 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
The Finest at PCGS



4565 1854 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1854 is scarcer in Mint State than the previous two Philadelphia issues, and Gem examples are rarely seen. By the margin of the Plus designation, this piece is the sole finest at PCGS and it is one of the top five coins at CAC. Sharp devices and original wheat-gold luster showcase a luminous cartwheel effect with softly frosted surfaces. A highly appealing coin that would have graded higher were it not for a faint, hair-thin line that arcs from the tip of the bust truncation through Liberty's chin. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25HX, PCGS# 7769

1854-C Liberty Quarter Eagle, AU55
Elusive Branch Mint Issue



4566 1854-C AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. From a mintage of just 7,295 pieces, the 1854-C Liberty quarter eagle is a scarce issue in all grades today. This impressive Choice AU specimen shows just a trace of actual wear, but the reverse design elements exhibit the soft strike on the central devices often seen on Charlotte issues. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain significant amounts of original mint luster. Population: 16 in 55, 15 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 7J2P, PCGS# 7770

1854-O Quarter Eagle, MS62
Elusive in High Grade



4567 1854-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 2. Uncirculated 1854-O quarter eagles are rare. This MS62 coin displays bright yellow-gold mint luster and satiny fields that reveal a hint of reflectivity when tilted beneath a light. The eagle's left (facing) leg and talons are weak, but the remainder of the coin is well-defined. No singular abrasions are seen. Population: 13 in 62 (2 in 62+), 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25J2, PCGS# 7772

4568 1856-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2. After the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, the influx of gold to the New Orleans Mint dwindled, as did the mintages. In 1856, the Louisiana facility coined just 21,100 quarter eagles. Production averaged 105,000 quarter eagles per year from 1850 through 1854, and totaled just 55,000 pieces in 1855 and 1856, the only later years for the denomination in the pelican state. Splashes of lilac toning appear on the light yellow surfaces of this Choice AU example. Census: 31 in 55, 60 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25JA, PCGS# 7780

**1857-O Liberty Quarter Eagle, MS62
Semiprooflike Fields**



4569 1857-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 1. The early die state without a radial crack through the D in the denomination. This Uncirculated 1857-O quarter eagle is bright yellow-gold in color and semiprooflike. It is also uncommonly well-struck, showing only a touch of weakness on the eagle's left (facing) leg. Grade-limiting contact marks are light and unobtrusive, especially to the naked eye. Population: 13 in 62, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25JE, PCGS# 7784

**1860-C Liberty Quarter Eagle, MS61
Final Charlotte Mint Two an a Half**



4570 1860-C MS61 NGC. Variety 1. A small mintage of 7,469 Liberty quarter eagles was accomplished at the Charlotte Mint in 1860, the final year the denomination was struck at the famous Southern facility. The issue is scarce in all grades today and Mint State specimens are prime condition rarities. This impressive MS61 example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the eagle's leg and claws. The reverse shows a number of depressed planchet flaws, as made. The light orange-gold surfaces retain significant amounts of original mint luster and display the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. Census: 6 in 61, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25JT, PCGS# 7792

4571 1861 New Reverse, Type Two, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Small letters and arrowheads. Rich mint luster shimmers and swirls over this peach-gold near-Gem. The intricate details of the high points show a hint of frost. PCGS has graded 50 finer submissions (6/19). Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 4555. NGC ID# 25JX, PCGS# 7794

4572 1864 — Mount Removed — PCGS Genuine. Good Details. The PCGS website states "18 to 22 known" for the rare business strike 1864 quarter eagle. Only 2,824 pieces were struck (including 50 proofs), and few examples, if any, were set aside by numismatists. The few active gold collectors of the Civil War era usually purchased proofs. This well-circulated example is glossy and a bit bright from cleaning. A horizontal pinscratch crosses the eagle. The edge is slightly damaged near 12 o'clock, where a mount was removed. Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 4385.

4573 1874 MS61 NGC. A paltry 3,920 circulation strikes were produced of the 1872 quarter eagle, a dramatic drop from the previous year. As with most survivors, this piece displays significant prooflikeness in the fields. The strike is sharp throughout and the reddish-gold surfaces show no mentionable abrasions. Ex: R.L. Miles Collection (Stack's, 10/1968), lot 212, flip accompanies. NGC ID# 7JS4, PCGS# 7821

**1879 Quarter Eagle, Frosted MS65
Elusive Issue, Rare Any Finer**



4574 1879 MS65 NGC. This important Gem survives from a moderate mintage of 88,960 coins, enough to ensure that examples are available for collectors who want them. However, Gem or finer pieces are seldom encountered. Frosted and lustrous straw-gold surfaces feature a sharp strike and only a few wispy abrasions above the eagle. Census: 17 in 65 (2 in 65+), 4 finer (7/19). Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 1955. NGC ID# 25L2, PCGS# 7830

4575 1885 — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. The 1885 has one of the lowest business-strike mintages of any series: a meager 800 pieces. This example is fully struck and unworn. Orange-red margins frame apricot-gold centers. No impairment of the rims is readily apparent in the holder, though the fields exhibit patches of hairlines.

**1889 Quarter Eagle, MS64+
Well Above Average Grade**



4576 1889 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint coined 17,600 quarter eagles in 1889, and most of those were gifted at Christmas time. This is a scarce issue in higher grades, as the PCGS population reveals. A splendid Choice Mint State piece, this 1889 features an excellent strike and full yellow luster with trivial scattered marks. The average certified grade is just MS61. Population: 62 in 64 (5 in 64+), 15 finer. CAC: 17 in 64, 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 7JTT, PCGS# 7841

- 4577** 1893 MS66 PCGS. In absolute terms, the mintage of 1893 Liberty quarter eagles is tiny, at just 30,000 pieces, but that production total is not unduly small in the context of the series. The issue becomes elusive at the MS66 grade level, and finer coins are very rare. This delightful Premium Gem is sharply detailed throughout and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. Population: 34 in 66 (4 in 66+), 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25LH, PCGS# 7845

**1896 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Eye-Appealing Top-Graded Example**



- 4578** 1896 MS67 PCGS. The Mint manufactured 19,000 quarter eagles in 1896, up considerably from the year before but still a low total overall. The issue carries an average certified assessment between MS62 and MS63, and a mere handful survive in this high grade. This glittering yellow-gold Superb Gem shows a few colorful accents at the lower obverse. Marvelous quality and eye appeal. Population: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

**1900 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Frosty Luster, Conditionally Rare**



- 4579** 1900 MS67 PCGS. A popular type coin in the series, the 1900 Liberty quarter eagle is generally available save for in MS67 and finer grades. This Superb Gem is conditionally rare and among the finest examples of the date at PCGS. Sharp motifs and frosty, unabraded luster produce strong eye appeal. Original wheat-gold and amber-peach hues characterize each side. Population: 20 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25LR, PCGS# 7852

- 4580** 1903 MS67 PCGS. This boldly defined Superb Gem exhibits frosty yellow-gold luster and pristine surfaces with extraordinary eye appeal. A glass reveals the few trivial marks that prevented an even higher grade for this beauty. Population: 93 in 67 (8 in 67+), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

**1904 Quarter Eagle, MS66★ Prooflike
Finest Certified**



- 4581** 1904 MS66★ Prooflike NGC. Although the 1904 quarter eagle is one of the most common issues of the entire series, it is seen only on occasion with designated prooflike surfaces. Glittering orange-gold reflectivity surrounds the lightly frosted central devices of this sharply struck Premium Gem. It is arguably the finest 1904 Prooflike certified. Buoyed by the NGC Star designation, no finer examples have been seen by that service, while PCGS fails to recognize the prooflike aspect of the format. Census: 3 in 66 (1 in 66★) Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25LV, PCGS# 77856

**1906 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Two Numerically Finer Coins at PCGS**



- 4582** 1906 MS67 PCGS. Pristine orange-gold surfaces glitter with swirling mint frost. Slight variations in color, including lavender accents and few darker alloy impurities, occur on each side. The devices are fully struck. Certified in a green label holder. There are only two numerically finer submissions at PCGS (6/19). NGC ID# 7JW8, PCGS# 7858

- 4583** 1907 MS67 PCGS. From a final-year mintage of 336,294 pieces, the 1907 Liberty quarter eagle is scarce at the MS67 grade level and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem is sharply detailed and impeccably preserved, with vibrant mint luster and terrific eye appeal. PCGS has graded only one numerically finer example (7/19). NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7859

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1891 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Ultra Cameo
Only 80 Proofs Struck
Rare in all Grades



4584 1891 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.5. Interesting characteristics of this proof die pair include bold die doubling of AMERICA (different than the FS-801 circulation strike doubling) and clear repunching of the 891 in the date. Mint records indicate that 80 proof 1891 quarter eagles were struck, although likely only about half or slightly less survive today in all grades. We have previously handled only four Ultra/Deep Cameo examples. This Choice Ultra Cameo is fully struck and showcases starkly contrasted devices amid rich yellow-gold coloration. A loupe reveals nothing more than a few stray lines that might argue against a Gem numeric grade. A lovely example of this rare 19th century proof gold issue. Census: 3 in 64 Ultra Cameo (1 in 64+), 14 finer (7/19).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4098. NGC ID# 288E, PCGS# 97917

1895 Quarter Eagle, PR63 Ultra Cameo
Fabulous 19th Century Proof



4585 1895 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.4. Although the date placement for proofs (119 pieces) is virtually identical to that of circulation strikes, there is no questioning the proof status of this gorgeous Select quarter eagle. Die lumps on the forehead serve as an additional diagnostic. Profound orange-gold color and dramatic field-device contrast characterize each side. There are a few trivial hairlines that have no impact on the visual quality. A fabulous 19th century proof gold coin. Census: 2 in 63 Ultra Cameo, 34 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 16 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 288J, PCGS# 97921

1902 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR65
Rarely Seen Finer



4586 1902 PR65 PCGS. JD-1. Only 193 proof Liberty quarter eagles were struck in 1902, down from the substantial 223-piece production of the year before. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 120-140 examples in all grades today. For some reason, the Mint switched to an all-brilliant finish for proof coins in 1902 and examples with cameo contrast are seldom encountered after that date. The Third Philadelphia Mint opened in October of 1901, and the new facilities and equipment might have played some part in the decision to abandon the old proof finish, with the frosted design elements, but no documentation on the subject has come to light.

The present coin is an attractive Gem proof, with sharply detailed design elements and deeply mirrored fields, but only modest field/device contrast. The vivid orange-gold surfaces exhibit no mentionable flaws and overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+), 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 288S, PCGS# 7928

1907 Quarter Eagle, PR61
Pleasing for the Grade



4587 1907 PR61 PCGS. Proof Liberty gold issues are often out of reach for collectors who would otherwise be interested in them. This 1907 proof quarter eagle, however, may be more accessible due to its low numeric grade. Both sides are lightly marked and hairlined, but the proof eye appeal is still present in the mirrored fields and sharp, satiny design elements. Both sides show bright yellow-gold color. NGC ID# 7KG7, PCGS# 7933

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

1909 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Frosty Peach-Gold Surfaces



4588 1909 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Although 1909 quarter eagles can be found in MS65 without an excessive amount of searching, high-end pieces that compare to this Gem are difficult to find. Radiant peach-gold surfaces are smooth and frosty. The strike is razor-sharp on the headdress and eagle's feathers. An abrasion through RTY is certainly the only imperfection preventing an even higher grade. PCGS reports 22 finer submissions. CAC: 52 in 65, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

4589 1911-D Weak D AU55 NGC. Although definitely the Weak D variant, the mintmark on this 1911-D quarter eagle is nonetheless obvious at a certain angle, where the light glints off of the D silhouette. Other design elements are sharp despite light wear, and luster remains in the recesses. Original orange-gold patina blankets each side. NGC ID# 2895, PCGS# 7954

1911-D Quarter Eagle, Red-Gold AU58



4590 1911-D AU58 NGC. The mintmark is clear on this reddish-gold quarter eagle. Strong detail appears on the other motifs, with trivial evidence of friction and a few faint hairlines on each side. No other issue in the Pratt quarter eagle series comes close to challenging the 1911-D as the singular key in the 15-coin set. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Partial Wire Rim, Lightly Circulated



4591 1911-D AU58 NGC. The D mintmark is fully visible, but not particularly bold on this coin. The surfaces show brief high-point weakness on the upper headdress feathers and the eagle's shoulder, yet the fields are relatively smooth and show only a few small marks. Soft mint luster glows beneath pleasing straw-gold surfaces. Just 55,680 pieces were struck, the unquestioned key to the Indian Head quarter eagle series. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Two and a Half, AU58
Faint but Discernible Mintmark



4592 1911-D AU58 NGC. The all-important mintmark is faint but its outline is easily seen with a magnifier. Always eagerly sought-after by collectors of this short, completable series, the key-date 1911-D is relatively easy to acquire in AU but grows increasingly challenging in Uncirculated grades. This is a lightly marked example that would blend well in an otherwise Uncirculated set. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Just Shy of Full Mint State



4593 1911-D AU58 NGC. The straw-gold surfaces of this near-Mint State 1911-D show light wear and some deep toning within the recesses of the incuse motifs, yet marks are nearly nonexistent on the smooth and attractive obverse. There are a few light, hair-thin abrasions on the reverse, visible under a loupe. The all-important mintmark is fully visible, and brief amounts of mint luster remain throughout both sides. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Two and a Half, MS61
The Denver Key



4594 1911-D MS61 NGC. A bold mintmark coin, showing scattered but only light abrasions, overpowered by satiny original luster and straw-gold hues. This 1911-D quarter eagle is well-detailed and appealing for the grade. Only 55,680 pieces were struck, and no other Indian quarter eagle claims key date status in all grades. This piece shows no evidence of cleaning, which is a common concern on low-end Uncirculated examples of the issue. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS61
Bold Mintmark, Few Marks for the Grade



4595 1911-D MS61 NGC. The 1911-D claims a minuscule mintage of 55,680 pieces, making it the most elusive issue in the Indian quarter eagle series. This attractive Mint State specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a bold D mintmark. The lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces show a minimum number of minor contact marks for the grade. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS61
Pleasing Uncirculated Key



4596 1911-D MS61 NGC. Bold D Variety. Boasting by far the lowest mintage of any of the business strike Indian Head quarter eagles, the 1911-D is well-known to collectors today. This Mint State example has some scattered marks (mostly on the reverse) that keep the overall grade on the low end of the Uncirculated spectrum, but it retains strong eye appeal with good color and decent luster. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Two and a Half, MS62
Pleasing Uncirculated Example**



4597 1911-D MS62 NGC. The mintmark is clear on this Uncirculated example of the capstone 1911-D quarter eagle, though it does show something of a ghost-like effect. Each side has orange-gold color and traces of satin mint luster. The lowest headdress feathers and the tip of the eagle's wing display a hint of strike softness, but the rest of this key is well-defined. Marks are minimally obtrusive. NGC ID# 7KR7, PCGS# 7943

4598 1912 MS64 NGC. The available-through-MS64 1912 quarter eagle becomes a surprising condition rarity at the Gem level, rivaling its more famous counterparts in the series. This is a well-struck, softly frosted example with pleasing orange-gold color and a dearth of distracting abrasions. There are just a couple of ticks on the cheek. NGC ID# 7KR8, PCGS# 7944

4599 1914 MS63 NGC. From a mintage of 240,000 pieces, the 1914 Indian quarter eagle is a better date in high grade. This attractive Select specimen offers sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that show few signs of contact. NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7945

4600 1914 MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1914 Indian quarter eagle is a better date in the series. Rich reddish-orange color covers both sides of this Select Mint State example. A couple of ticks appear around the Indian's chin and some small marks are scattered around the reverse field.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6951. NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7946

**1914 Quarter Eagle, MS64
Profound Red-Gold Color**



4601 1914 MS64 PCGS. A profound shade of red-gold color defines this semikey quarter eagle. Faint violet accents are also noted, enhancing the appeal. The reverse is razor-sharp, while a few of the lowest headdress feathers are slightly soft. A tick below the E in LIBERTY and another in the left reverse field are the sole distinguishing imperfections, and they are microscopic. NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7947

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

**1854 Three Dollar, MS62+
Attractive Inaugural-Year Representative**



4602 1854 MS62+ PCGS. CAC. This is a pretty inaugural-year representative in Uncirculated condition and an ideal coin to represent this curious type. Liberty's curls, headdress, and the wreath and central inscription display strong definition, with luminous mint frost throughout the yellow-gold surfaces. Hints of rose heighten the appeal. From the highest mintage in the series (138,618 coins). NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969

**1854 Three Dollar, MS64
Bright, Glimmering Mint Frost**



4603 1854 MS64 PCGS. Accents of deep reddish color complement this peach-gold three dollar. Smooth, well-preserved surfaces glimmer with bright mint frost. Minor softness appears on the high points of Liberty's hair and on the date, but the rest of this near-Gem offers pinpoint definition. The population of first-year three dollar gold coins declines significantly in higher grades. There are 41 finer submissions at PCGS (4/19). NGC ID# 25M3, PCGS# 7969

4604 1854-O XF45 NGC. This impressive Choice XF specimen exhibits some light wear on the high points of Liberty's hair and the curled feathers, but most interior detail remains intact. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

4605 1854-O AU50 PCGS. Variety 1. Only 24,000 pieces were struck and most examples we have seen are from the lapped reverse (called Variety 2). This green-gold example has just the slightest traces of luster remaining around the devices. Remarkably few abrasions are evident on either side. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

1854-O Three Dollar Gold, AU55
The Late, Lapped Die State



4606 1854-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 2, the usual lapped die state of this issue's only known die pair. This Choice AU representative displays bright yellow-gold surfaces and sharp detail. Although both sides have a brush of wear, the fields retain elements of reflectivity. The 1854-O is the only three dollar issue from the New Orleans Mint. Only 24,000 pieces were struck, and survivors are in high demand at all grade levels. Population: 61 in 55, 33 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

1856 Three Dollar, MS64
Clean for the Grade



4607 1856 MS64 PCGS. This three dollar gold coin enjoys terrific eye appeal and incredibly clean surfaces for the near-Gem grade level. The obverse fields are nearly pristine, and the only obvious mark on the reverse appears above the A in DOLLARS. Strike softness on the cotton bolls, lowest curls, and wreath bow has little affect on the desirability of this Choice survivor from a mintage of 26,010 coins. Population: 36 in 64, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25M8, PCGS# 7974

4608 1860 AU55 PCGS. Type collectors should pay attention to this lot: a slightly scarcer date with blatantly original patina and magnificent color. Luster highlights flashes of orange in the protected areas, while light friction on the high points yields slightly deeper brass-gold patina. This smooth, luminous 1860 three dollar gold piece is well-struck and remarkably appealing. NGC ID# 25ME, PCGS# 7980

1860 Three Dollar, MS63
Natural, Softly Frosted Surfaces



4609 1860 MS63 NGC. CAC. There were only 7,036 three dollar gold pieces manufactured in 1860, all at the Philadelphia Mint. Just seven years into the series and the denomination had already established itself as unpopular. This example never saw circulation. It retains softly frosted mint luster and a wholly natural appearance. Strongly struck devices and warm peach-gold color grace each side. Minor abrasions for the grade. Census: 11 in 63, 6 finer. CAC: 5 in 63, 7 finer (4/19). NGC ID# 25ME, PCGS# 7980

4610 1863 — Cleaned — ANACS. AU58 Details. The 1863 three dollar gold piece is an elusive issue from a mintage of 5,000 pieces. This lightly worn, lightly abraded near-Mint specimen shows heavy clash marks on both sides. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces have an unnatural sheen from a light cleaning.

1865 Three Dollar Gold, AU Details
Better Low-Mintage Date



4611 1865 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1865 three dollar gold piece stands out for its scarcity in all grades, and it is especially rare in Mint State. This is due in part to the low mintage of 1,140 pieces, from which few coins were saved at the close of the Civil War. This AU-level example is within the grasp of most collectors due to having been cleaned, although the yellow-gold surfaces exhibit sharp detail. Moderate abrasions on each side are also noted.

1868 Three Dollar Gold, MS62
Speckled Toning, Semiprooflike



4612 1868 MS62 PCGS. The surfaces are noticeably prooflike beneath a speckling of reddish-tan toning that is evenly dispersed throughout both sides, accompanied by a few tiny, pinprick marks. Pale-red hues coalesce at the margins for excellent eye appeal. The strike is sharp, without any sign of die clashing or lapping. A so-so mintage of 4,850 pieces makes the 1868 somewhat available in the context of the three dollar series, although Mint State coins are scarce. Population: 51 in 62 (1 in 62+), 44 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25MP, PCGS# 7989

4613 1878 MS61 PCGS. The single most collectible three dollar gold issue in Mint State claims a production of 82,304 coins, most of which went undistributed at the time. A touch of high-point strike softness occurs on each side, but bright, frosty luster and peach-gold color generate excellent eye appeal. Faint hairlines determine the grade. *From The Chinook Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

4614 1878 MS61 NGC. A rich peach-gold hue colors this well-struck three dollar gold piece, with softness confined to the highest points of the curls and the wreath ribbon. Frosty mint luster glistens from lightly abraded surfaces, as expected. Good for type. *From The Chinook Collection, Part II.* NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

4615 1878 MS62 NGC. Strike detail is bold on this reddish-gold three dollar coin from the most collectible date in the series. The area left of the wreath bow is the only exception. The fields remain relatively smooth, with a singular abrasion below the bust. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

4616 1888 MS61 PCGS. Only 5,000 three dollar gold coins were struck for "circulation" in 1888. Really, the coins were manufactured so that those who wanted to give them as gifts could do so. The denomination was unseen in circulation by that point and would be abolished after 1889. This is a frosty, well-struck example without the usual reflectivity seen on these low-mintage business strikes. Minimally marked. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

1889 Three Dollar Gold, MS61
Razor-Sharp Devices



4617 1889 MS61 NGC. The three dollar gold denomination was abolished after 1889. The final-year issue saw production decline to 2,300 pieces, less than half that of the previous year. This MS61 is about on par with the average certified example. Lightly abraded, yellow-gold surfaces offer razor-sharp cotton bolls, curls, and wreath elements. Luster glows from the marginal areas. NGC ID# 7KDU, PCGS# 8011

EARLY HALF EAGLES

1800 BD-5 Half Eagle
Early Reverse Die State



4618 1800 BD-5, High R.3 — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a, the rare early state with a perfect reverse die. The obverse, now in its fourth use in 1800, is cracked through the IBER in LIBERTY, as well as to the left of the 1 in the date. PCGS notes rim filing on this AU-level coin, although the holder prohibits viewing of that feature. In our opinion, the coin has AU details and little wear is present. The bright yellow-gold surfaces have hints of luster.

1803/2 Half Eagle, MS61

Rare BD-2 Variety

Semiprooflike Fields



4619 1803/2 BD-2, R.5, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/c. This late die state shows a bisecting crack on the reverse from the U in UNITED, through the eagle's beak, to the E in STATES. Light field chatter slightly subdues semiprooflike mirroring, but no major abrasions are noticed. The left side of the shield and the eagle's left (facing) talons exhibit strike weakness (areas in close proximity to the major reverse die crack).

On the obverse, bold strike doubling is visible on all relief elements. Dramatic repunching of the date is seen for all 1803 varieties, of which BD-2 is the rarest, with only 40 to 50 pieces known. Uncirculated examples, such as this eye-appealing piece, are in strong demand among early gold collectors, drawn to the semiprooflike fields and minimally marked, well-preserved surfaces. Overdate specialists are sure to compete for this splendid 1803/2 as well.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3236, which brought \$14,400. PCGS# 504949 Base PCGS# 8084

1805 Five Dollar, BD-1, MS61

Pinpoint-Sharp Strike



4620 1805 Close Date, BD-1, High R.3, MS61 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, without a vertical die crack through the 0 in the date. The left foot of the 1 is intact — an obvious die marker for BD-1, the most collectible variety among 1805 half eagles. According to *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, possibly more than 200 coins survive. Of those, a small fraction are known in Mint State.

Both sides are evenly struck and well-centered with crisp dentilation. The stars are raised, and the neck, wing, and tailfeathers are sharp as can be. Semireflective, yellow-gold surfaces display wispy marks in line with the grade, with attractive orange accents at the margins. Housed in an old green label holder.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4127. NGC ID# 25P4, PCGS# 45615 Base PCGS# 8088

1806 Five Dollar, AU58
BD-1, 8x5 Stars, Pointed 6



4621 1806 Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, BD-1, R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/e. The obverse has faint peripheral die cracks, and the reverse shows a cud through the dentils above the final S in STATES and the space to the right. This near-Mint 1806 half eagle displays original yellow-gold luster in the fields amid copper-gold and olive patina. The centers are weakly struck, and numerous crisscrossing adjustment marks are visible on Liberty's portrait. The borders are better-defined. NGC ID# 25P7, PCGS# 45621 Base PCGS# 8090

1806 Knob 6 Half Eagle, Unc Details
BD-6, 7x6 Stars



4622 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/f, with several light die cracks and clash marks. BD-6 is easily identified because it is the only 1806 half eagle variety with a Knob 6 in the date. This example displays bright, satiny surfaces with yellow-gold color. Both sides exhibit moderately sharp detail, although some horizontal adjustment marks (mint made) appear on the obverse. NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089

1808 Half Eagle, AU50
BD-4, Wide 5D, Early Die State



4623 1808 Wide 5D, BD-4, High R.3, AU50 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a. Among all four 1808 die marriages, the Wide 5D is easily the most recognizable and the most available variety. An estimated 250 to 325 pieces are known among all grades. This is the early die state, struck from a lapped obverse die and the unclashed, perfect reverse. Marks and abrasions are minimized by the effects of moderate wear, which defines the About Uncirculated grade. Traces of mint luster linger at the margins of this pale greenish-gold example.

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25PA, PCGS# 507605
Base PCGS# 8102

1812 BD-1 Half Eagle, MS61
Wide 5D Denomination



4624 1812 Wide 5D, BD-1, R.3, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, with no evidence of clash marks on either side of this splendid specimen. The two varieties of 1812 half eagles represent the last year of John Reich's Draped Bust Left design. The obverse and reverse were each modified for coinage the following year, with the obverse depicting the Capped Head Left design. The reverse modification created a smaller eagle with the leaves farther from the border and the claws and arrow feather farther from the denomination.

This lovely lemon-yellow example displays frosty luster and pleasing surfaces that exhibit inconsequential, microscopic marks. The strike is sharp throughout both sides, struck from an early state of the BD-1 dies, identified by the Wide 5D reverse. We note a small, shallow depression in the field near Liberty's mouth, as struck. NGC ID# 25PL, PCGS# 507601 Base PCGS# 8112

1813 BD-2 Half Eagle, Unc Details
Struck-Through on the Reverse



1813 Half Eagle, MS61
A First-Year Type Issue
Elusive BD-2 Die Pair



4625 1813 BD-2, R.4 — Struck-Through Reverse, Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. This piece is boldly struck with luminous, softly frosted yellow-gold surfaces. Under a loupe, faint hairlines can be seen on the obverse that prevent a numeric grade, but these are hardly distracting. A lack of bothersome abrasions makes this coin substantially more appealing than many graded pieces that we have seen in the lower Mint State range. Struck through a rather large piece of frayed fabric on the lower reverse with another threadlike strike-through along the upper-left border.

4626 1813 BD-2, R.4, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. Lightly marked for the MS61 level, this attractive BD-2 half eagle features greenish-gold color with ample bright, yellow luster. The strike is sharp but not full, missing some ribbing on the claws, while the curls lack intricate definition on the high points. The 1813 is the first issue of the Capped Head Left design, which alters both obverse and reverse of John Reich's 1807 Draped Bust Left design. The most obvious design changes are the lack of drapery and an abbreviated bust truncation, which terminates just beneath the neck on the 1813 version. A continuous arc of stars encircles the new portrait. Although the elusive 1813 BD-2 is relatively available by standards of the type, the entire Capped Head Left series is hugely challenging for collectors.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 7492; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3242. NGC ID# 25PM, PCGS# 45648 Base PCGS# 8116

1818 Half Eagle, AU Details
BD-3, 5D Over 50 Blundered Die



- 4627 1818 5D Over 50, BD-3, R.5 — Repaired — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, heavily clashed. BD-3 is the rarest of the three 1818 half eagle varieties with perhaps only 35 to 45 pieces known. The distinctive feature is the blundered denomination on the reverse, where the D is punched over an errant 0. This variety was first documented in the Harlan P. Smith Collection, sold by the Chapman brothers in May 1906. The present example has AU details and bright, satiny yellow-gold surfaces. Faint tooling in the fields has smoothed out surface abrasions without affecting the design details.

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

- 4628 1834 Crosslet 4 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Second Head, Breen-6503, McCloskey 5-D, R.4. The Crosslet 4 1834 Classic five is many times scarcer than the Plain 4 variant. It is one of the keys to the issue, along with the C and D-mints from 1838, and it is one of the real challenges to assembling a well-matched set. Yes, this coin was lightly cleaned, but its appearance is just a bit too bright, not harshly hairlined or polished. Traces of mint luster are still evident around the devices. Only small abrasions are present, and those are evident only with magnification. NGC ID# 25RV, PCGS# 8172

1835 Classic Head Half Eagle, MS61
Second Head, Breen-6505, McCloskey 3-D



- 4629 1835 MS61 NGC. Second Head, Breen-6505, McCloskey 3-D, R.3. The Script 8 in the date and the near leaf extending under the right side of U in UNITED identifies the variety. This attractive Mint State specimen is sharply detailed in most areas, with some localized softness at the juncture of the shield and the eagle's left (facing) wing. The lustrous yellow and rose-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade. Census: 39 in 61, 45 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25RV, PCGS# 8173

1835 Classic Five, MS61
McCloskey 1-A Variety



- 4630 1835 MS61 NGC. Breen-6504, McCloskey 1-A, R.2. First Head, Block 8. Repunching of LIBERTY is most visible at the L and B. A tiny fine point at the eagle's claw from the lowest arrowhead. This lustrous and frosted Mint State example lacks the die clashing seen on later die states, while a needle-sharp strike extends to all of the raised elements on each side of the coin. Small marks and light abrasions are grade-consistent, and include a vertical reeding mark on the front edge of Liberty's neck, visible with a lens. Census: 39 in 61, 45 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25RV, PCGS# 8173

- 4631 1836 Second Head, Large Date, Breen-6509, McCloskey 4-D, R.2, AU58 NGC. Only a trace of wear is evident on the sharply detailed design elements of this attractive near-Mint specimen. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded both sides retain much of their original mint luster. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174

- 4632 1838 AU55 NGC. Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.1. The sharp detail earns the Choice AU grade, although hints of luster also remain in the protected areas of the fields. This attractive Classic Head half eagle displays pleasing greenish-gold patina and is free of almost any mentionable abrasions, the lone exception being an old reed mark in the upper reverse field. NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176

- 4633 1838 AU58 NGC. Large Arrows, Small 5. Original orange-gold toning drapes this lightly circulated Classic Head half eagle type coin. Luster dominates the borders, eagle, and curls. Small marks are scattered, and the obverse field is slightly granular near the L in LIBERTY. NGC ID# 25S4, PCGS# 8176

1838-C Half Eagle, XF Details
Classic Head Charlotte Type Coin



- 4634 1838-C — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Breen-6517, Variety 1, R.4. Normal 5. Light wear and moderate abrasions characterize the olive-gold surfaces of this XF-level first year Charlotte five, although the cleaning noted by PCGS is only apparent when the coin is angled away from a light and faint hairlines become visible. The coin is otherwise pleasing. Congress authorized the Charlotte Mint to serve the gold mining communities of the South in the 1830s. Virtually all of the gold produced at this branch mint came from local sources.

**1838-D Half Eagle, AU Details
Celebrated Single-Year Type**



4635 1838-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. McCloskey 1-A, R.3. Classic Head half eagle production at the Dahlonega Mint was limited to a small run of 20,582 coins in 1838, contributing to the issue's celebrated status as a first and single-year key date. Some of these coins were apparently saved in high grades as souvenirs, but they remain scarce in relation to the demand for them today. About 300 to 350 pieces survive in all. Both sides are well-struck, with the reverse being notably strong. Yellow-gold surfaces are slightly subdued and hairlined. However, overall appeal is good. NGC ID# 25S6, PCGS# 8178

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

4636 1839 AU55 NGC. A boldly struck example with orange-gold surfaces. A mark on Liberty's jaw merits mention, but field abrasions are few. Luster fills the legends, outlines the stars, and emerges from the curls and plumage. A single-year subtype with a sleepy-eyed Liberty. Scarce this fine. NGC ID# 25S7, PCGS# 8191

**1840-D Half Eagle, AU53
Small D, Scarce in All Grades**



4637 1840-D Small D AU53 NGC. Variety 4-C. The date is obviously repunched, and a crack travels down through the Small D mintmark on this scarce variety. Another die crack joins the rim above Star 5 to Liberty's forehead. The 1840-D (22,896 pieces) represents the inaugural D-mint half eagle with a modified portrait and reverse mintmark placement. This lightly circulated example maintains strong detail on the obverse, while elements of the eagle are somewhat mushy (as struck). Expectedly abraded. Perhaps 150 to 175 1840-D fives survive, including both varieties. NGC ID# 25SG, PCGS# 8199

4638 1840-O Narrow Mill AU55 NGC. Variety 3. Small O mintmark. A bright wheat-gold Choice AU example of this early and lower mintage New Orleans issue (40,120 pieces). The strike is above-average, and mentionable contact is limited to a cluster of wispy marks west of the eagle's neck. Census: 32 in 55, 46 finer (5/19). Ex: A.J. Amato Collection, Part II (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 11/1978), lot 1473, which realized \$350. NGC ID# 25SK, PCGS# 8200

**1842-O Five Dollar, AU55
Second Rarest O-Mint Half Eagle**



4639 1842-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Half eagle production at the New Orleans Mint resumed in 1842 following a one-year hiatus in 1841. Output amounted to 16,400 coins. Winter ranks this issue second rarest among all O-mint fives with only 70 to 80 pieces extant, just behind the 1847-O. This moderately bright half eagle offers elements of reddish-gold color. The stars and eagle's wing feathers are well-defined, while the curls, talons, and fletchings show softness. Census: 9 in 55, 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25SZ, PCGS# 8212

**1843-O Half Eagle, AU53
Large Letters, Original Patina**



4640 1843-O Large Letters AU53 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Large Mintmark. This issue is collectible in AU grades, although scarce; in Mint State, it is rare. This example is satiny with deep, original orange-gold and olive patina. The devices are sharply detailed and surface abrasions are minor. Some luster remains in the protected regions of the fields. Population: 9 in 53, 21 finer. CAC: 2 in 53, 14 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25T6, PCGS# 8216

**1845-O Five Dollar, AU55
Scarce in This High Grade**



4641 1845-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. Few Mint State 1845-O half eagles are known, and even AU pieces are scarce, especially in a PCGS holder. This coin displays bright orange-gold surfaces with partial luster in the peripheral fields. Detail is sharp and eye appeal is pleasing. Doug Winter estimates that fewer than 175 examples of this issue survive in all grades. Population: 15 in 55, 14 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25TD, PCGS# 8225

**1846-O Half Eagle, Scarce AU55
Overlooked Branch Mint Issue**



- 4642** 1846-O AU55 NGC. Variety 3. Considerable luster remains on the tawny-yellow surfaces, with a frame of pale-orange toning confined to the wide, square rims that surround the dentils. The surfaces are moderately abraded as expected. Although 58,000 pieces were minted, this issue is seen infrequently in auctions. Offerings in grades higher than the present piece occur only once a year or so, on average. Census: 17 in 55, 32 finer (7/19).
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1652. NGC ID# 25TK, PCGS# 8230

**1847 Five Dollar, MS62
Full Strike**



- 4643** 1847 MS62 PCGS. Few No Motto half eagles are as collectible as the 1847. Those that are similarly available tend to be from the 1850s and 1860s. Liberty and the eagle are fully defined, as are the border elements on this lovely MS62 type coin. Minor hairlines over warm yellow-gold surfaces contribute to the grade. Population: 52 in 62 (1 in 62+), 32 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25TL, PCGS# 8231

- 4644** 1847-C XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. A yellow-gold Charlotte type coin with deeper peripheral orange toning. Luster remains, particularly in protected areas. This example is sharply-struck with only inconsequential scattered marks, save for a line extending down and to the right from Liberty's nose. Eye appeal is pleasing.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4580, which realized \$2,350. NGC ID# 25TN, PCGS# 8233

**1847-O Five Dollar, XF40
The Scarcest O-Mint Half Eagle**



- 4645** 1847-O XF40 PCGS. Variety 1. 30th Anniversary Green Label Holder. The 1847-O half eagle is the scarcest O-mint five, both in terms of absolute as well as conditional rarity. Only 12,000 pieces were struck with a mere 60 to 70 coins believed extant in all grades, per Doug Winter. This is a well-struck, problem-free piece that displays bright, subtly variegated pale rose and yellow patina. The surfaces are smooth and satiny. Population: 7 in 40, 25 finer (7/19).
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3776, which realized \$10,575. NGC ID# 25TR, PCGS# 8235

- 4646** 1848-C XF40 PCGS. Variety 1. Charlotte Mint half eagle production amounted to a substantial 64,472 coins in 1848. Winter proposes 250 to 350 pieces survive. Based on the certification totals, the upper end of that estimate seems reasonable. The reverse is mostly sharply struck, except for the fletching, while the obverse is a bit softer. Abraded yellow-gold surfaces display a trace of reflectivity. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 25TT, PCGS# 8237

**1851-C Five Dollar, AU50
Underrated Among Charlotte Issues**



- 4647** 1851-C AU50 PCGS. Variety 1, The Earring Variety. A punchmark on Liberty's earlobe resembles an earring, and gives this variety its nickname. This is the 1851-C variety most often seen, and it is scarce in About Uncirculated or finer grades. Pleasing orange-gold color varies in intensity over fine-grained, partially reflective surfaces. A sharp strike exists on both sides, with little actual wear visible at the given grade. A curved abrasion runs from the edge below star 6 to above L in LIBERTY. No other marks of individual note are seen, and attractive mint luster remains around the raised devices. Population: 15 in 50, 29 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25U6, PCGS# 8247

- 4648** 1851-O VF30 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. New Orleans produced 41,000 half eagles in 1851 from three die pairs. This example retains traces of luster with pleasing light yellow surfaces that have minimal grade-consistent marks. An attractive half eagle. NGC ID# 25U9, PCGS# 8249

- 4649** 1853-D VF35 NGC. Variety 34-Y. The left-leaning mintmark is mostly over the E in FIVE. This accessible Georgia mint five dollar issue has a mintage of 89,678 coins and one of the highest surviving populations in the D-mint series. Olive-gold surfaces display a combination of strike softness and wear from normal circulation, but strong detail remains for the VF grade level. NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

**1853-D Half Eagle, AU50
Bold Orange-Gold Example**



4650 1853-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 35-X. Varieties 34-X and 35-X are similar. They share a common reverse with the mintmark mostly over the V in FIVE. This obverse die has the date marginally better-centered (slightly further right). The 1853-D is the most collectible half eagle from this facility in all grades. This About Uncirculated AU50 survivor has deep orange-gold color and strong definition from the centers to the denticles. Lightly worn and abraded with an arching die crack on the reverse from the U in UNITED through the leaves, fletchings, feathers, and arrowheads to the R in AMÉRICA. NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

**1853-D Half Eagle, AU53
Sharp Impression**



4651 1853-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 35-X. Large D. The date is slightly better centered compared to Obverse 34, while reverse X features the mintmark mostly over the V in FIVE. A curving die crack travels from the U in UNITED across the eagle to the R in AMÉRICA. Another runs from the second S in STATES down to the shield corner. Deep orange-gold surfaces exhibit razor-sharp detail, save for stars 7 and 8, and the talons and fletchings. Lightly abraded. The 1853-D half eagle is a collectible Dahlonega issue with a mintage approaching 90,000 coins. NGC ID# 25UF, PCGS# 8255

4652 1854 MS61 PCGS. There is a high probability that this lovely Mint State No Motto half eagle was struck from gold mined in California. The Gold Rush provided most of the gold minted at all the branch mints during the early 1850s. This lovely Mint State piece has full luster and excellent eye appeal with inconsequential, grade-consistent marks. Population: 11 in 61, 39 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25UG, PCGS# 8256

**1854 Five Dollar, MS62
Rich Original Color, Frosted Luster**



4653 1854 MS62 NGC. Although somewhat available in lesser grades, the 1854 is surprisingly scarce in MS62 condition and rare in finer grades. The current market seldom identifies the 1854 as anything special among several more plentiful No Motto fives, a puzzling state of affairs that a little research will do much to remedy. This is a beautifully frosted Mint State example, deeply lustrous beneath rich and attractive, straw-gold coloration. Small marks determine the grade, yet the eye appeal is terrific and a sharp strike covers both sides. Census: 14 in 62, 16 finer (6/19).
From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25UG, PCGS# 8256

4654 1854-C XF40 PCGS. Variety 1. Bold mintmark. Probably fewer than 200 examples of the 1854-C half eagle survive from an original production of 39,283 coins. A few of the stars are missing radials, and blending occurs over the middle curls and the lower part of the eagle. This remains an impressive Charlotte Mint five dollar with medium yellow-gold color and a diagnostic crack through the first S in STATES to the wing. NGC ID# 25UH, PCGS# 8257

**1854-Large D Half Eagle, AU53
Pleasing Orange-Gold Color**



4655 1854-D Large D AU53 PCGS. Variety 36-AA. The Large D mintmark is repunched south, and 1 in the date nearly touches the truncation. While original color is seldom seen even on readily available Dahlonega dates such as the 1854-D, the rich, orange-gold surfaces of this About Uncirculated coin catch the eye. As often seen, the denticles are weak in areas, although the motifs are well-defined for the grade. Marks are limited to minor nicks and abrasions and eye appeal is strong. Population: 29 in 53 (1 in 53+), 97 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258

1854-D Half Eagle, AU58

Large D, Considerable Luster Remains



- 4656 1854-D Large D AU58 NGC.** Variety 36-AA. The mintmark is lightly repunched south. Winter describes the generally available 1854-D Large D half eagle as “very scarce in properly graded About Uncirculated-58, especially with choice surfaces and natural coloration.” The details are somewhat uneven, with crisp stars and legends but a touch of softness over the central curls and eagle’s feathers. The lower-left obverse dentils are also indistinct. Orange-gold surfaces maintain a surprising degree of mint luster. Probably only 15 to 25 coins are finer. NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258

**1855-O Half Eagle, Choice XF
Exceptional Color and Surfaces**



- 4657 1855-O XF45 PCGS.** Variety 1. Doug Winter calls the 1855-O “among the hardest half eagles from this mint to locate in any grade.” Only 11,100 pieces were struck, and it is believed that just 90 to 110 coins survive in all grades. This Choice XF representative displays outstanding old-time color, yielding olive-gold and peach-yellow hues. Traces of luster remain in the peripheral fields, and both sides have strong detail. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 14 in 45, 34 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25UT, PCGS# 8264

- 4658 1855-S AU53 NGC.** A pleasing example of the first collectible half eagle from the San Francisco Mint. After the extremely limited mintage of the 1854-S, the San Francisco Mint struck 61,000 half eagles in 1855. Certainly most of those immediately entered commerce, and today, high quality examples are difficult to find. This is a pleasing pale orange-gold example with traces of wear and light abrasions in the fields. Considerable luster remains on both sides. Census: 16 in 53, 39 finer (7/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1875, which realized \$2,530. NGC ID# 25UU, PCGS# 8265

1856-C Five Dollar, AU58

Underrated North Carolina Issue



- 4659 1856-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 1. The only known set of dies employed in the production of 28,457 1856-C half eagles. Doug Winter explains, “the 1856-C is still among the rarest Charlotte half eagles from the 1850s” despite a recent surge in availability, possibly the result of a small cache coming to market. Hints of luster remain around the mostly well-detailed devices on this orange-gold representative. Numerous small abrasions throughout. Census: 37 in 58 (1 in 58+), 14 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25UW, PCGS# 8267



**1856-O Five Dollar, MS61
Condition Census Example**



4660 1856-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. The New Orleans Mint produced only 10,000 half eagles in 1856, which ties this issue with the 1892-O for lowest-mintage honors among New Orleans half eagles. Only a select few Uncirculated 1856-O fives are extant, and the rarity of this issue in Mint State is such that even Eliasberg and Bass had to settle for circulated representatives. This example exhibits sharply detailed design elements for a New Orleans issue, and subtle reflectivity can be seen in the fields, which is only slightly diminished by light grazes. Pleasing yellow-gold patina with a hint of rose-red drapes the surfaces and adds to the aura of originality. This spectacular piece is among the finest known examples of this elusive date. Census: 2 in 61, 1 finer (7/19).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4795; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10312; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 3701. NGC ID# 25UY, PCGS# 8269

**1857-D Five Dollar, AU58
Fewer Than 200 Pieces Extant**



4661 1857-D AU58 NGC. Variety 42-HH. Two obverse dies and a single reverse were used to strike 17,046 half eagles at the Dahlonega Mint in 1857. The date is slightly further left on this variety. With about 150 to 200 examples extant according to Winter, the 1857-D ranks among the scarcer and certainly more underappreciated issues in the series. Pleasing yellow-gold surfaces display good detail with few areas of overt softness. A pinscratch on the back of the neck is the only singular flaw. Census: 23 in 58, 14 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25V4, PCGS# 8273

**1857-O Five Dollar, AU53
Partly Reflective Fields**



4662 1857-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1857-O is the final half eagle from the New Orleans Mint struck prior to the Civil War. Although a mintage of 13,000 pieces was accomplished, only 90 to 110 coins remain for collectors. This About Uncirculated example is well-struck, and the protected peripheral portions of the fields show prooflike mirroring. Color is medium yellow-gold and both sides are smooth. Population: 10 in 53 (1 in 53+), 20 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25V5, PCGS# 8274

**1858-C Half Eagle, AU55
Scarce Die Pair**



4663 1858-C AU55 NGC. Variety 2. Although the 1858-C is one of the more-available Charlotte half eagles, it remains scarce in mid-to-high About Uncirculated conditions. This Choice AU example represents the rarer of the two known varieties, with the Charlotte "C" principally over the E in FIVE. The coin is well-struck by standards of the facility, though the curls and claws show minor incompleteness. Pleasing honey-gold surfaces are only lightly abraded. Census: 41 in 55, 63 finer (7/19).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 4879; ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 5902. NGC ID# CLAK, PCGS# 8277

**1859-C Five Dollar, Choice AU
Challenging Branch Mint Issue**



4664 1859-C AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. The loops of the 8 in the date are small, and the knob of the 9 is positioned directly over a dentil. The 1859-C actually has a higher survival rate than any other half eagle issue for the year. However, the total number of pieces extant is still only thought to be around 225 coins. This bright yellow-gold example exhibits strong definition over most of the obverse and typically mushy detail on the eagle caused by an improperly annealed die. Wear is trivial, as are peppered abrasions. NGC ID# 25VC, PCGS# 8281

4665 1859-D Medium D VF30 NGC. CAC. Variety 44-HH. The Medium D variety splits the recorded mintage of 10,366 half eagles for the date with the more elusive Large D variety. This VF30 example shows some wear, but LIBERTY remains bold and the major lines in Liberty's neck curls are intact. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC ID# 25VD, PCGS# 8282



**1860-D Half Eagle, MS62
Medium D Mintmark, Variety 46-GG**



4666 1860-D Medium D MS62 NGC. Variety 46-GG. This is the only Medium D variety identified, and is seen more frequently than either of the Large D varieties. The Dahlonega Mint coined a mere 14,635 half eagles in 1860, but the date is seen more frequently than some earlier issues with higher mintages. However, it is an elusive issue in Mint State grades, and only six numerically finer examples have been examined at NGC and PCGS combined. That total likely includes resubmissions. The finest that Doug Winter has seen are two MS64 pieces, an MS63, and a few MS62 examples.

This lovely example has satiny lemon-yellow luster with orange-gold borders that help frame the devices. Myriad marks are evident and are entirely trivial in their nature. An impressive piece for an advanced collector. Census: 5 in 62, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25VH, PCGS# 8286

1866-S Liberty Five, XF45

Final No Motto Issue



4667 1866-S No Motto XF45 PCGS. CAC. An impressive Choice XF specimen from the final year of the popular No Motto design, this coin shows some light wear on the design elements, but much of the detail in the curls on the neck remains clear. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade and the overall presentation is quite attractive. From a mintage of 9,000 pieces. Population: 6 in 45, 12 finer. CAC: 2 in 45, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25W2, PCGS# 8300

1871-S Five Dollar, AU55

Underrated S-Mint Scarcity



4668 1871-S AU55 NGC. From a mintage of 25,000 pieces, surviving 1871-S half eagles are seldom encountered in any grade, and this San Francisco issue is rare in full Mint State. The present Choice AU coin displays bright, brassy-gold surfaces with traces of mint luster in recessed areas. The coin is well-struck except for brief softness in the arrow feathers. Scattered light marks determine the assigned Choice About Uncirculated grade. Census: 20 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 16 finer (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 4792. NGC ID# 25WE, PCGS# 8324

1878 Half Eagle, MS64+
Elusive Condition Rarity



4669 1878 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1878 is often thought to be a common date from a mintage of 131,740 coins, but few of those have survived in high grades as the population data indicates. This Choice Mint State piece has a full strike with exquisite design detail, amazing surfaces with only a few trivial marks, and brilliant yellow-gold luster. Population: 23 in 64 (10 in 64+), 8 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25X4, PCGS# 8345

1879 Half Eagle, Razor-Sharp MS64+

Semiprooflike Tendencies



4670 1879 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Razor-sharp devices appear throughout lively peach-gold surfaces. Frosty mint luster rolls over each side, yet the fields maintain semiprooflike tendencies that further the CAC-approved eye appeal. Quality within the grade is excellent. Anything even marginally finer would easily qualify for a Gem assessment. Population: 20 in 64 (7 in 64+), 6 finer. CAC: 13 in 64, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25X7, PCGS# 8348

1882-S Half Eagle, MS63 Prooflike
Profound Color and Contrast



4671 1882-S MS63 Prooflike NGC. CAC. The available 1882-S half eagle is rare with this profound degree of Prooflike contrast. A deep orange-gold hue paints the surfaces in their entirety, reflective fields and fully struck devices included. There are a few trivial hairlines, but overall quality is excellent, matching the eye appeal. Census: 1 in 63 Prooflike, 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25XJ, PCGS# 78360

1891-CC Liberty Half Eagle, MS62+
Excellent Branch Mint Type Coin



4672 1891-CC MS62+ PCGS. Variety 2-A. The 1891-CC Liberty half eagle claims a substantial mintage of 208,000 pieces, making it an available issue in high grade and a popular choice of branch mint type collectors. This Plus-graded MS62 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with the second 1 in the date repunched north. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

4673 1891-CC MS62 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. This later die state shows an obverse die crack left of the bust through stars 1 and 2. The 1891-CC is a moderately available CC half eagle. This example displays even, subdued mint luster and small abrasions that are distributed across each side. Fully detailed. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

1892-O Half Eagle, AU55
Moderate Luster Remains



4674 1892-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. After closing for the Civil War and much of the Reconstruction, the New Orleans Mint was reopened in 1879. However, half eagles were not again struck there until 1892, when 10,000 pieces were produced. This Choice AU example displays bright yellow-gold surfaces with moderate satin luster. Scattered abrasions appear on each side, including a singular mark on Liberty's neck. Detail is sharp. Population: 9 in 55, 37 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25Y8, PCGS# 8381

1893-CC Five Dollar, MS61
Last Emission From the CC-Mint



4675 1893-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 2-A. The 1 centered over a dentil acts as a simple attribution marker. An estimated 1.5% of the original 60,000 coin-mintage survives, making this one of the more accessible issues from the facility. Comparable Uncirculated examples are still scarce. This is a bright orange-gold half eagle with peripheral luster and scattered marks. The reverse is noticeably stronger than the obverse. NGC ID# 25YB, PCGS# 8384

4676 1893-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 1. Fine peripheral die cracks on both sides and the date placement identify this New Orleans half eagle variety. Lustrous yellow-gold surfaces reveal tinges of deeper orange color in the centers, with sharp design detail overall. Light, scattered abrasions determine the grade. Population: 54 in 62, 17 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 25YC, PCGS# 8385

1900 Half Eagle, MS66
CAC-Endorsed Quality



4677 1900 MS66 NGC. CAC. Smooth satiny luster envelops both sides of this lovely Premium Gem. The surfaces are remarkably well preserved, and yield a warm honey-gold color. NGC/PCGS population figures indicate this issue is readily available through near-Gem, but Gem-quality pieces can be difficult to locate, and Premium Gem coins with CAC endorsement are seldom surpassed in grade. Census: 24 in 66 (1 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25YV, PCGS# 8400

1900-S Five Dollar, MS65
Strong Condition Rarity



4678 1900-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1900-S has a lower mintage than some of its contemporaries, like the 1899-S and certainly the plentiful 1901-S. However, collectors should be able to obtain a satisfactory example through MS64 without issue. The dramatic population decline at the Gem level, however, makes this otherwise collectible a challenging condition rarity.

Thickly frosted yellow-gold surfaces present crisp detail on the stars, portrait, and on every element of the eagle and its accoutrements. The fields are expectedly unabraded. Population: 8 in 65 (1 in 65+), 5 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 2 finer (4/19). NGC ID# 25YV, PCGS# 8401

4679 1904 MS65 NGC. The late-date 1904 Philadelphia half eagle is surprisingly scarce in MS65 considering a mintage of 392,000 coins. This frosty, sharply stuck Gem enjoys lovely peach-gold color and displays minimal ticks or grazes. Census: 56 in 65 (2 in 65+), 26 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25Z6, PCGS# 8409

1904-S Half Eagle, Frosty MS63
Few are CAC-Endorsed



4680 1904-S MS63 NGC. CAC. Frosty mint luster engulfs this bright yellow-gold CAC-approved Select 1904-S half eagle. The strike is sharp and few abrasions are present. The 1904-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition, and it is seldom offered this fine. Only a handful of coins in this and better grades are CAC endorsed. Census: 12 in 63, 5 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25Z5, PCGS# 8410

1906 Five Dollar, MS66
Frosty and Attractive



4681 1906 MS66 PCGS. The availability of the 1906 half eagle declines above MS64, and the issue is rare above MS66. This Premium Gem displays frosty straw-gold luster and a sharp strike. Neither side exhibits mentionable abrasions. A good type coin that also includes an element of conditional rarity. Population: 36 in 66 (5 in 66+), 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25Z9, PCGS# 8413

4682 1906-D MS65+ NGC. The frosted surfaces of this lustrous, straw-gold five are velvet-smooth with a stiletto-sharp strike. This coin is one of the finest survivors from the first year of operations at the Denver Mint, and one of just two Liberty Head half eagles from that facility. Prospective bidders are encouraged to notice the NGC Plus designation, confirming the coin's high-end appeal — the sole Gem example to receive the honor at NGC. Census: 67 in 65 (1 in 65+), 9 finer (6/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 8667; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 11446; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6242. NGC ID# 25ZA, PCGS# 8414

1906-D Half Eagle, MS66+
Condition Rarity



4683 1906-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Frosty wheat-gold luster is free of abrasions on this high-end Premium Gem, earning the coin a CAC green label for high-end quality. Slight strike weakness is visible on the hair curls around Liberty's face and on the reverse fletchings, but this is not distracting. The 1906-D half eagle is rarely offered this fine and is almost unknown in higher grades. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25ZA, PCGS# 8414

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLE

1901 Liberty Half Eagle, PR63 Cameo
Turn-of-the-Century Proof Scarcity



4684 1901 PR63 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. As the last of the frosted proofs, Cameo examples of the 1901 are eagerly sought by collectors. This Select Proof displays considerable contrast between smoothly frosted devices and the surrounding, well-mirrored fields. A few delicate hairlines and tiny marks emerge under scrutiny with a loupe, but no serious distractions are visible in-hand. We note a tiny contact between midway between the eagle's beak and the wing below. Perhaps 90 proofs survive from an original mintage of 140 pieces, but only about a third of those qualify for the important Cameo designation. Census: 2 in 63 Cameo (1 in 63+), 24 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 28D7, PCGS# 88496

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

1908 Half Eagle, MS64+
Glistening Yellow-Gold Surfaces



4685 1908 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Glistening yellow-gold surfaces display bold devices and frosty mint luster, with the overall affect being readily appealing. The fields are generally clean, certainly high-end for the assessment. This first-year issue represents the most collectible date in the series in upper Mint State grades. NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510

4686 1908-D MS64 PCGS. Bright mint luster is the hallmark of this popular mintmarked Indian half eagle. The devices are well-struck throughout and the numerous small abrasions on each side are not of individual significance. NGC ID# 93KW, PCGS# 8511

4687 1909-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. An extremely attractive Choice example of this popular type issue, with sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster on both sides. Only minor signs of contact are evident and eye appeal is outstanding.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 4285. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514



1909-O Half Eagle, AU58
Only O-Mint Indian Five



4688 1909-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. The 1909-O Indian half eagle claims a number of distinctions. It is the final gold coin issue from the New Orleans Mint, which only functioned as an assay office after 1909. It is the only Indian half eagle struck at the famous Southern facility, making it popular with branch mint type collectors and Southern gold specialists alike. It claims a small mintage of just 34,200 pieces, always a selling point with investors and key-date collectors.

The present coin is an impressive near-Mint specimen that exhibits just a trace of actual wear on the strongly impressed design elements. The pleasing reddish-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster and a fish-hook shaped mark above star 1 is the only flaw of note. NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

4689 1911-D AU55 NGC. The 1911-D is a key date in the Indian quarter eagle series and a semikey in the half eagle series, the latter issue represented here. This coin has light wear but displays original olive-gold, orange, and lilac patina. The surfaces are remarkably smooth for the grade. Only 72,500 half eagles were struck at Denver in 1911. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

1912-S Half Eagle, MS62
Nice Original Color



4690 1912-S MS62 PCGS. The 1912-S half eagles are not a well-produced issue. Surviving Mint State examples peak at MS62 and drop off precipitously thereafter. They tend to come with numerous abrasions, and this piece is no exception. In its favor, however, is a pleasing coloration of orange-tinged gold that proclaims its originality. PCGS has certified only 40 examples numerically graded finer (7/19). NGC ID# 65KD, PCGS# 8524

4691 1913 MS64 PCGS. A sharply detailed Choice example of this popular date, with vivid orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides. The 1913 Indian half eagle is an elusive issue in grades above MS64. PCGS has graded 60 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

4692 1913 MS64 PCGS. CAC. This clean near-Gem displays just a couple of ticks below ER and on the Indian's cheek. Otherwise, each side is marvelously preserved with radiant orange-gold color and softly shimmering mint luster. PCGS reports 60 finer submissions for this conditionally scarce Philadelphia issue (7/19). NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

4693 1913 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Choice Uncirculated condition is the highest readily available grade for this half eagle issue, with a mintage that approaches 1 million coins. Tiny flecks appear in the left obverse and upper reverse fields, but they are minor. Warm yellow-gold color and frosty mint luster prove highly appealing. NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

1913 Five Dollar, Smooth MS65
Exceptional Mint Luster



4694 1913 MS65 NGC. CAC. Medium orange-gold color shines brightly over the Gem surfaces of this splendid 1913 Indian five. The satin-smooth surfaces are devoid of any mentionable marks, a rarity for this Philadelphia issue. The strike is sharp, diminishing only slightly on the lower headdress feathers, while the eagle's leg and shoulder are fully defined. This remarkable Gem is extremely lustrous compared to virtually any example of the Pratt design, with gleaming gold highlights throughout both sides and CAC endorsement. Only a handful of certified pieces are finer. Census: 40 in 65, 5 finer. CAC: 11 in 65, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

4695 1914 MS64 PCGS. A pleasing Choice Mint State example with trivial marks, this example has brilliant, satiny yellow-gold luster with traces of delicate blue overtones. NGC ID# 28DU, PCGS# 8527

4696 1914 MS64 NGC. Warm golden-orange color embraces softly frosted surfaces. Feathers on the headdress and eagle display strong detail and conceal some of the marks that prevent a full Gem assessment. The 1914 five dollar becomes scarce at that level, while it remains collectible through MS64.

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 28DU, PCGS# 8527

4697 1914 MS64 PCGS. CAC. The vivid orange-gold surfaces of this attractive Choice specimen are well-preserved, with vibrant mint luster throughout. The design elements are sharply detailed and overall eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS has graded 34 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 28DU, PCGS# 8527

1914-S Indian Five, MS62
Elusive Issue in High Grade



4698 1914-S MS62 PCGS. From a mintage of 263,000 pieces, the 1914-S Indian half eagle is more elusive than the production total would suggest. The issue is definitely scarce in grades above the MS62 level. This impressive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements and lightly marked orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. PCGS has graded 62 numerically finer examples (6/19). NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

1914-S Indian Half Eagle, MS62
Condition Rarity in High Grade



4699 1914-S MS62 NGC. This reduced relief San Francisco half eagle issue is one of the major condition rarities in the series. From a mintage of 263,000 coins, the 1914-S is rarely seen above MS62. This example has the sharp strike and rich orange-gold color that collectors expect to find among survivors. Mint luster is also typically subdued. Myriad abrasions are more noticeable on the reverse. NGC has graded 25 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

4700 1915 MS64 PCGS. The distinctive Indian head design that appeared on quarter eagles and half eagles has the design in relief, but sunken below the levels of the surrounding fields. A most interesting coinage concept. This Choice Mint State example has brilliant yellow luster and satiny surfaces. PCGS has only certified 68 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

4701 1915 MS64 PCGS. The 1915 is one of the more available P-mint fives of this design type. This coin displays bright, satiny mint luster and is sharply detailed throughout. Close examination reveals numerous small abrasions, but none are large or distracting. NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

4702 1915 MS64 NGC. CAC. An attractive Choice specimen from a mintage of 588,075 pieces, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that show few signs of contact. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC has graded 39 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

**1916-S Half Eagle, MS62
Appealing Late-Date Example**



4703 1916-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. The last S-mint issue in the series and the final collectible Pratt half eagle was struck to the limited extent of 240,000 coins. Accents of pale rose color adorn the orange-gold surfaces. The devices show slight high-point incompleteness, but the impression is largely crisp. Each side is lustrous with small, undistracting abrasions. Great eye appeal for this CAC-approved coin. NGC ID# 28DY, PCGS# 8532

EARLY EAGLES

**1799 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Small Stars Obverse, BD-7**



4704 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-7, R.3 — Polished — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/d. Early United States gold coins saw substantial melting in the early 1830s when their bullion value rose above their face value. The resulting rarity of such pieces, coupled with their historical significance, makes them highly sought-after numismatic artifacts.

The present example represents the rarer of the two major 1799 gold eagle varieties, differentiated by the size of the obverse stars. The surfaces exhibit a bright yellow sheen from past polishing, however the details are virtually complete, providing a pleasing representation of this early American coinage.

Ex: Bently Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 6560.

1800 BD-1 Eagle, XF Details



4705 1800 BD-1, High R.3 — Ex-Jewelry, Polished — ANACS. XF45 Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c. Myriad small marks cover both sides of this early eagle, which also has two small, circular indentations in the left obverse field from jewelry mount removal. The bright, rich-gold surfaces are glossy from polishing, while the motifs retain XF sharpness except at the eagle's shield. A heavy die crack above LIBERTY and a lighter one at the eagle's tail suggest a middle die state. The Bass-Dannreuther reference estimates between 200 and 300 known survivors, and despite this coin's limitations, it will serve as a welcome example for type or date representation as the sole 1800-dated variety struck in the Draped Bust, Large Eagle series.

**1801 Ten Dollar, AU Details
BD-2, Attractive Surfaces**



4706 1801 BD-2, R.2 — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. AU. What appears to be an overly enthusiastic test cut near star 10 is noted as Damage on the holder of this attractive, honey-gold ten. Struck from an early die state, the cap is without the usual series of "spines" that likely resulted from die damage during the minting process — seen only on the 1801 BD-2 variety. Both sides are sharply defined with AU surfaces and bright mint luster glows from protected areas.

LIBERTY EAGLES

**1842-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Khaki and Red-Gold Color**



4707 1842-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The Oval O mintmark is high relative to the fletching. The Southern branch mint cranked up ten dollar production by more than 10 times between 1841 and 1842. No surprise this issue is far more available than the 1841-O. Specialists will appreciate the original khaki and red-gold color that graces each side. Abrasions and strike incompleteness fail to limit the appeal. NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587

1842-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Only a Couple Hundred Coins Survive



4708 1842-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The left-leaning, oval-shaped mintmark identifies this rare variety. Struck to the extent of 27,400 pieces, the 1842-O is moderately available in lower grades but becomes scarce this fine. The reverse is better-detailed than the obverse, which shows incomplete star radials and softness on the curls. Myriad abrasions are peppered over orange-gold surfaces. Probably about 200 examples survive in all. NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587

1843-O Ten Dollar, AU58
Rarely Seen Finer



4709 1843-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 2. The 1843-O ten is moderately plentiful in circulated condition, but it is decidedly rare in Mint State, since Southern gold struck during this period was largely overlooked by early American collectors. This near-Mint coin displays bright yellow-gold color with hints of luster in the peripheral fields. The strike is sharp and no major abrasions are seen. Population: 14 in 58, 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 262R, PCGS# 8589

4710 1844-O AU53 NGC. Variety 5. The mintmark shows recutting inside the loop and a die crack is evident near stars 3 through 7, identifying the variety. This impressive AU53 example exhibits light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC ID# 554G, PCGS# 8591

1844-O Eagle, AU58
Largely Lustrous, Rare Any Finer



4711 1844-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 5. Partial mint luster radiates from both sides of this yellow-gold, lightly abraded eagle, while a sharp strike is seen on both sides. A substantial mintage of 118,700 pieces translates to availability only through VF and XF grades. In About Uncirculated condition, the 1844-O becomes notably elusive and it is rare in Mint State. Five die pairs are known for the issue. This variety shows recutting on the inner left curve of the mintmark and faint die cracks that are visible above stars 3 through 7. Population: 15 in 58 (1 in 58+), 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 554G, PCGS# 8591

1845-O Ten Dollar, AU50
From the S.S. Republic



4712 1845-O S.S. Republic AU50 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. Light wear crosses the high points of the well-struck devices, yet leaves the moderately marked fields largely lustrous. Lemon-gold overall with occasional elements of green-gold near the rims. This popular O-mint issue has a mintage of just 47,500 examples. Of the 250 to 300 pieces extant, only three dozen or so examples are believed to have survived in AU.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 3375. NGC ID# 262V, PCGS# 8593

1845-O Ten Dollar, AU50
Repunched Date



4713 1845-O Repunched Date AU50 NGC. Variety 1. Repunching appears on 84, and the mintmark is centered under the tip of the fletching. Winter writes in the most recent edition of *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint, 1839-1909*: "The 1845-O eagle is generally seen in VF and EF grades. It is scarce in properly graded AU50 and AU53, and it is very scarce in the higher range of this grade" This lightly circulated New Orleans ten dollar displays expected detail and abraded yellow-gold surfaces. Most of the star radials are clear, and the eagle's feathers and talons are strong. Census: 3 in 50, 28 finer (4/19).

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 262V, PCGS# 88593 Base PCGS# 8593

4714 1846/5-O XF40 NGC. Variety 3. This is a common variety that was once called an overdate but is actually the result of a damaged date punch. When this example was certified, NGC called it an overdate, but they no longer recognize the overdate status. The 2020 Guide Book lists the 1846/5-O on page 281. Myriad handling marks appear on the lemon yellow surfaces of this example that shows traces of reflectivity in the protected areas near the devices. NGC ID# 262Y, PCGS# 8596 Base PCGS# 8595

1846-O/O Ten Dollar, AU55
Repunched Mintmark, FS-301



4715 1846-O/O FS-301 AU55 NGC. Variety 3. This is a very scarce early die state of Variety 3, with bold repunching at the top of the O mintmark (spaced above EN). The *Cherrypickers' Guide* designates the variety as FS-301. The star radials are strong, and so are the eagle's feathers, shield, and talons on this Choice AU example with orange-gold color. The lightly abraded fields are semireflective. PCGS# 145724 Base PCGS# 8595

1847-O Ten Dollar, MS61
Excellent Branch Mint Type Coin



4716 1847-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. From a substantial mintage of 571,500 pieces, the 1847-O is the most available eagle from the New Orleans Mint, but examples in MS61 condition are still quite rare. This attractive Mint State specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on some stars. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. Census: 15 in 61, 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598

1848-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Collectible O-Mint Eagle From the 1840s



4717 1848-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. Although not especially common, the 1848-O is more available than many New Orleans eagles from the 1840s. This appealing example retains a fair amount of mint luster, while the surfaces show fewer abrasions than expected. The strike is characteristically soft at the centers, as if struck from widely spaced dies — a weakness of strike shared with the 1849-O. Attractive, rich gold color is consistent on both sides. The reverse die shows the unusual "shield ring" atop the second vertical stripe. Population: 16 in 53, 37 finer (7/19).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2016), lot 4016, which realized \$4,465. NGC ID# 2634, PCGS# 8600

1849-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Scarcer, Low-Mintage Issue



4718 1849-O AU53 NGC. Variety 2. One of the secondary characteristics of Variety 2 is only faintly visible: the diagonal die line that pierces the B in LIBERTY. Other diagnostics are no shield ring and partial filling of the top of the 4 in the date. The 1849-O is a scarce O-mint issue from the 1840s, ranked (by Doug Winter) as fourth scarcest in both overall and high grade rarity. The central striking details are better than often found, and the surfaces are peppered with numerous small, but individually insignificant abrasions. Slightly deeper patina surrounds the devices on each side. NGC ID# 2636, PCGS# 8602

4719 1850 Small Date AU55 NGC. The 1850 Liberty eagle with a Small Date is more elusive than the Large Date variety. This attractive Choice AU specimen exhibits just a trace of wear on the high points of the devices and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions and chatter in the fields. Census: 26 in 55, 26 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2638, PCGS# 8604

1850-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Seldom Offered This Fine



4720 1850-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 2. A great rarity in Mint State, the 1850-O Liberty ten is collectible in AU grades, even if scarce. This piece displays partial luster amid its bright yellow-gold patina, complementing well-detailed design elements. Scattered light abrasions accompany light wear in this grade, but eye appeal is pleasing for the issue. Population: 15 in 53, 22 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2639, PCGS# 8605

4721 1851 AU58 PCGS. CAC. Despite an adequate mintage of 176,328 pieces, the 1851 Liberty eagle is a rare issue in all Mint State grades. This impressive near-Mint example is lightly worn and lightly abraded, with pleasing orange-gold surfaces. Population: 7 in 58, 16 finer. CAC: 4 in 58, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 263A, PCGS# 8606

4722 1851-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1851-O eagle is popular with New Orleans gold type collectors due to a substantial number of surviving examples, mostly coined from California gold. This example is clearly finer than the typical survivor that grades in the VF to XF range. Lightly abraded, pale orange-gold surfaces are mildly prooflike despite areas of wear and cloudiness. Solidly struck in the centers, though the peripheral elements lack definition as always. NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

1851-O Eagle, AU58
Collectible No Motto Issue



4723 1851-O AU58 NGC. Variety 4. The date and mintmark are high relative to the dentils and fletching, respectively. With more than a quarter-million 1851-O eagles struck, this is the second most collectible No Motto issue from the New Orleans Mint. Both sides show bold central strike definition and softness around the peripheries. Yellow-gold surfaces maintain a considerable degree of mint luster. Minor marks and hairlines. NGC ID# 263B, PCGS# 8607

1852 No Motto Eagle, MS61
Scarce in Mint State



4724 1852 MS61 PCGS. More than a quarter-million 1852 No Motto eagles were struck for circulation at a time when gold had become plentiful in circulation relative to silver, which was scarce. Few coins were saved in Mint State. Yellow-gold surfaces remain softly lustrous. Definition is better at the centers than it is around the borders. The stars in particular are soft. Minimal hairlines and chatter. Population: 16 in 61, 7 finer (4/19). NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608

1852 Ten Dollar, MS61
Seldom Offered in Mint State



4725 1852 MS61 NGC. About Uncirculated examples of the 1852 eagle are plentiful, but Mint State coins are seldom offered. Examples grading finer than this MS61 coin are decidedly rare. This piece displays sharp detail and satiny orange-gold luster. Scattered abrasions limit the grade but none are individually obtrusive. Census: 25 in 61, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608

1852-O Ten Dollar, AU50
Ex: S.S. Republic



4726 1852-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1. Ex: S.S. Republic. From a small mintage of just 18,000 pieces, the 1852-O Liberty eagle is an elusive No Motto issue, especially in high grade. This coin was recovered from the wreck of the S.S. Republic, Which sank off the coast of Georgia in 1865. This lightly worn AU example displays still-lustrous yellow and greenish-gold surfaces, with some minor abrasions and chatter in the fields. Census: 10 in 50, 52 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 263D, PCGS# 8609

4727 1853-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. This Choice XF specimen exhibits only light wear on the design elements and the pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded, aside from a heavy mark on the shield. Traces of prooflike reflectivity show in sheltered areas. NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

1853-O Liberty Eagle, AU55
New Orleans No Motto Type Coin



4728 1853-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 6. The 1853-O is among the most plentiful No Motto New Orleans tens, ideal for type collectors seeking a single piece from this mint. Offered here is a satiny olive-gold coin with Choice AU surfaces. Hints of luster remain in the peripheral fields, ceding to light wear across the interior plains and the devices. Population: 19 in 55, 26 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 263F, PCGS# 8612

4729 1854-O Small Date AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The only Small Date variety. Trivial handling marks appear on this still lustrous Choice AU 1854-O eagle. The mintage for the date was a mere 52,500, including Small Date and Large Date coins. Census: 55 in 55, 37 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 263H, PCGS# 8614

4730 1854-O Large Date AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The Large Date type features an oversized date punch intended for silver dollars and is eagerly sought by collectors. This eagle displays natural green-gold color with light abrasions but no heavy marks and traces of remaining mint luster. A small, triangular planchet flaw is noted near Liberty's mouth. The date is lower than all other Large Date varieties. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 5889. NGC ID# 263J, PCGS# 98614

4731 1854-S AU55 NGC. A Choice AU Liberty eagle from the first year of coinage operations at the San Francisco Mint, this coin exhibits some light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. NGC has graded 67 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 263K, PCGS# 8615

1855-O Liberty Ten, AU53
Underrated, Low-Mintage Issue



4732 1855-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The 1855-O Liberty eagle is an elusive, underrated issue from a small mintage of 18,000 pieces. Doug Winter considers it the third rarest (tie) eagle from the famous Southern facility. This AU53 example exhibits light wear on the well-detailed design elements and the orange-gold surfaces show typical minor abrasions and chatter in the fields. The still-lustrous surfaces display traces of prooflike reflectivity around the devices. Census: 19 in 53, 26 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 263M, PCGS# 8617

1856-O Eagle, AU53
'Unheralded' New Orleans Issue



4733 1856-O AU53 NGC. Variety 3. The high mintmark and die rust around LIBERTY confirm the attribution. Winter calls the 1856-O "unheralded" and "an issue which is not often seen in grades above the VF-EF range." This AU53 example is incompletely struck and lightly abraded, but the olive and orange-gold coloration should appeal to discerning collectors. NGC ID# 263R, PCGS# 8620

1856-S Eagle, AU58
No Motto San Francisco Issue



4734 1856-S AU58 PCGS. Medium S. This is the second most collectible No Motto San Francisco eagle issue after the 1854-S. The supply of high-grade representatives has been enhanced by shipwreck recoveries, but the date remains scarce at this level and rare any finer. Frosty mint luster glows around devices that show good detail. Small marks peppered over bright yellow-gold surfaces are undistracting. Population: 19 in 58, 9 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

1857-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Low Mintage, Scarce in Any Grade



4735 1857-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. A single variety is known for the 1857-O eagle, of which 5,500 coins were struck. Winter (2018) suggests 100 to 125 pieces exist, mostly in VF and XF grades. Perhaps 25 to 30 distinct AU coins survive, and the issue remains unknown in Mint State. Well-struck except on some of the stars, this bright AU53 representative features yellow-gold color and a trace of field reflectivity. High-point rub and peppered abrasions are expected. NGC ID# 263U, PCGS# 8623

1857-O Ten Dollar, AU55
Unknown in Mint State



4736 1857-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The New Orleans Mint produced mainly token quantities of large denomination gold during the middle and late 1850s. Only 5,500 eagles were struck in 1857. This issue is scarce today and unknown in Mint State. Offered here is a Choice About Uncirculated coin with bright yellow-gold surfaces that retain remnants of semiprooflike luster. The design elements are sharply rendered. NGC ID# 263U, PCGS# 8623

1858-O Eagle, Bold AU58



4737 1858-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. O-mint ten dollar production nearly quadrupled over the previous year, from 5,500 coins in 1857 to 20,000 in 1858. With probably 300 or 400 pieces extant, the 1858-O is a moderately collectible No Motto date, usually found in AU50. This coin is decidedly finer, with vibrant mint luster and warm golden color. Remarkably bold for the facility. NGC reports six finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 55GX, PCGS# 8626

1860-O Ten Dollar, AU58
Final No Motto New Orleans Issue



4738 1860-O AU58 NGC. Variety 2. Low Date. This near-Mint State example is one of the few survivors of the final New Orleans eagle issue before the facility was taken over by non-federal authorities — first to the State of Louisiana, and ultimately the Confederacy. No more eagles were struck in New Orleans until 1879. The production of 11,100 pieces circulated in the South, where most were lost to attrition. This example is lightly abraded with pleasing khaki-gold color and remaining mint luster. The coin retains its appeal as an underrated issue in a most-challenging series. Census: 24 in 58, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2645, PCGS# 98631

1861 Ten Dollar, Lustrous AU58
No Motto Type Coin



4739 1861 AU58 NGC. Ex: First Year Civil War Hoard. A sharp near-Mint example of this popular No Motto type coin issue, showing original wheat-gold and peach hues in the fields, complemented by vibrant mint luster. Barely a trace of high-point friction is visible. Light chatter in the fields does not detract. NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

1865 Ten Dollar, AU Details
Rare Philadelphia Issue



4740 1865 — Repaired — NGC Details. AU. PCGS estimates that only 50 to 75 1865 eagles survive from a mintage of 3,980 pieces. The issue is nearly unknown in Mint State, and circulated coins are universally rare. This AU-level example displays bold detail and bright yellow-gold color. Both sides are heavily abraded, and the fields show moderate smoothing in an effort to efface those marks.

1870-CC Liberty Eagle, VF Details
Overlooked Rarity



4741 1870-CC — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Variety 1-B. The Carson City Mint opened for coinage operations in 1870 and a small mintage of 5,908 Liberty eagles was accomplished. The coins were all released into circulation and suffered heavy wear and attrition in the hard money economy of the region. Today, the 1870-CC Liberty eagle is the rarest ten dollar gold coin from the famous Western facility. Unfortunately, despite its status as a first-year issue and its elusive nature, the 1870-CC is somewhat overlooked in today's market and tends to be overshadowed by its more famous double eagle counterpart.

The present coin exhibits considerable wear on the design elements, but the hair below the ear is still complete in outline. The slightly granular orange-gold surfaces show numerous minor abrasions, particularly in the area around the motto on the reverse. Despite its flaws, this coin should find a home in a fine collection of Carson City gold.

1874-S Eagle, AU55
Only 10,000 Coins Minted



4742 1874-S AU55 NGC. Not only was the mintage quite low, but most of those coins entered circulation. Today, the average certified grade hovers around the XF40 level. Choice AU or finer pieces are quite rare. This example has scattered grade-consistent handling marks on its lustrous light yellow surfaces. Census: 12 in 55, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2659, PCGS# 8671

1879-O Ten Dollar Liberty, AU50
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue



4743 1879-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1. The 1879-O Liberty eagle claims the second-lowest production total of the series, at just 1,500 pieces. The coins were all released into circulation, where they served the needs of the regional economy for years before any significant numismatic interest for the issue developed. By the time collecting branch mint issues became popular in this country, most of the coins were well-worn, or had been melted for recoinage. Augustus Heaton included the 1879-O in a list of the rarest branch mint eagles in his 1893 treatise, Mint Marks and Doug Winter estimates the surviving population at 70-80 examples in all grades.

The present coin is an impressive AU specimen that exhibits light wear on the well-detailed design elements. The expected number of minor abrasions are evident on the pleasing orange-gold surfaces, but none are unduly distracting. Traces of original mint luster show in sheltered areas. Census: 6 in 50, 22 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 265P, PCGS# 8685

1880-O Liberty Ten, AU58
Scarce, Low-Mintage Issue



4744 1880-O AU58 NGC. The 1880-O Liberty eagle claims a small mintage of just 9,200 pieces, making it an elusive issue in all grades. This attractive near-Mint example displays just the slightest trace of wear on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster. Doubling shows on the stars on the left. Census: 30 in 58 (1 in 58+), 9 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 265U, PCGS# 8689

1881-O Ten Dollar, AU55
Prooflike Contrast



4745 1881-O AU55 PCGS. Variety 1. The undesigned prooflike appearance suggests this 1881-O ten dollar gold piece may have been among the coins struck in what amounted to a small mintage of 8,350 pieces. The fields are semireflective, and the well-struck motifs display noticeable frost. Heavy abrasions and a touch of high-point rub do not overly affect the appeal. Elusive in any grade and much scarcer than the certification totals suggest in higher levels. Population: 21 in 55, 20 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 265Y, PCGS# 8693

1881-O Ten Dollar, AU58
Well-Struck and Partly Lustrous



4746 1881-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. Mint luster glows around well-struck devices, with just a hint of softness on the curls over Liberty's ear and the olive leaves. Reddish hues complement the yellow-gold surfaces, which display an unsurprising number of peppered marks. Wear is virtually unseen. With a mintage of 8,350 coins and only 275 to 325 pieces available to collectors, it is no wonder the 1881-O is a scarce and popular Louisiana issue. NGC ID# 265Y, PCGS# 8693

4747 1882 MS64 PCGS. CAC. Like the 1881, the 1882 eagle was a high-mintage affair, produced at a time when the Treasury was consciously trying to promote the circulation of gold coins in denominations lower than twenty dollars. The 1882 saw a production in excess of 2.3 million pieces, yet this MS64 piece is one of only 53 such submissions at PCGS, and there is a single "miracle coin" finer, in MS66 PCGS (7/19). Rich luster is evident over beautiful copper-orange surfaces that are well-struck and relatively mark-free. A great type coin.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 7361. NGC ID# 2662, PCGS# 8695

**1882-CC Eagle, XF45
Only 6,764 Coins Struck**



4748 1882-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 2-A. Production was restricted to 6,764 ten dollar gold coins at the Nevada branch mint in 1882, down significantly from the year before. This lightly circulated example boasts yellow-gold color with slight reflectivity in the fields. Luster remains between the rims and legends. Small marks occur behind the portrait. NGC ID# 2663, PCGS# 8696

**1882-O Eagle, MS61
One Coin Finer at NGC**



4749 1882-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. Strike definition is razor-sharp on this Uncirculated eagle. Yellow-gold surfaces show a combination of satiny mint luster around the recesses and semireflectivity in the fields. Liberty's portrait and the eagle are each lightly frosted, generating a degree of contrast. Abrasions are undistracting. The 1882-O claims a mintage of 10,820 coins, and Winter estimates 300 to 350 pieces survive, including fewer than a dozen in Mint State. Census: 6 in 61, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 55GJ, PCGS# 8697

**1888 Liberty Eagle, MS63
Registry Set Contender**



4750 1888 MS63 PCGS. From a mintage of 132,996 pieces, this attractive Select specimen is among the finest survivors of the issue. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 9 in 63 (1 in 63+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 266V, PCGS# 8712

**1888-O Eagle, MS61 Prooflike
Rare With Such Contrast**



4751 1888-O MS61 Prooflike NGC. Variety 1. NGC has certified nearly 700 1888-O ten dollar gold pieces, but only 10 submissions boast Prooflike contrast, plus two in Deep Prooflike. The surfaces showcase a rich shade of orange-gold color and obvious field reflectivity. The devices display pinpoint-sharp definition. A planchet flaw occurs behind Liberty's lowest curl, and small abrasions are peppered throughout. Census: 8 in 61 Prooflike, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 266L, PCGS# 78713

**1888-S Ten Dollar, MS64
Tied for Finest Certified**



4752 1888-S MS64 PCGS. Among the finest 1888-S Liberty eagles certified, showing vibrant orange-gold and peach luster, sharp devices, and clean surfaces. This San Francisco issue is plentiful in lower grades but rare in MS64. No finer representatives are known. The eye appeal of this piece is outstanding. Population: 12 in 64, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 266M, PCGS# 8714

**1889 Ten Dollar, Very Scarce MS61
Vibrant Yellow-Gold Series Rarity**



4753 1889 MS61 NGC. The mintage of gold eagles took a precipitous drop at the Philadelphia Mint in 1889, with just 4,440 pieces struck. As one might expect, it quickly was recognized as an unexpected rarity in the series by eagle specialists and it remains so to this day. This bright, yellow-gold example has its share of pinprick abrasions but no heavy marks. Much prooflike reflectivity survives the bagmarks and the strike is comprehensively sharp. Census: 28 in 61, 8 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 266N, PCGS# 8715

4754 1891-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Five obverse dies and four reverse dies were combined to create five die varieties of Carson City eagles in 1891. This brilliant Mint State example has satiny light yellow-gold luster and scattered, grade-consistent marks. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC Eagle, MS62
Sharply Detailed Example**



4755 1891-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A. A lustrous butter-gold Carson City ten with occasional accents of plum-mauve patina. Sharply struck and attractive for the grade, though small marks are evident when examined beneath a loupe. The 1891 and 1891-CC have similar mintages but the latter issue is more available in Uncirculated grades. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720

4756 1891-CC/CC FS-501 MS61 NGC. Variety 3-C. Repunching on both Cs in the mintmark is easily recognized by the curved tail of a secondary mintmark clearly visible at the bottom right of the primary mark. A short, spikelike die line from a dentil below the second 1 in the date confirms the obverse die for this Cherrypickers' variety. Attractive, rich-gold color and vibrant mint luster illuminate a sharp strike and mildly abraded surfaces. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 145728 Base PCGS# 8720

**1891-CC/CC Ten Dollar, MS62
FS-501, Repunched Mintmark**



4757 1891-CC/CC FS-501 MS62 PCGS. There is a spike under Liberty's chin, and both Cs in the mintmark are repunched. The reverse displays noticeable prooflikeness in the fields, while the obverse is more frosty. Yellow-gold color and strong design elements appear on each side. A group of abrasions between stars 8 and 9 are the only ones that merit attention. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 145728 Base PCGS# 8720

4758 1892-CC Tripled Die Reverse, FS-801, Variety 1-A, AU55 PCGS. CAC. The reverse shows doubling of the motto on this variety. Nearly full luster is evident with trivial marks of no consequence on this Choice AU example. NGC ID# 266W, PCGS# 511600 Base PCGS# 8722

4759 1892-O MS62 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. The only die pair identified for the New Orleans coinage of 28,688 eagles dated 1892. This frosty Mint State piece has full, brilliant luster and inconsequential marks that are expected for the grade. PCGS has only certified eight finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 266X, PCGS# 8723

4760 1892-S MS63 PCGS. This low-mintage issue, with a production of only 115,500 coins, is also a low-population issue. Scattered marks appear in the yellow-gold surfaces of this lustrous, Select Mint State example. Population: 88 in 63 (5 in 63+), 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 266Y, PCGS# 8724

4761 1892-S MS63 PCGS. A low mintage of 115,500 pieces contributes to the scarcity of the 1892-S in Mint State, but that total fails to underscore its supreme rarity above MS63. Frosty and sharply struck with only a small mark near star 5 to limit the grade. Population: 88 in 63 (5 in 63+), 4 finer (6/19).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 2257. NGC ID# 266Y, PCGS# 8724

4762 1893-O MS61 Prooflike NGC. Variety 1. Only 17,000 eagles were minted at New Orleans in 1893, all from a single die pair. This prooflike example is a lovely representative with mirrored fields around sharply defined, frosty devices. Census: 8 in 61 Prooflike, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2673, PCGS# 78727

1894-S Liberty Eagle, MS61
Rarely Seen in Mint State



4763 1894-S MS61 NGC. While a multitude of rare dates and mintmarked issues are found throughout the early and mid-series Liberty tens, a few late-series rarities often slip by under the radar of collectors. The 1892-S, 1893-CC, and 1894-S are prime examples. Unknown any finer than MS62, the 1894-S has not seen any large influx of MS61 or finer coins from foreign holdings, and it consistently ranks the scarcest of post-1889 eagles in grades finer than MS60. This is a solid MS61 coin, truly Mint State with myriad tiny marks but no major contacts. Lustrous orange-gold color provides excellent eye appeal. Census: 14 in 61 (1 in 61+), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2677, PCGS# 8731

4764 1895-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 1. Three die varieties are identified for the 1895-O eagles, producing a total of 98,000 coins. This piece has fully lustrous surfaces and inconsequential marks. PCGS has only certified 30 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 2679, PCGS# 8733

4765 1897-O MS62 PCGS. Variety 3. New Orleans produced 42,500 eagles in 1897 from three die combinations. This variety has diagonal die lines behind the IB of LIBERTY. Frosty light yellow-gold surfaces are fully lustrous and exhibit only trivial marks. PCGS has only certified 33 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 7LHC, PCGS# 8738

4766 1899-O MS61 PCGS. Variety 3. Four die pairs were used to coin 37,047 eagles in 1899, an average of slightly more than 9,000 coins per variety. This piece has brilliant light yellow gold surfaces with reflective fields and minimal marks. An extremely attractive example. NGC ID# 267K, PCGS# 8743

1901-O Ten Dollar, MS63
Low Mintage, Great Eye Appeal



4767 1901-O MS63 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. The second 1 in the date is centered over a dentil, and the O mintmark is away from the eagle's talon. It would be unfair to draw any sort of comparison between this low-mintage New Orleans issue (72,041 coins) and its widely available, mass-produced Philadelphia counterpart. Yellow-gold surfaces are softly frosted rather than satiny, and chatter is minimal. Both sides exhibit wonderful definition for the facility. PCGS reports 24 finer submissions. CAC: 19 in 63, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 267R, PCGS# 8748

1901-O Ten Dollar Liberty, MS64
Only One Piece Finer at PCGS



4768 1901-O MS64 PCGS. Variety 1. Due to the discovery of many examples in overseas holdings, the low-mintage (72,041 coins) 1901-O eagle is easily found in grades through MS62, but Choice and Gem-quality survivors remain rare. This boldly struck representative displays softly frosted green-gold luster, with remarkably bold detail for an O-mint issue. The surfaces are free of any significant abrasions, giving this piece an outstanding level of eye appeal. Population: 23 in 64 (3 in 64+), 1 finer (7/19). Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6559, which realized \$6,168.75. NGC ID# 267R, PCGS# 8748

4769 1901-S MS65+ PCGS. One of the preeminent type-coin issues in the Liberty Head series. The 1901-S claims a mintage of 2.8 million pieces and is readily available through MS65. Premium Gems become slightly more difficult. Gleaming peach-orange surfaces awash in cartwheel frost show only thin, superficial grazes. Eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

1901-S Eagle, MS65
CAC-Endorsed Type Coin



4770 1901-S MS65 NGC. CAC. Medium S. The surviving population of 1901-S eagles ranks among the highest in the series. Mint State coins are plentiful through MS65 and even MS66, although a small minority have received the approval of CAC. Cartwheel mint frost and rich honey-gold color provide this Gem with outstanding eye appeal. Each side features a bold strike and minimal chatter.

From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

1901-S Ten Dollar, MS66**Cartwheel Mint Luster**

4771 1901-S MS66 PCGS. Cartwheel luster radiates over frosty peach-gold surfaces. The design elements are crisp, particularly the eagle's feathers and talons. That side is virtually unabraded, and there are only a few superficial luster grazes on the obverse. The 1901-S ten dollar is readily collectible in Gem and even Premium Gem grades, but only two coins are graded higher at PCGS (7/19). NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

4772 1903-O MS63 PCGS. Variety 2. The 1903-O is the most often seen O-mint ten. The strike on this piece is complete throughout, and the surfaces show only slight evidence of abrasions. Satiny mint luster. NGC ID# 267W, PCGS# 8753

4773 1903-O MS63 PCGS. Variety 1. The reverse die is shattered with multiple die cracks on this scarce late die state example. A lovely Select Mint State eagle, this piece has highly lustrous mint frost and brilliant yellow surfaces with excellent eye appeal. PCGS has only certified 25 finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 267W, PCGS# 8753

4774 1904-O MS63 NGC. Variety 1. Only one die pair is identified for the 108,950 eagles struck at New Orleans in 1904. This Select Mint State piece has scattered, inconsequential, and grade-consistent marks on both sides with brilliant light yellow luster. Census: 41 in 63, 13 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 7LHK, PCGS# 8756

1906-O Liberty Ten, MS63**Final New Orleans Eagle**

4775 1906-O MS63 PCGS. Variety 1, the lone die pair for the 1906-O eagle, despite a mintage of 86,895 coins. This is the final ten dollar issue struck at the New Orleans Mint, and it is scarce in MS63 and finer condition. The Select example offered here displays a sharp strike and original peach-gold and yellow luster. Scattered light abrasions limit the grade but none are individually bothersome. Population: 56 in 63 (6 in 63+), 28 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 53FB, PCGS# 8761

INDIAN EAGLES**1907 No Motto Ten Dollar, MS66****Lustrous and Highly Attractive**

4776 1907 No Motto MS66 NGC. The No Periods (No Motto) ten dollar Indian was the third attempt to create this design as a circulating coin, after failure of the Wire Rim and Rolled Rim tens. This variant is widely known as a well-produced coin, and is often used for type purposes. This is an attractive Premium Gem whose softly frosted surfaces have taken on a distinctive reddish patina. Sharply defined.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1908 No Motto Eagle, MS63**Better Philadelphia Issue**

4777 1908 No Motto MS63 PCGS. The 1908 No Motto Indian eagle had a mintage of only 33,500 pieces and is proportionately scarce in the finer Mint State grades. This Select example is well-struck and displays original honey-gold luster with hints of lilac throughout. A few scattered abrasions are not bothersome.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 6278. NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

1908 No Motto Indian Eagle, MS64**Low-Mintage Issue, Two-Year Type**

4778 1908 No Motto MS64 PCGS. A pleasing and lustrous example of this short-lived design type, struck prior to the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse. The surfaces are light yellow-gold — virtually unmarked, save for a few microscopic ticks. Smooth fields display strong, satiny mint luster, with well-struck motifs that add to the high technical quality and bold eye appeal. Surprisingly few examples of this issue have been certified from a scant mintage of 33,500 pieces, issued before the more frequently seen With Motto eagles. Population: 80 in 64 (3 in 64+), 43 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

4779 1908 Motto MS64 NGC. Pleasing honey-gold coloration adorns the highly lustrous surfaces of this well-struck near-Gem. A few wispy marks keep it from a Gem holder, but overall this piece seems high-end for the grade. NGC ID# 28GJ, PCGS# 8859

4780 1908-D Motto MS62 PCGS. Slight central weakness is evident on both sides of this Indian ten that represents the first year of issue for the new design sub-type with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM added to the reverse. An attractive, lustrous example. NGC ID# 28GK, PCGS# 8860

**1910-S Eagle, MS64
Seldom Seen This Fine**



4781 1910-S MS64 NGC. The orange-gold surfaces on this 1910-S ten dollar host glowing luster and show only a few small marks that are consistent with the near-Gem grade. Clean surfaces and bountiful luster create excellent eye appeal. The 1910-S, despite the high mintage figure of 811,000 coins — far more than any of the 10 other S-mint issues in the series — is a condition rarity within the Indian Head eagles, as most were melted a couple of decades after their production. Census: 19 in 64, 6 finer (6/19).
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 4045, which realized \$12,337.50. NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867

**1911-S Ten Dollar, MS62
Low Mintage, Limited Availability**



4782 1911-S MS62 PCGS. In the case of the 1911-S ten dollar, its low mintage of 51,000 coins translates to a limited availability. Only four issues in the series claim lower total populations at PCGS. The lowest headdress feathers are razor-sharp, while a bit of incompleteness occurs on the forecurls and eagle's wing tip. Scattered marks are typical for the grade. An appealing orange-gold semikey with softly frosted mint luster. NGC ID# 28GV, PCGS# 8870

4783 1914 MS64 NGC. An extraordinary Choice Mint State Indian ten, this piece has frosty yellow brilliance with full mint luster and sharp design motifs. A few scattered, grade-limiting marks are evident. NGC ID# 28H2, PCGS# 8875

**1914-D Ten Dollar, MS65+
Radiant Peach-Gold Surfaces**



4784 1914-D MS65+ PCGS. Not too much searching is required to obtain an example of this plentiful branch mint issue in near-Gem condition or below, but a nice example in MS65 will prove much more challenging. Peach-gold surfaces with deeper orange accents and radiant satin mint luster produce excellent aesthetic appeal. Sharp throughout with a grazes in the left obverse field and above (TE)N DO(LLARS). Otherwise, an even higher technical assessment would almost certainly be in order for this lovely Denver type coin from a mintage of 343,500 pieces. Population: 39 in 65 (6 in 65+), 11 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 28H3, PCGS# 8876

4785 1915 MS64+ PCGS. A Plus-graded Choice Indian eagle with sharply detailed design elements in most areas and just a touch of softness on the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. A short, diagonal mark on the neck is the only flaw of note. NGC ID# 28H5, PCGS# 8878

1915-S Eagle, Conditionally Scarce MS61



4786 1915-S MS61 NGC. A mere 59,000 eagles were struck at the S-mint in 1915. Survivors from that production represent some of the most difficult Indian Head tens to obtain in high grades. This wheat-gold example is lightly frosted and sharply struck on the obverse. Trivial softness appears on the wing tip and trailing leg. Scarce at this level. NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

**1915-S Indian Eagle, MS62
Low-Mintage S-Mint Issue**



4787 1915-S MS62 PCGS. The 1915-S Indian eagle claims the second lowest San Francisco Mint production total of the series, at a meager 59,000 pieces. This attractive MS62 specimen offers well-detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that are minimally marked for the grade. Overall eye appeal is strong for this scarcer S-mint issue. NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

1926 Ten Dollar, Extraordinary MS66



4788 1926 MS66 PCGS. An incredible Premium Gem, tied for the finest that PCGS has certified. The 1926 and 1932 Indian eagles are the two dates that collectors choose for type collections, due to their high mintages and similarly high survival rates. But exceptional quality pieces are extremely difficult to locate and always in demand. This piece displays bright and frosty yellow-gold luster with traces of rose toning, and nearly pristine surfaces. Population: 27 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer (6/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 3694. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882

**1932 Saint-Gaudens Eagle, Frosted MS65+
Appealing Colorful Surfaces**



4789 1932 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1932 is the quintessential type coin of the Indian ten series, struck in large quantity (over 4.4 million pieces) and readily available through the Gem grade. This is a high-end Gem coin, recipient of both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Variegated orange and lilac accents embellish the frosted yellow-gold surfaces, while a sharp strike approaches full details. A few tiny ticks and light abrasions require magnification to view, the only obstacles to an even finer grade. NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

**1850 Twenty Dollar, XF45
CAC-Approved, Red-Gold Color**



4790 1850 XF45 PCGS. CAC. Strong central design elements anchor this 1850 double eagle from the initial year of regular production. The outer motifs are slightly softer, but eye appeal remains excellent in large part because of the original reddish-gold color. Abrasions are generally small and undistracting. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

4791 1850 — Cleaning — NGC Details. AU. A strongly struck portrait of Liberty stands out against the partly reflective fields on this minimally circulated 1850 double eagle. The reverse motif is similarly crisp. Myriad abrasions appear throughout, including faint hairlines from the noted cleaning. A pleasing example with broad rims. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Double Eagle, AU53
Razor-Sharp and Semiprooflike



1850-O Double Eagle, AU53
Inaugural-Year Southern Gold Issue



- 4792 1850 AU53 NGC.** More than a hint of semiprooflikeness exists in the fields on both sides of this first-year double eagle, which remains razor-sharp despite a bit of high-point rub. Each side exhibits bright golden-yellow color with small abrasions scattered over the surfaces. Collectors always clamor for attractive, sharp, problem-free examples of this numismatically significant issue. A great opportunity to acquire such a coin. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Twenty Dollar, AU55
Among the Most Popular Issues in the Series



- 4793 1850 AU55 PCGS.** Examples of the introductory 1850 double eagle are among the most popular coins in this long-running series. This Choice About Uncirculated survivor with partial luster and bright yellow-gold surfaces is sure to find a place of honor in any type set or twenty dollar collection. Strongly struck and minimally worn over the central high points with faint marks and hairlines on each side. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850 Double Eagle, AU55
Significant First-Year Issue



- 4794 1850 AU55 NGC.** Traces of semireflectivity appear in the fields around the motifs of this Choice About Uncirculated double eagle from the first year of distribution. Bright wheat-gold surfaces display scattered abrasions and a bit a high-point rub, but definition is strong overall. A relatively high-grade example of this numismatically and historically significant twenty dollar gold issue. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902



- 4795 1850-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** Circulation-strike double eagles were coined for the first time in 1850, when the New Orleans Mint achieved a substantial production of 141,000 pieces. The issue circulated heavily in the regional economy and was also subject to export, with few examples saved for numismatic purposes. As a result, the 1850-O is seldom encountered in high grades, and even midlevel AU representatives are scarce.

This attractive AU53 example features green and orange-gold surfaces that show traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. Well-detailed design elements exhibit light high-point rub. Scattered minor abrasions on both sides is consistent with the grade.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 5066, where it realized \$16,100.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903

1851 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Attractive Type One Representative



4796 1851 AU58 NGC. The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 2 million double eagles in 1851, being the workhorse facility for the denomination until the new San Francisco Mint took over in 1854. This near-Mint example shows pale yellow-gold color, with remnants of original luster in the recesses. The strike is sharp, and no significant circulation scars are noticed on either side.
Ex: Houston Money Show Signature (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3843.
NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

1851-O Twenty Dollar, VF20
Circulated O-Mint Type Coin



4797 1851-O VF20 NGC. Variety 2. Moderate wear places this 1851-O double eagle at a more affordable level than most New Orleans twenties reach, although it is yet immensely appealing for the grade with smooth, problem-free surfaces and rich olive-gold patina. An ideal O-mint type coin for budget-conscious collectors. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Double Eagle, VF35
New Obverse Die



4798 1851-O VF35 NGC. Variety 6. A new die pairing not previously documented, employing the reverse from Variety 5. The obverse die does not match the diagnostics of either previously documented obverse for this issue; the date is high above the dentils and the ball of the 5 is directly over a dentil. The die is also heavily lapped, most obviously along the upper border where the stars are weak. As a New Orleans type coin, this Choice VF 1851-O double eagle displays pleasing olive-gold patina and good detail. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Twenty Dollar, XF45
Well-Detailed Louisiana Coin



4799 1851-O XF45 PCGS. Variety 1, with the diagnostic die chip in front of Liberty's eye. Clear star radials, and well-detailed curls and feathers display normal friction for the grade. Wheat-gold surfaces are bright with scattered abrasions. The 1851-O represents the pinnacle of availability among New Orleans double eagles, boasting a mintage of 315,000 coins. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Double Eagle, Choice XF
Endorsed by CAC



4800 1851-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 6. Those looking for a single double eagle from the New Orleans Mint would do well to target an 1851-O — the most collectible twenty dollar gold piece bearing the O mintmark. A total of 315,000 coins were struck. Olive-gold surfaces show just a hint of remaining luster. Liberty's portrait and the eagle are strongly rendered. Seldom offered with CAC approval. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Double Eagle, AU53
Ex: S.S. Central America



4801 1851-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 7515. Although the 1857-S and 1856-S issues dominated the double eagles recovered from the S.S. Central America, a smattering of earlier dates were also retrieved from the depths of the Atlantic. It is unusual, however, for the New Orleans mintmark to make an appearance on a No Motto twenty from this legendary shipwreck. This is a well-struck Southern gold piece with traces of semiprofileness in the fields and faint hairlines across each side. A die crack journeys from Liberty's bun to the rim through star 12. Housed in a gold foil holder.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 7922, where it realized \$4,600.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1851-O Liberty Twenty, AU58

Seldom Available Any Finer



- 4802 1851-O AU58 PCGS.** Variety 2. A legion of double eagle collectors take aim at the challenging Type One New Orleans issues, which run the gamut between scarce to extremely rare for the years 1850 to 1861. A lone Type Three issue, the 1879-O, is the only O-mint twenty struck after the closure of the New Orleans Mint during the Civil War. A complete set of O-Mint Liberty Head twenties is seldom achieved regardless of grade, but many collectors seek just a single type coin, often from the collectible Gold Rush production years.

Although the 1851-O was struck in ample numbers (315,000 pieces), it remains a rare issue in full Mint State condition. This yellow-gold, near-Mint example retains much of its mint luster, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in protected areas. Tiny marks and abrasions factor into the assigned grade. Most 1851-O survivors exist at the VF to XF levels. Sharp and attractive, this 1851-O is one of the few obtainable New Orleans twenties in borderline Mint State condition. Population: 25 in 58, 14 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

- 4803 1852 AU53 NGC.** Luster glows around the raised design elements on this yellow-gold double eagle. Minor high-point friction is apparent, but the curls, stars, and feathers remain well-detailed. Myriad abrasions are typical. The 1852 is a collectible No Motto issue with a mintage of 2 million coins. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

1852 Double Eagle, AU58

Smooth, Still-Lustrous Surfaces



- 4804 1852 AU58 PCGS.** The 1852 double eagle is one of the more available early issues overall of this denomination, but Mint State pieces are nonetheless elusive in all grades. This near-Mint representative is actually superior in eye appeal to most Uncirculated coins, showing smooth yellow-gold surfaces that retain strong detail and pleasing luster. A collectible Type One representative.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 3314. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

1852 Double Eagle, Fully Struck MS61



- 4805 1852 MS61 PCGS.** The 1852 double eagle boasts a mintage in excess of 2 million coins. Examples remain collectible through MS61, but the date is scarce in MS62 and rarely seen in MS63 or higher grades. This fully struck twenty dollar enjoys bright mint luster over warm yellow-gold surfaces. Small abrasions throughout and rim nicks above (AMERI)CA prevent a higher grade. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

**1852-O Twenty Dollar, AU55
Scarcely Seen Finer**



- 4806 1852-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** The second most collectible O-mint double eagle after the 1851-O has a mintage of 190,000 coins, yet only one die pair is known. Definition is stronger at the centers than it is around the edges, although only the date and first three stars are legitimately soft. Bright yellow-gold surfaces feature a hint of reflectivity in the reverse fields. Lightly abraded. The 1852-O is scarcely seen finer than Choice AU. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Double Eagle, Unc Details
Sharp New Orleans Type Coin**



- 4807** 1852-O — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine, Unc Details. Variety 1. A sharp, bright example of this early New Orleans issue, showing smooth surfaces and yellow-gold color. The fields may have been prooflike at one point, although that reflectivity is barely discernible now that each side has a satiny texture as a result of efforts to smooth out surface abrasions. Eye appeal is yet pleasing.

**1853 Twenty Dollar Liberty, AU58
Attractive, Natural Surfaces**



- 4808** 1853 AU58 NGC. Attractive, medium-gold surfaces show much remaining mint luster and a natural patina, suggesting this is an original near-Mint coin that avoided seawater immersion. A few tiny marks are distributed across the surfaces, but less than those that are seen on many lower-grade Mint State coins. Sharp details remain despite brief circulation.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 7379. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908

**1853-O Double Eagle, AU Details
Collectible New Orleans Issue**



- 4809** 1853-O — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine, AU Details. Variety 1. The surfaces are finely etched, reminiscent of the appearance of some shipwreck gold pieces heavily affected by saltwater, although no shipwreck pedigree is known for this coin. The details are sharp and little wear is evident. Both sides have bright yellow-gold color. The 1853-O remains one of the few readily collectible New Orleans double eagles, although its availability does decline in the upper AU levels.

**1853-O Double Eagle, AU53
Beautifully Preserved**



- 4810** 1853-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. A beautiful New Orleans double eagle, showing barely any wear and having remarkably smooth, unabraded surfaces. Rich straw-gold coloration adorns each side, complementing a tinge of satin luster in the fields. The 1853-O is typically one of the more accessible New Orleans double eagles, although this representative is uniquely high-end for the grade and issue. NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

- 4811** 1854 Small Date XF45 NGC. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. An elusive CAC-approved example of this early Type One issue, showing deep yellow-gold surfaces that retain moderate luster in the protected areas. Scattered abrasions are evident, as is normal for double eagles in XF condition. NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

- 4812** 1854 Small Date XF45 NGC. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. Hints of luster cling to the peripheral fields on this Choice XF 1854 double eagle, complementing the deep, original olive-gold patina. Wear is light, and scattered abrasions and other surface chatter are expected for the grade. NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

- 4813** 1854 Small Date AU50 NGC. The surfaces are satiny overall, with luster remnants glowing in the peripheral recesses. Each side has orange-gold patina and good detail. Little wear is present and the surfaces are moderately smooth.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2004), lot 6836; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 4028. NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

**1854 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Small Date Variant, Listed in the Guide Book**



- 4814** 1854 Small Date AU58 PCGS. This eye-appealing near-Mint twenty represents the more accessible variety for the year. However, Winter says, "few people realize how hard it is to locate an 1854 Small Date in About Uncirculated-58 and higher grades." Orange-gold surfaces with partial mint luster around the devices exhibit strong definition on the obverse and slightly softer detail on the central reverse. Wear is practically unseen. There are minor hairlines and a couple of reeding marks. NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

1854 Double Eagle, AU58
Small Date, Strong Detail



4815 1854 Small Date AU58 NGC. Essentially imperceptible friction is all that stands in the way of a full Mint State assessment for this partially lustrous 1854 Small Date double eagle. Liberty's curls are strong, as are the stars and feathers. Warm orange-gold surfaces showcase relatively clean fields for a large gold piece. Rose accents appear within the confines of the design. NGC lists 33 higher grading events (7/19). NGC ID# 268R, PCGS# 8911

4816 1855 AU53 NGC. A singular noticeable mark appears in the left obverse field of this light yellow-gold double eagle, with myriad trivial marks of little consequence. This pleasing piece retains traces of luster in the protected areas.

Ex: Bently Collection / Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2013), lot 5208. NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

1855 Double Eagle, AU55
Distinctive Italic 5s



4817 1855 AU55 PCGS. Dave Bowers recounts in *A Guide Book of Double Eagles* that the first twenty dollar gold piece he ever owned was an 1855, with its distinctive italic 5s. This is a wheat-gold example of the date with semiprooflike fields and strongly detailed motifs. Myriad scattered bagmarks appear throughout. NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8914

1855 Double Eagle, AU58
Mostly Lustrous Surfaces



4818 1855 AU58 NGC. Double eagle coinage declined in 1855 from previous years, totaling little more than 364,000 pieces, and the high-grade survival rate shrank along with it. This near-Mint representative appears Mint State at first glance, although trivial rub on Liberty's cheek and in the obverse fields precludes such a designation. The strike is bold, and significant yellow-gold luster remains. Census: 83 in 58 (1 in 58+), 19 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

1855 Twenty Dollar, MS60
Seldom Offered in Mint State



4819 1855 MS60 NGC. Luster rolls through the fields as this Mint State 1855 double eagle is rotated beneath a light, revealing scattered light abrasions but also sharp design elements and rich peach-gold color. The 1855 double eagle is moderately available in circulated condition, but Mint State coins are rare. Census: 7 in 60, 12 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914

1856 Double Eagle, AU55
Elusive P-Mint Issue



4820 1856 AU55 NGC. The population of 1856 double eagles has not been swelled by hoards or shipwreck recoveries, making it one of the scarcer P-mint issues of the period and what Doug Winter has called "a sleeper." Liberty's curls, the upper stars, and most of the feathers are well-defined, as often seen, with trivial friction. Partial luster glows from heavily marked yellow-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917

1856 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Lustrous, Conditionally Scarce



4821 1856 AU58 PCGS. Luster rolls through the fields on this near-Mint 1856 double eagle despite light high-point friction on the devices. Rich yellow-gold surfaces have only minor abrasions, and the strike is sharp. This Philadelphia issue is scarce in the upper AU grades and borderline rare in Mint State. Population: 33 in 58 (2 in 58+), 37 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917

1856-S Double Eagle, MS61
Attractive Surfaces and Color



4822 1856-S MS61 PCGS. Variety 17B. Full Serif on U, Bold Left S Mintmark, Full Crossbar of A in STATES. The Mint State population of this San Francisco issue increased dramatically with the many shipwreck recovery coins, with more than 1,000 pieces brought up from the S.S. Central America alone. Although this example is not identified as a recovery piece on the holder, there can be no certainty of its origin because the overwhelming majority of Mint State coins are, in fact, seawater survivors. It matters little given the eye appeal of this coin, with lustrous, medium-gold surfaces and a few light-orange accents. The strike is sharp throughout, with minimal abrasions for the assigned grade. A single scrape by the neck in the left obverse field is the only significant mark.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4333. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

1856-S Twenty Dollar, MS60
Ex: S.S. Central America, CAC Approval



4823 1856-S Variety-17D, Full Serif, S Tilted Right, MS60 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 5927. Full Serif, S Tilts Right. While more than 1,000 recoveries from the S.S. Central America were 1856-S double eagles — far less than the more than 5,000 1857-S twenties salvaged from the wreck — both issues are now readily available in Mint State compared to their pre-shipwreck status. This lovely example excels both in terms of eye appeal and surface quality. Only a few small, wispy marks appear, and the vibrant luster and orange-gold color of the obverse is stunning. The reverse displays an attractive, frosty yellow-gold finish common to many recovered coins. Sharply struck with a few tiny planchet flaws in the hair. Housed in a gold label holder, CAC endorsed. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 70013 Base PCGS# 8919

1856-S Twenty Dollar, AU55
Ex: S.S. Central America



4824 1856-S No Serif, Spiked F, Variety 17K, AU55 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 5976. A trace of high-point wear exists on the smoothly frosted surfaces of this Choice 1856-S twenty. A few delicate field abrasions are seen, but Liberty's portrait is nearly unmarked and most of the original mint luster remains. Attractive green-gold surfaces display orange and pale-rose accents for outstanding eye appeal. Housed in its original gold foil holder, the coin shows no detrimental effects from its long stay at the ocean floor, nor are there any overt signs of conservation. Population (S.S.C.A. Variety 17K): 37 in 55, 61 finer (6/19).
From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 70020 Base PCGS# 8919

4825 1857-S AU55 PCGS. A rather unusual grade for the 1857-S, as the vast majority of pieces in today's marketplace are from the S.S. Central America treasure and are typically Mint State. This Choice AU piece has nearly full luster and trivial marks with excellent eye appeal. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

4826 1857-S AU55 NGC. Many high-grade examples of the 1857-S Liberty double eagle were recovered from the wreck of the S.S. Central America, and the issue is listed among the 100 Greatest U.S. Coins. This well-detailed Choice AU specimen displays lustrous greenish-gold surfaces, with only minor abrasions and considerable eye appeal.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 7472. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1857-S Liberty Twenty, MS64
Vibrant Luster, Vivid Color



4827 1857-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Variety 20A. This coin is not specifically pedigreed to the S.S. Central America, but the surfaces are vibrant and highly lustrous, a characteristic almost never seen on 1857-S double eagles that don't come from that famous shipwreck. Plus, it is the "Spiked Shield" die variety. Sharply struck throughout, the coin shows only the slightest abrasions that would keep it from a full Gem grade, only a few paper-thin luster grazes on the cheek and a small cluster of milling marks on the neck. An exceptionally attractive Type One double eagle.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3407. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS63
Spiked Shield, Variety 20A



4828 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 3008. The diagnostic "Spiked Shield" is easily visible without magnification on this example. The surfaces display the usual bright mint luster with an even layer of reddish tinged patina. A few light abrasions on the cheek of Liberty explain the grade. Fully struck in all areas. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Spiked Shield Twenty, MS63
Recovered from the 'Ship of Gold'



4829 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 0878. The "Spiked Shield" variety, associated with high grade survivors from the legendary treasure ship. Housed in its original gold label holder, the present lot appears undergraded since the sun-gold surfaces lack the scattered abrasions associated with the MS63 level. One tick on the cheekbone and a russet freckle on the E in STATES are unimportant relative to the assigned grade. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Immensely Attractive, CAC Endorsed



4830 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 1033. Spiked Shield. Remarkably little evidence of its 130+ years at ocean bottom is visible on this lustrous, frosted 1857-S double eagle. More than 5,000 such pieces were recovered from the S.S. Central America shipwreck, and the discoveries continue. Not all of the surviving twenties are nearly as attractive as this sharply struck orange-gold Choice Uncirculated coin. It represents the popular Spiked Shield variety, with two needlelike die lines at the lower-left shield corner. Housed in the original gold label PCGS holder with CAC endorsement. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS65

Ex: S.S. Central America

Spiked Shield, Variety 20A



4831 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS65 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 2075. The "Spiked Shield" variety, named for two die lines near the left shield border (one of which actually pierces the border), is often associated with high-grade examples from the famous "Ship of Gold" shipwreck. The present orange-gold Gem double eagle is one of the finer survivors from more than 5,000 1857-S gold twenties rescued from the depths of the Atlantic Ocean. It exhibits flashy luster and displays only minor evidence of seawater immersion. Housed in a gold label holder of its original distribution. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS65

Ex: S.S. Central America, Spiked Shield



4832 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS65 NGC. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 4783. The raised die gouge at the left shield border identifies the popular Spiked Shield variety. Like most Type One Liberty double eagles, the 1857-S was seldom encountered in high grade before the recovery of the S.S. Central America. Fortunately, more than 5,000 high-quality examples of the 1857-S were recovered from the famous shipwreck, making the issue the most popular type coin of the series. The Spiked Shield is the most plentiful die variety for the date. The present coin is an impressive Gem, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant, satiny mint luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 67 in 65 (1 in 65+, 1 in 65★), 30 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Spiked Shield, Variety 20A



4833 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 2816. Other die characteristics are recorded for Variety 20A, but none are more important or visible than the two die scratches to the left of and penetrating the eagle's shield. The discovery of the thousands of Type One twenties in mint condition from the salvage of the S.S. Central America in the late 1980s proved to be a boon for collectors since this first design type was rarely encountered in Uncirculated grades before these pieces entered the market. One characteristic common to all of these salvaged twenties is the extraordinary mint luster. Because the coins lay undisturbed more than two miles below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean they were unaffected by the abrasive effects of salt water that normally subdues the luster on gold coins found on ship wrecks found in more shallow waters. This piece displays that normally seen bright mint luster and there are a few dabs of coppery color located on the lower half of the obverse. Fully struck. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
Bold S, Variety 20B



4834 1857-S Bold S, Variety 20B, MS64 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 4498. The Bold S mintmark presents a strong contrast to the Narrow Serif (Variety 20C). The mintmark is well-formed and complete with faint recutting seen on the upper part of the downstroke of the S, making the upper loop appear closed. Each side displays the expected radiant mint luster, common to these shipwreck gold coins. A few small scattered abrasion on each side and several streaks on the upper reverse explain the grade of this sharply detailed Type One twenty. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70001 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Twenty Dollar, Still-Lustrous AU58
Narrow Serif, Variety 20C



4835 1857-S Narrow Serif, Variety 20C, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 1910. The top of the mintmark was attenuated, most likely from die polishing, which left the remainder of the die faces bright but narrowed the upper curve of the S. Just the slightest bit of friction from handling is evident, most apparent on the obverse, but the surfaces retain generous amounts of mint luster with very little thinning seen in the fields. The strike details are strong throughout with well-defined hair detail on Liberty as well as complete details on the stars on each side. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70002 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS61

Ex: S.S. Central America



- 4836** 1857-S Narrow Serif, Variety 20C, MS61 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 0875. Narrow Serif. This Uncirculated No Motto double eagle is within the means of most collectors and would serve as a fantastic example of this sought-after type. The coin also enjoys a terrific provenance, having been salvaged from the depths of the Atlantic along with 5,000 other 1857-S twenties. Both sides are typically bright and frosty with razor-sharp definition. Scattered marks limit the technical grade but not the eye appeal. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70002 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Twenty, MS63
Narrow Serif Variant, Variety 20C



- 4837** 1857-S Narrow Serif, Variety 20C, MS63 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 3377. In addition to the narrow serif on the top of the mintmark, several short die scratches, or "spikes," are located just in front of the neck of Liberty. A few small abrasions are widely scattered across each side, accounting for the grade. The reddish-gold color shows a few faint specks of deeper coppery color here and there. Sharply detailed. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70002 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Terrific Eye Appeal, CAC Endorsement



- 4838** 1857-S Narrow Serif, Variety 20C, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 3373. Narrow Serif. Aside from the upper left serif on the U in UNITED, small die scratches at Liberty's neck are also diagnostic. An outer ring of copper-orange color surrounds thickly frosted apricot-gold surfaces. The devices on each side exhibit complete design definition. The cheek and fields are unquestionably clean for the near-Gem assessment, with just two abrasions above star 1 and below the right wing. A terrific, eye-appealing survivor from this famous shipwreck. Housed in a gold foil holder with a green CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70002 Base PCGS# 8922

1857-S Bold 7 Twenty, AU58
Just the Slightest Hint of Friction



4839 1857-S Faint S, Bold 7, Variety 20D, AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 1774. The Bold 7 obverse shows that digit strongly punched into the die after the first three numerals were punched in together. The 20D reverse is usually, but not always, paired with the Bold 7 obverse. The surfaces retain significant mint luster, almost complete, in fact. The radiance seen on each side is clearly suggestive of the hundreds of Mint State 1857-S twenties recovered from the Central America. The only difference is this piece shows just the slightest evidence of handling. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 70003 Base PCGS# 8922

4840 1858-S AU55 NGC. The strongly impressed design elements of this attractive Type One double eagle exhibit just a touch of wear on the high points and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster. NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

1859-S Double Eagle, AU55
Colorful and Still-Lustrous



4841 1859-S AU55 PCGS. The 1859-S twenty, with a business strike mintage of more than 600,000 pieces, is typically found in XF and AU. Like most coins of this era, the 1859-S is very rare in Mint State. This Choice AU coin retains areas of luster. The majority of the design elements are framed by attractive peach color. Population: 66 in 55, 98 finer (6/19).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 5988. NGC ID# 269C, PCGS# 8928

4842 1860 AU53 NGC. Warm orange-gold surfaces maintain original mint luster within the device recesses, contributing to the appeal of this lightly circulated Type One twenty from the Philadelphia Mint. There is a rim nick between stars 6 and 7. Otherwise, small abrasions are evenly distributed. NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

1860 Double Eagle, AU58
Nice Color and Luster



4843 1860 AU58 PCGS. From a substantial mintage of 577,670 pieces, the 1860 Liberty double eagle is a popular representative of the No Motto type. This attractive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of wear on the well-detailed design elements and the vivid orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides. Only minor abrasions are evident and the eye appeal is strong. NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

1861 Double Eagle, MS60
Lustrous No Motto Type Coin



4844 1861 MS60 PCGS. A particularly lustrous Mint State example of this popular type coin issue, showing original yellow-gold hues and bold devices. Moderate abrasions on each side limit the grade, although they are to be expected on most Type One Liberty double eagles. The 1861 boasts a mintage of nearly 3 million coins; other than the San Francisco issues recovered in quantity from the S.S. Central America shipwreck, this issue is the most plentiful Type One date. NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

4845 1861 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. An attractive Type One Liberty double eagle, with lightly marked peach-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster that is scarcely dimmed by the noted cleaning. The design elements are sharply detailed and eye appeal is unexpectedly strong.

1861 Liberty Twenty, Sharp MS62
Smooth, Frosted Surfaces



4846 1861 MS62 NGC. Before numerous shipwreck 1856-S and 1857-S twenties, the 1861 was one of just a few issues that offered Type One Mint State opportunities for the collector. The nearly 3 million-piece mintage yielded a moderate number of Uncirculated examples, and those coins are still highly valued by gold specialists. This radiant, orange-gold example displays exceptionally smooth, frosted surfaces with minimal marks and abrasions for the assigned grade. The strike is razor-sharp. Census: 77 in 62 (2 in 62+), 49 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

1862-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Good Value for This Difficult Early Type



4847 1862-S AU58 PCGS. This California issue was exceedingly scarce in high grades prior to the discovery of dozens of examples within the wrecks of the S.S. *Republic* and the S.S. *Brother Jonathan*. In some ways, however, those treasure coins heightened collector awareness of the issue, and prices remain strong to this day. This still-lustrous double eagle retains considerable mint luster. Its pale orange-gold surfaces have a number of short abrasions, though grade-defining friction is confined to the high points.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 3303; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 1950; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 7452. NGC ID# 269N, PCGS# 8938

4848 1863-S XF40 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. A smooth and appealing example with light wear, showing original olive-gold and peach patina. Detail is strong for the grade and there are no faults on this coin.
Ex: Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2273; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 6994, which realized \$1,265. NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1863-S Twenty Dollar, Bright AU55



4849 1863-S AU55 PCGS. Small S. The scarcer of two mintmark varieties for the year. Nearly 1 million 1863-S double eagles were struck, and recent recoveries have made the date much more collectible in high grades. Bright yellow-gold surfaces are partly frosted. Minimally worn devices show good detail for the type. Lightly clashed with peppered abrasions throughout. NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1863-S Double Eagle, AU55+
Natural Reddish-Gold Color



4850 1863-S AU55+ NGC. CAC. Medium S. Doug Winter describes the natural coloration for an 1863-S double eagle as "medium to deep reddish-gold." That is exactly what each side of this original Choice AU twenty features, with luster around the protected areas. Partial star radials, well-detailed curls for a Type One coin, and generally crisp feathers should appeal to discerning collectors. Minimally abraded and high-end for the grade. NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1864-S Double Eagle, AU58
Ex: S.S. Republic, Nice Eye Appeal



4851 1864-S AU58 NGC. Light, yellow-gold coloration displays rim-to-rim mint luster that remains despite the seawater salvage of this attractive, near-Mint San Francisco twenty. The sharply struck devices and frosted fields show only minor abrasions and widely distributed small marks. An inventory of the recovered double eagles from the S.S. *Republic* reports 168 examples of the issue were returned to the surface and into collector hands.
Ex: PNG Invitational Signature (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 5070. NGC ID# 269T, PCGS# 8942

1865-S Double Eagle, Choice AU
Late-Date No Motto Type Coin



4852 1865-S AU55 NGC. Small S. This variety is more available than its Medium S mintmark counterpart. The 1865-S double eagle has become increasingly collectible in recent years, transforming the issue into one suitable for type representation. This light yellow-gold example retains traces of luster amid the scattered marks and faint high-point rub. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Liberty Head Twenty, MS61
Lustrous Original Surfaces



4853 1865-S MS61 PCGS. Luster rolls through the fields of this Mint State 1865-S double eagle, complementing bold devices and undeniably original peach-gold patina. As the grade suggests, scattered abrasions are present, but they appear as general surface chatter, none standing out as obtrusive. Mint State examples of this issue are popular No Motto type coins. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Twenty Dollar, MS61
Remarkably Smooth and Attractive



4854 1865-S MS61 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Brother Jonathan. Double eagles were the primary medium for financial transactions on the West Coast in 1865 — paper money was not accepted, and all large sums were payable by twenty dollar gold pieces. The *Brother Jonathan* carried gold for the annual treaty payments for Indian tribes, plus Wells Fargo gold shipments for Portland and Vancouver. Much of that cargo consisted of freshly minted 1865-S double eagles, all lost when the ship sank on July 30, 1865.

This Mint State twenty was part of the recovery efforts from the 1990s, when most of the treasure was brought to the surface by the salvage firm Deep Sea Research. There are no signs of seawater damage or conservation on this smooth and attractive piece. Sharply struck, the coin shows a few light abrasions from coin-to-coin contact, and attractive, softly lustrous straw-gold color. The coin is housed in a special label PCGS holder, number 910. CAC endorsement adds to its credentials. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Double Eagle, Frosty MS63

Ex: *Brother Jonathan*



4855 1865-S MS63 NGC. Ex: *Brother Jonathan*. Medium S. The only Type One San Francisco double eagles that are plentiful in Uncirculated condition are issues that survived in quantity in recently salvaged shipwrecks. The S.S. *Brother Jonathan* sank off the coast of California in July 1865. More than 500 examples of the 1865-S were recovered from the wreck in recent decades, making this issue available in grades that were unheard of prior to the salvage efforts.

This sharp Select Uncirculated double eagle displays rich orange-gold color and shimmering frosty mint luster. Mentionable softness is limited to stars 2 and 3. The fields are fairly clean, and a cluster of abrasions on Liberty's cheek appears to be all that limits the grade. Heavy peripheral die cracks are seen on the reverse. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Double Eagle, MS63

S.S. *Brother Jonathan Recovery*



4856 1865-S MS63 NGC. Ex: *Brother Jonathan*. More than 1200 gold coins were recovered from the *Brother Jonathan* shipwreck — mostly double eagles. Among them were more than 500 1865-S twenties, most of which in Uncirculated grades. This Select Uncirculated example shows few ill effects from 125 years at the ocean's bottom off the coast of California. A bit of faint encrustation and surface roughness remains at the borders from seawater activity, visible under a loupe. Gleaming honey-gold surfaces show a few tiny areas of struck-in grease from the minting process, while a fantastic network of die cracks encircles the reverse, with die chipping and a small rim cud. The strike is remarkably sharp, and full mint luster glows throughout both sides. NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1866 With Motto Twenty, AU53
First Year of the Modified Design



4857 1866 Motto AU53 NGC. First year of the Motto reverse, and scarcer in high grade than prior dates because of an absence of shipwreck-recovered examples. The present sun-gold piece displays ample luster and the expected number of minor abrasions. Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013)*, lot 4953. NGC ID# 269X, PCGS# 8949

1866-S Double Eagle, AU55
First With Motto Issue



- 4858** 1866-S Motto AU55 NGC. VP-001. Small Squat S. The top of an errant 1 appears in the dentils left of the 1, and the top of a 6 appears below the second 6. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST appeared on double eagles for the first time in 1866. This San Francisco issue is generally collectible in XF and AU grades but anything finer is a major rarity. This rich-gold example retains much of its mint luster beneath moderately abraded fields and devices. We note a gathering of short pinscratches near Liberty's forecurl. Ex: The Bernard L. Copeland Collection (Stack's, 4/1967), lot 1813. NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8950

1867 Double Eagle, MS61
Well-Impressed Devices



- 4859** 1867 MS61 PCGS. Mint luster radiates from luminous wheat-gold surfaces. Well-impressed devices appear on each side, with minimal softness noted on Liberty's forecurls. Myriad bagmarks limit the technical assessment for this 1867 double eagle, one of 251,015 coins minted. A collectible Type Two representative. NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

1867 Double Eagle, MS62
A Rare Issue in Higher Grades



- 4860** 1867 MS62 PCGS. The highest remotely accessible grade for the 1867 Type Two double eagle is MS62. Anything finer proves to be a major rarity, with just a handful of coins known in MS63 and a single example in MS66. Frosty mint luster washes over this well-defined yellow-gold representative, with pale rose accents on each side. The date is slightly soft, and marks are more plentiful on the obverse than on the reverse. Population: 57 in 62 (4 in 62+), 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

1867 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Five Coins Finer at PCGS



- 4861** 1867 MS62 PCGS. The second-year Type Two double eagle from the Philadelphia Mint is available in lower Uncirculated grades but becomes virtually uncollectible any finer than this lustrous MS62 example. The stars and feathers are crisp, while the curls and date exhibit a bit of incompleteness. A natural streak of coppery color appears at the lower right reverse, and a set of reeding marks left of the chin is the only mentionable abrasion. Population: 57 in 62 (4 in 62+), 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 269Z, PCGS# 8951

- 4862** 1867-S AU53 NGC. Large S. A scarce mintmark variety. The border elements are strong, while the centers display the usual incompleteness for a Type Two double eagle. Partial mint frost issues from the protected areas on this bright yellow-gold representative. There are a few pinscratches on Liberty's upper forecurls. NGC ID# 26A2, PCGS# 8952

1868-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Lustrous and Appealing



- 4863** 1868-S AU58 PCGS. The 1868-S double eagle is moderately plentiful in AU grades but scarce in Mint State. This piece just misses a Mint State grade due to slight high-point friction, although substantial luster remains in the fields, and the original straw-gold surfaces are uncommonly smooth for the grade. NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954

1868-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS61
Few Known Finer



- 4864** 1868-S MS61 PCGS. A Mint State example of the 1868-S twenty, showing vibrant yellow-gold luster and bold devices. Heavy abrasions affect the grade but none stand out individually. In this grade, the 1868-S is conditionally scarce, and PCGS lists only nine finer examples. Only one coin is known finer than MS62+ at either leading service, graded MS64 NGC. This MS61 piece will satisfy the needs of most double eagle collectors. NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954

4865 1869 XF45 PCGS. The bright yellow-gold surfaces have well-detailed devices and retain tiny glimpses of luster, although light wear and scattered abrasions dictate the grade. This is a better date in high grade. Appealing XF and AU examples are often preferred to many of the bagmarked and costly Mint State coins. NGC ID# 26A5, PCGS# 8955

4866 1869-S AU58 NGC. Only a trace of wear shows on the well-detailed design elements of this impressive near-Mint example, with just a touch of softness on the lower left obverse stars. The still-lustrous orange-gold surfaces show the expected minor abrasions and chatter on both sides. NGC ID# 26A6, PCGS# 8956

1870 Type Two Twenty, MS61 Surprisingly Scarce Philadelphia Issue



4867 1870 MS61 PCGS. The early days of collecting saw proofs preferred over circulation strikes, adding to the scarcity of Mint State examples for modern collectors. The 1870 double eagle is a case in point — the mintage was only slightly low for the time period, yet few examples exceed the About Uncirculated level. This coin is remarkably attractive and minimally marked for the MS61 grade.

The fields display a smooth sheen, a mixture of semireflectivity and subtle mint frost that retains luster and offers excellent eye appeal. The strike is sharp throughout. Liberty's portrait shows only a few tiny abrasions, suggesting this piece was carefully preserved either by a collector or by good fortune. Lovely rich-gold color glows from both sides. Population: 29 in 61, 23 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26A7, PCGS# 8957

1871-S Double Eagle, MS60

Elusive in Mint State



4868 1871-S MS60 PCGS. A scarce Uncirculated example of this otherwise plentiful Type Two San Francisco issue. Luster abounds in the fields, yielding bright yellow-gold color that swirls around the devices. Scattered light abrasions determine the grade but are not overly distracting. A challenging issue to acquire this fine. NGC ID# 26ND, PCGS# 8962

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45 Olive and Orange-Gold Hues



4869 1874-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 2-A. The reverse features the usual Wide CC mintmark, while a die chip on Liberty's temple behind the eye confirms the obverse. This lightly circulated Carson City double eagle would make a great type coin, representing the often-challenging Nevada facility. Partial luster emanates from the recesses, while olive and orange-gold hues color each side. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU Sharpness



4870 1874-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 4-A. At least five different obverse dies struck 1874-CC double eagles, but Variety 4-A is promptly attributed by the die lump on Liberty's neck near the large curl. This lightly worn sun-gold example is glossy and faintly hairlined, but displays few bagmarks given its hefty weight and Old West origin. Traces of mint luster remain. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6670.

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU53

Type Two Nevada Coin



- 4871 1874-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 4-A. A large die chip appears on Liberty's neck, and the mintmark is widely spaced. Pleasing khaki-gold color includes reddish elements, and partial luster glimmers around the devices. High-point rub is minimal, although strike detail is typical for a Type Two twenty. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971
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1874-CC Double Eagle, Choice AU
Luster Around the Devices



- 4872 1874-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 2-A. A die chip behind Liberty's eye and the widely spaced mintmark affirm the attribution. This Type Two Carson City issue is somewhat scarce in the mid to upper-AU range and difficult to obtain in Mint State. Partial luster emanates from the recesses. Warm yellow-gold surfaces exhibit good detail and myriad abrasions peppered over each side. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971
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1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58

Rarely Offered Finer



- 4873 1874-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 3-A, one of several 1874-CC varieties with the Wide CC mintmark — or one might say “wider CC” mintmark, since it is more widely spaced than that of the other reverse used this year but it is not in and of itself notably wide. The appeal of the present coin is its condition — its lustrous fields and sharp detail — which earn it high marks among 1874-CC twenties. Original yellow-gold color complements relatively clean surfaces and eye appeal is pleasing. When viewed at certain angles, flashes of reflectivity appear in the fields. PCGS has seen only 28 submissions of finer, Uncirculated coins (7/19). NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971
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- 4874 1874-S MS61 PCGS. The grade is determined by the extensive ticks that pepper each side, most of them minor but cumulatively significant. Ample luster runs around wheat-gold surfaces that boast a sharp strike, and the eye appeal remains quite high. The reverse is, as usual, better-preserved overall than the exposed obverse, although it shows a couple of larger marks. NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

- 4875 1875 MS62 PCGS. With a reported mintage of 295,740 pieces, the 1875 Liberty double eagle is the only available gold denomination for the year. This impressive MS62 example offers well-detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces. There are two noteworthy obverse abrasions, one on the neck and another in the right field. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 8973

1875 Type Two Twenty, MS62+
Excellent Quality for the Grade



4876 1875 MS62+ PCGS. CAC. Collectors should have little trouble finding an 1875 double eagle in MS60 to MS62 condition. Finer coins become scarce. An overlay of thick mint frost covers luminous peach-gold surfaces. Scattered grazes and colorful alloy spots appear on each side. Strike detail is good with typical areas of softness for a Type Two twenty. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 8973

1875 Double Eagle, MS63
Generally the Highest Available Grade



4877 1875 MS63 PCGS. Aside from the 1873 Open 3 and the 1876-S, Type Two double eagles are generally uncollectible in MS63 condition. The 1875 is one of the only exceptions. Fair warning: It remains scarce at this level and is virtually impossible to obtain in MS64. This frosty example features attractive orange-gold color and crisp detail. The reverse is notably clean, with a dark alloy spot below TE. A die chip appears on Liberty's jaw line. Population: 88 in 63 (5 in 63+), 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 8973

1876-CC Double Eagle, Choice XF
Type Two Nevada Issue



4878 1876-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 5-B. The 7 is directly over a dentil, and each C in the closely spaced mintmark is over a serif. This Type Two Carson City double eagle serves as a popular issue to represent the fabled Nevada branch mint. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit copper-orange accents and myriad abrasions. Most star radials are clear, though normal merging occurs on the curls and feathers. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Popular Carson City Type Coin



4879 1876-CC AU50 NGC. Variety 4-A. Smooth wear coupled with mint luster around the stars and legends give this About Uncirculated Carson City twenty nice appeal for the grade. Light, greenish-gold patina covers both sides and crisp definition on the devices suggests the coin saw only brief circulation. Struck from a die pair that shows a possible misplaced 8 in the dentils beneath the primary 8. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 6077. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Partially Frosted Yellow-Gold Surfaces



4880 1876-CC AU55 ANACS. Variety 7-C. One of 10 known die pairs, this variety features a die lump on the hair above the R in LIBERTY, die lines within the curls at the lower neck, and the CC mintmark centered above the right serif of (TWE)N(TY). Partially frosted yellow-gold surfaces display strong detail for a Type Two double eagle. Numerous small abrasions are expected. Housed in a small-sized holder with two cracks on each side. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Double Eagle, MS60
Better Eye Appeal Than Expected



4881 1876-CC MS60 NGC. Variety 3-A. The 1 is centered directly over a dentil, the 7 is positioned between two dentils, and the right edge of the second C in the mintmark aligns with the left edge of the second T in TWENTY. This Mint State Carson City twenty has better eye appeal than one would expect for the grade, with luminous frosty luster and bright yellow-gold coloration. The fields, although marked, display a hint of semireflectivity, and strike detail is good for the Type Two design. A small encrustation occurs under the eagle's right (facing) wing. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Liberty Double Eagle, MS61
Excellent Branch Mint Type Coin



4882 1876-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 4-A. From a substantial mintage of 138,441 pieces, the 1876-CC Liberty double eagle is an available issue, in the context of the series, and a popular choice of branch mint type collectors. This impressive Mint State example displays well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the typical softness on Liberty's hair and tiara. Some spidery die cracks extend through the letters in the denomination, and some faint die lines are evident in the neck curls. There is an artifact in the dentils that may be the top of a misplaced 8 below the primary digit. The vivid orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade, with much prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Population: 91 in 61, 54 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-S Double Eagle, MS62+
Highly Appealing With CAC Approval



4883 1876-S MS62+ PCGS. CAC. Locating a high-end example of this final Type Two issue with CAC approval will prove enormously difficult. This is a highly appealing green-gold twenty with natural rose accents and a single alloy spot in the right reverse field. Well-defined with minimal abrasions for the MS62+ assessment. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

1877-S Double Eagle, MS62+
Exceptional Surface Quality



4884 1877-S MS62+ PCGS. The 1877-S becomes scarce at the MS62 level and it is rare any finer, making this Plus-graded MS62 one of the few high-end Uncirculated examples still available to collectors at a price that will not break the bank. Lustrous, orange-gold surfaces are sharply struck, and marks are surprisingly few for the MS62 level. Population: 25 in 62+, 39 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 8984

1877-S Twenty Dollar, MS62
Lustrous, Early Type Three Issue



4885 1877-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. While the 1877-S is one of the more available early Type Three twenties, its availability in Mint State condition drops off sharply above MS62. This CAC-endorsed example represents excellent value. The surfaces are bright orange-gold with the usual thick San Francisco mint frost. A number of small abrasions are seen on each side, but the CAC designation speaks volumes about the eye appeal of this coin. PCGS has graded 39 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 8984

4886 1879 MS61 NGC. The design elements of this Mint State Type Three double eagle are sharply detailed and the orange-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, despite numerous minor contact marks and extensive chatter on the obverse. NGC has graded 42 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26B6, PCGS# 8988

1880 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Bright, Lustrous Surfaces



4887 1880 AU58 NGC. Well-defined with ample remaining luster in the orange-gold fields. The portrait shows only a hint of high point friction. An abrasion passes below Liberty's eye, and scattered alloy spots are noted on and around the eagle's shield on the reverse. Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 1705. NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992

1882-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Readily Appealing for the Grade



4888 1882-CC AU50 NGC. CAC. Variety 1-A. Reverse A is scarcely seen, identified by the first C in the mintmark located higher than the second. Original red and olive-gold color is the defining feature of this lovely Carson City double eagle. The coin was briefly put into circulation, but it retains strong detail and hints of mint luster. Readily appealing for the grade, as affirmed by the CAC approval sticker. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

1882-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Sharply Struck



4889 1882-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-B. Die crack through TWENTY DOLLARS. Razor-sharp detail remains despite a bit of trivial friction, and considerable luster glows around the protected areas. This Carson City double eagle displays red-gold color and fine abrasions, none of which pose much of a distraction. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

1882-CC Double Eagle, AU55
39,140 Coins Minted



4890 1882-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. This scarce variety features a spike in front of Liberty's eye and a die line above LAR. Red-gold color deepens around the motifs, joined by cobalt-blue and violet tones that further the eye appeal. Light friction is apparent over the high points, and the exposed areas display faint hairlines. NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

1882-CC Double Eagle, MS60
Surprisingly Few Abrasions



4891 1882-CC MS60 NGC. Variety 1-B. In 1882, coining and refining operations at the Carson City Mint increased over previous years. Double eagles — not struck at the Nevada branch mint since 1879 — were struck to the extent of 39,140 pieces. This piece is sharply struck from dies that do not show the lapping seen on many Carson City double eagles, usually visible at the eagle's tailfeathers and Liberty's neck truncation. Partially reflective, brassy-gold surfaces exhibit peach-gold highlights and olive-gray patina amid scattered, light abrasions. The vast majority of Uncirculated 1882-CC twenties are heavily abraded, thus more often than not, the markers of quality are a sharp strike and unworn devices, as this MS60 example clearly possesses. Census: 26 in 60, 40 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

1882-CC Double Eagle, MS61
Sharp Strike, Frosted Luster



4892 1882-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 2-B. The second C in the mintmark is positioned lower than the first, distinguishing this variety from the other die marriage used to strike 39,140 double eagles in 1882. Both variants share a common obverse with a diagnostic vertical die gouge in front of Liberty's eye. The 1882-CC is a very scarce issue across all Uncirculated grade levels and becomes rare in MS62. Only a couple of coins are known to survive in MS63, about 15 grade points higher than the average example at NGC and PCGS.

Bright mint frost emanates from this light orange-gold representative. A uniformly strong strike appears on the obverse stars, Liberty's curls, and the eagle's feathers. Numerous small abrasions are peppered over each side and explain the grade, but none merit individual attention. Census: 29 in 61, 11 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997

4893 1883-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 2-A. Only a trace of wear shows on the strongly impressed design elements and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces show the diagnostic die chips between stars 8 and 9. A small spike extends from the dentils above the E in STATES, further confirming the variety. Some original luster remains intact, despite the noted cleaning. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

1883-CC Twenty, AU53
Bright Yellow-Gold Surfaces



4894 1883-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 2-A. The mintmark position readily identifies the variety of this moderately obtainable CC twenty. The surfaces display bright, even yellow-gold color and slight traces of mint luster can easily be seen surrounding the devices. The strike details are sharp throughout and there are no distracting abrasions present. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

1883-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Approved by CAC, Lovely Eye Appeal



4895 1883-CC AU53 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-A. Die chips around stars 8 and 9, and the second C in the mintmark partly over the D. The 1883-CC double eagle is a collectible Carson City issue that makes a perfect type coin. CAC-approved representatives are decidedly less available. Impressive luster remains for this grade level. Reddish-gold color and a crisp strike characterize each side. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

1883-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55
Elusive CAC-Recognized Example



4896 1883-CC AU55 NGC. CAC. Variety 2-A. Hints of luster remain in the fields of this Choice AU Carson City double eagle, complementing sharp design elements that show only a touch of wear. No obtrusive abrasions are apparent. CAC-endorsed coins in this grade are scarce. This piece is especially appealing as the surfaces are original. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

1883-CC Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Minimally Worn, Few Abrasions, CAC



4897 1883-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-A. The 1883-CC was a popular trade coin, resulting in a number of European repatriates over the last few decades. This near-Mint example shows a few light abrasions, although the surfaces are superior to most of the repatriated coins. Gleaming sun-gold color retains most of its mint luster throughout the frosted surfaces. A sharp strike joins the extra-pleasing surface quality to earn CAC endorsement. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

1883-CC Liberty Twenty, MS61
Lustrous, Colorful Surfaces



4898 1883-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 2-A. The 1883-CC Liberty double eagle claims a mintage of 59,962 pieces, a small production total in absolute terms, but about average in the context of the series. The 1883-CC is one of the more available Carson City double eagles in today's market, but the issue is still scarce in MS61 condition, and finer coins are rare. This impressive Mint State specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. A small die dot to the right of the middle of the 3 in the date identifies the variety and another dot is visible at the outside point of star 9. A third dot is located near the rim, between stars 8 and 9. A small spike extends from the dentils above the E in STATES. On close inspection, the pleasing orange-gold surfaces show a number of minor contact marks, but these tiny flaws are mostly lost in the vibrant mint luster that radiates from both sides of this attractive Type Three issue. Population: 79 in 61, 32 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

1884-CC Double Eagle, AU53

Partially Lustrous Surfaces



- 4899 1884-CC AU53 PCGS.** Variety 1-A, the only documented die pair for the 1884-CC double eagle, showing a distinctive X-shaped die scratch on Liberty's neck near the lower hair curls. The 1884-CC is a popular type coin for Carson City gold collectors, being moderately available in AU and low Uncirculated grades. This coin has original yellow-gold and olive patina with good detail. Wear is light and no major abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001
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1884-CC Double Eagle, AU53

Attractive Original Surfaces



- 4900 1884-CC AU53 PCGS.** Variety 1-A. While relatively available in Uncirculated grades, the 1884-CC is scarce in attractive, original circulated grades. This naturally toned and minimally abraded AU53 retains a generous amount of mint luster throughout its apricot-gold surfaces. Olive-gray patina gathers around raised devices for a classic look of antique gold. Marks are mostly small, with a shallow reeding mark on Liberty's cheek, but no other contact worthy of individual mention. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001
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1884-CC Double Eagle, AU55

Always In-Demand



- 4901 1884-CC AU55 PCGS. CAC.** Variety 1-A. The sole dies. All Carson City twenties are subject to a high level of demand, so while the 1884-CC is collectible in the absolute sense, supply never seems to keep up. Abundant mint luster glows around raised elements of this medium gold double eagle. The obverse stars and curls are well-delineated. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001
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1884-S Double Eagle, MS63

Strong Eye Appeal



- 4902 1884-S MS63 PCGS.** Many collectors use eye appeal as the first test on a potential coin acquisition, and this example offers it in spades. Full cartwheel luster on both sides, deep, mellow reddish-orange color with hazel accents, a few moderate abrasions, and a good strike all form part of the allure. A great type coin example, rarely seen finer.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 5096; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 5647. NGC ID# 26BL, PCGS# 9002

1888-S Double Eagle, MS64+
Tied for Finest Certified



4903 1888-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This high-end, frosted near-Gem displays brilliant, yellow-gold surfaces with olive-gold overtones. Overall, the surfaces are virtually pristine, with only a few minuscule marks to hinder a higher grade, and three or four small freckles of copper toning on the reverse.

The mintage figure of 859,600 pieces suggests a common-date coin that is available in nearly any desired grade. However, this issue is an important condition rarity above MS63, and the present MS64+ example is the finest submission seen by PCGS (tied with two other coins). No examples are certified finer by either PCGS or NGC. The Saddle Ridge Hoard yielded 62 1888-S double eagles in varying grades, but none of those coins rank among the finest pieces graded. Population: 62 in 64 (3 in 64+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 64, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26BU, PCGS# 9009

1889-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Smooth and Partially Lustrous



4904 1889-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A. A popular Carson City date, the 1889-CC double eagle comes from a limited mintage of 30,945 pieces. In AU53 it is usually collectible, but this example has above-average luster in the protected areas, and the olive-gold surfaces are uncommonly smooth. The strike is sharp and evidence of wear is slight. NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

4905 1889-S MS63 PCGS. The 1889-S double eagle is usually available in MS63, but finer pieces are scarce. This Select honey-gold example displays frosty luster and minimally marked fields. Olive and rose accent appear within the recesses. A few small abrasions on Liberty's cheek are all that limit the grade. NGC ID# 26BW, PCGS# 9012

1889-S Double Eagle, MS62
Ex: Saddle Ridge Hoard



4906 1889-S Saddle Ridge Hoard MS62 PCGS. Ex: Saddle Ridge Hoard. This attractive MS62 Liberty double eagle from the famous Saddle Ridge Hoard offers sharply detailed design elements throughout. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces display the minimum number of minor contact marks for the grade. Visual appeal is tremendous, as is the pedigree. NGC ID# 26BW, PCGS# 109012 Base PCGS# 9012

1889-S Twenty, MS63
Lustrous and Fully Struck



4907 1889-S Saddle Ridge Hoard MS63 PCGS. This hoard not only greatly increased the numbers of S-mint twenties, but it also significantly raised the bar of the condition many of these issues could be found in. This is a bright, lustrous example that is fully struck in all areas. Close examination reveals just the slightest evidence of coin-to-coin contact. An exemplary Type Three twenty. NGC ID# 26BW, PCGS# 109012 Base PCGS# 9012

1890-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Green CAC Approval Sticker



4908 1890-CC AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-B. The second C in the mintmark is positioned directly above D(OLLARS). This Carson City double eagle from a mintage of 91,209 coins presents swirling luster over honey-gold surfaces that are nearly unworn. Superficial marks are minor, and detail is bold over the centers. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Seldom Offered in Finer Grades



4909 1890-S MS63 PCGS. Uncirculated 1890-S double eagles are usually available with heavy abrasions, although MS63 coins are elusive and anything finer is scarce and priced accordingly. This is a collectible and well-preserved Select representative with sharp design elements and frosty yellow-gold mint luster. A few light marks on Liberty's cheek and neck limit the grade. NGC ID# 26BZ, PCGS# 9015

1890-S Liberty Twenty, MS63
Type Three Branch Mint Issue



4910 1890-S MS63 PCGS. Despite an ample mintage of 802,750 pieces, the 1890-S Liberty double eagle is scarce in MS63 condition, and finer coins are quite elusive. This attractive Select specimen offers sharply detailed design elements and vivid orange-gold surfaces that show some minor contact marks on Liberty's cheek and in the left obverse field. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 67 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26BZ, PCGS# 9015

1892-CC Double Eagle, AU55
Bold Impression



4911 1892-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-A. Liberty's curls, the star radials, and the eagle's feathers are virtually fully delineated, showing the faintest traces of rub. Each side features deep yellow-gold color and partial field reflectivity. Hairlines and other abrasions are minor. The 1892-CC twenty dollar boasts a low mintage of 27,265 coins. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

1892-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Minimally Marked Reddish-Gold Surfaces



4912 1892-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. The Carson City Mint manufactured 27,265 twenty dollar gold pieces in 1892. Many of those coins survive today grades ranging from XF to AU, while Mint State examples are scarce overall and rarely found above MS62. This sharp, original reddish-gold double eagle retains abundant mint frost and exhibits impressively few abrasions. Just a couple on the nose deserve mention. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

1892-CC Dollar, MS61
Red-Gold Color, Lively Luster



4913 1892-CC MS61 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The population of 1892-CC double eagles has swelled somewhat in recent years, but the vast majority of coins offered are in AU grades. Mint State survivors from a production of 27,265 coins are conditionally scarce, with only a handful of auction appearances per year. This example boasts attractive reddish-gold surfaces with each side awash in surprisingly lively mint frost. Strong detail appears on the stars, portrait, and eagle. Grade-limiting marks are small, scattered lightly across this Mint State Carson City twenty dollar. More difficult to obtain in high grades than the population totals suggest. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

1892-S Double Eagle, MS64
Orange and Lilac Accents



4914 1892-S MS64 PCGS. This boldly struck double eagle displays soft, frosted mint luster and delicate orange and lilac accents. The fields exhibit only sparse abrasions, none particularly deep or distracting. Virtually unsurpassable quality for this otherwise obtainable S-mint twenty, and a super example for a type or mintmark set. PCGS has certified just 24 finer representatives (7/19). NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021

1892-S Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Smooth Fields



4915 1892-S MS64+ PCGS. Peach-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint frost from each side. The fields are smooth and nearly unabraded. Ticks near Liberty's nose and eye probably prevent a full MS65 assessment, but they do not affect the fantastic visual appeal. The 1892-S double eagle is scarce in Choice Uncirculated condition. Twenty four submissions are graded finer at PCGS (7/19). NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021

1892-S Twenty Dollar, Brightly Lustrous MS64+
From the Remarkable Saddle Ridge Hoard



4916 1892-S Saddle Ridge Hoard MS64+ PCGS. This remarkable hoard of S-mint twenties in 2013 contained 1,427 coins that were valued at an estimated \$10 million. Of course, the addition of so many high-grade coins greatly expanded the availability of many (mostly) Type Three issues. This piece displays dazzling yellow-gold color and thick, frosted mint luster typical of San Francisco products from this time period. The strike details are complete in all areas and there is just the slightest luster graze on the cheek of Liberty that keeps the piece from an even higher grade. Population: 28 in 64 (14 in 64+), 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 109021 Base PCGS# 9021

4917 1893 MS63 PCGS. An impressive Select example of the Type Three design, this coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster with outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 26C8, PCGS# 9022

1893-CC Twenty Dollar, MS61

Low Mintage of 18,402 Coins



- 4918 1893-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. Two obverse dies were used in the production of 1893-CC double eagles. This one has the 8 in the date centered under the B in the designer's initials. This Carson City issue is slightly more collectible than its low mintage suggests, with a number of coins having been repatriated from European holdings. This is a well-struck Uncirculated example with orange-gold color. Minor marks for the grade, with a black grease spot under IN on the reverse. NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

1894 Liberty Head Twenty, MS64

Impressive Deep, Original Color



- 4919 1894 MS64 PCGS. The eye appeal of this near-Gem double eagle is nothing short of stunning, with deeply frosted, coppery-gold patina that covers the nearly mark-free surfaces across both sides. A solitary mark in the field is the sole abrasion of any size. Mint luster glows beneath the original coloration. Despite a large mintage of more than 1.3 million pieces, high-grade Uncirculated examples of the 1894 are rare. PCGS reports just three numerically finer coins (7/19). NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

- 4920 1895 MS64 PCGS. Gem 1895 double eagles are rare, making attractive MS64 representatives like this a better choice for collectors who are looking for a quality example at a more affordable level. Mixed shades of peach and rose-gold combine with thick, frosty mint luster to generate wonderful eye appeal. Each side features bold detail and minimal field marks. PCGS counts eight higher-graded submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

1895 Double Eagle, MS65

Unheralded Series Condition Rarity



- 4921 1895 MS65 NGC. The 1895 is plentiful through MS64, but at the Gem level this Philadelphia issue is suddenly very rare. The entire NGC and PCGS population is only 17 coins in MS65, with none finer (7/19). In his 1982 *Analysis of Auction Records*, Volume VI, David Akers considered the 1895 "rather scarce" in true Gem condition. Since the advent of third party grading and a few more decades of auction data, Akers' estimate has been proven to be an understatement, likely due to many coins that were previously considered to be Gems not making the cut by modern standards. We have previously handled a Gem 1895 double eagle only on six occasions, just three of which were in the last decade. This piece is sharply struck and satiny with radiant cartwheel luster. An unobtrusive scuff on the Liberty's cheek is all that prevents this coin from being the finest known. NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

- 4922 1896 MS64 PCGS. The 1896 Liberty double eagle is more difficult to locate in high grade than its mintage of 792,500 pieces would suggest. This impressive Choice example displays sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster, with vivid orange-gold surfaces that show few signs of contact. PCGS has graded eight numerically finer examples (7/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 7223. NGC ID# 26CF, PCGS# 9029

1896 Double Eagle, MS64

Bright and Frosty, Few Graded Finer



- 4923 1896 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Choice Uncirculated condition is an ideal collecting grade for the 1896 double eagle. The issue is scarce but obtainable at that level and rare any finer. Bright mint frost illuminates attractive, strongly defined surfaces. Grazes and shallow abrasions are minimal for the grade, and the original eye appeal is fantastic. PCGS reports eight higher grading events. CAC: 14 in 64, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26CF, PCGS# 9029

**1897-S Twenty Dollar, Frosted MS64+
Lavender and Gold Hues**



- 4924 1897-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Near-Gem representatives of the 1897-S come to market with a degree of frequency that makes the issue collectible in that grade, but anything finer, including MS64+ coins like this, are conditionally rare and seldom appear at auction. Frosty luster covers well-preserved surfaces with melded lavender and honey-gold hues. Uniformly well-struck. PCGS reports 17 finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 26CJ, PCGS# 9032

- 4925 1898-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** A massive population decline takes place between the MS64 and MS65 grade levels, making this a great high-end alternative for collectors on a budget. Frosty mint luster and a nearly complete strike are the hallmarks of this near-Gem. Glowing yellow-gold surfaces exhibit trivial grazes and ticks. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

**1898-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Just Three Finer Examples at NGC**



- 4926 1898-S MS65 NGC.** The 1898-S Liberty double eagle is easy to locate in lower Mint State grades, but the issue becomes very scarce at the Gem level. Finer specimens are very rare. This well-detailed Gem displays attractive orange-gold surfaces with a few hints of lilac, and vibrant mint luster. There are just three finer examples at NGC (7/19). NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

- 4927 1899 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** This coin is objectively on the verge of a full Gem assessment. Ticks on the reverse shield almost certainly account for the MS64+ grade. This yellow-gold near-Gem offers bright mint frost and needle-sharp definition. The obverse fields and Liberty's cheek are notably clean. NGC ID# 26CM, PCGS# 9035

**1900 Liberty Double Eagle, MS65+
Exemplary Type Coin, CAC-Endorsed**



- 4928 1900 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** A pinpoint-sharp strike exists throughout both sides of this smoothly lustrous and frosted, rich-gold Gem Liberty twenty. Marks are limited to a few tiny ticks and minor grazes. The high-end surfaces are confirmed by both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. While a great many Gem examples exist, few pieces have earned a Plus rating and only two pieces are numerically finer at PCGS. Population: 18 in 65+, 2 finer. CAC: 39 in 65, 1 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037

- 4929 1901 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** High-end surfaces nearly qualify for the next grade level, as affirmed by PCGS and CAC. The obverse shows crisp stars and curls, and the reverse is similarly strong. Yellow-gold surfaces awash in frosted mint luster exhibit minimal grazes. Great eye appeal. NGC ID# 26CS, PCGS# 9039

**1901 Double Eagle, MS65
Only Four Coins Graded Higher**



- 4930 1901 MS65 PCGS.** A full strike, cartwheel mint frost, and alternating shades of rose and yellow-gold color define this Gem double eagle. Eye appeal is fantastic, and the only individually noteworthy abrasion is a tick above NT in TWENTY. Housed in a green label holder. There are four numerically higher submissions at PCGS, and none at NGC (6/19). NGC ID# 26CS, PCGS# 9039

1901 Liberty Twenty, MS65
Seldom Seen Any Finer



4931 1901 MS65 PCGS. From a smallish mintage of 111,430 examples, the 1901 Liberty double eagle can be found in MS65 condition with little difficulty, but finer examples are very rare. This sharply detailed Gem exhibits well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded four numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26CS, PCGS# 9039

4932 1904 MS65 NGC. The design elements show pinpoint strike details, and additionally the softly frosted mint luster is untampered and original with a slight accent of lilac intermixed with the pale reddish-golden patina. Only one luster break is noted, close to star 13. A solid Gem type coin. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

4933 1904 MS62 Prooflike NGC. Razor-sharp devices contrast moderately against the deeply reflective fields, delivering the noted Prooflike effect. Abrasions are peppered throughout the orange-gold surfaces, but this remains an eye-catching example of the most plentiful date in the series. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 79045

4934 1904 MS62 Prooflike NGC. Mirrorlike fields are almost jet-black on this Prooflike Liberty Head double eagle. Overall, the surfaces are a deep shade of orange-gold with fewer large or distracting abrasions than expected for the grade. Pinpoint sharp. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 79045

4935 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC. The 1904 double eagle is the most collectible issue in the Liberty Head series, but Prooflike coins are more difficult to locate. This deeply reflective example has rich orange-gold color and a razor-sharp strike that some might mistake for a proof. Lightly abraded but still above-average. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 79045

4936 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC. The 1904 is one of the few twenty dollar Libs that can occasionally be found with Prooflike surfaces, and they are highly collectible as such. The fields are uniformly reflective from rim to rim, and each side displays light, even reddish-gold color. Fully struck and minimally abraded. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 79045

1905-S Double Eagle, Sharp MS64
Seldom Seen in Finer Grades



4937 1905-S MS64 PCGS. Choice Mint State examples of this issue are scarce, as David Akers pointed out as far back as 1982. Exuberant golden-yellow luster emanates from both sides of this near-Gem 1905-S double eagle. Only a few light grazes on Liberty's face and in the obverse fields, none obvious, account for the grade, but seldom will a survivor be found nicer, either technically or aesthetically. A small dark toning spot appears on the reverse rim at the A in STATES, but the reverse shows fewer abrasions overall. The strike is quite nicely brought up. PCGS reports only 12 pieces numerically finer — 11 in MS65 and one in MS67, the incredible Clapp-Eliasberg piece (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 3347. NGC ID# 26D3, PCGS# 9048

4938 1906-D MS63 PCGS. An example of the 1906-D twenty dollar gold piece can often be found in the collections of Denver Mint specialists, as it represents the first double eagle emission from that facility, which opened on February 1, 1906. By year's end, the Colorado branch mint had manufactured 620,250 Liberty Head twenties. This Select offering has light lemon-gold color and satiny luster that coalesce over each side. Fully struck and minimally abraded. NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

1907-D Liberty Twenty, MS64+
Final-Year Branch Mint Type Coin



4939 1907-D MS64+ PCGS. One of two Denver issues in the Liberty double eagle series, the 1907-D is usually available for type purposes but becomes elusive at the Gem level. This high-end near-Gem will appeal to many collectors as a more affordable alternative. The strike is sharp, and the yellow-gold surfaces display satiny cartwheel luster. A few light grazes on the obverse determine the grade.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2016), lot 4663. NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLE

1898 Liberty Twenty, Unc Proof Details
Only 75 Proofs struck



- 4940 1898 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc Proof. JD-1, Low R.5. The obverse fields have a textured, orange-peel effect, while the reverse is brightly mirrored. Both sides display a mesmerizing, vibrant orange-gold color — no doubt, enhanced by a careful cleaning — although there are no hairlines or other overt signs of surface improvements. All proof gold is rare, and this dazzling 1898 twenty remains a highly desirable example despite the designated, subtle cleaning. NGC ID# 26EK, PCGS# 9114

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 High Relief Double Eagle
Still Impressive at the XF40 Grade Level



- 4941 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim XF40 PCGS. John Dryfhout has been recognized for decades as an expert on the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In his first work, from 1974, where he examines the development of the designs of Saint-Gaudens' ten and twenty dollar gold coins, he sums up the design difficulties and resultant aesthetic effect of the High Relief twenties:

"The 1907 United States coinage well deserves the praise that has attended it. Consider the problems of a frontal pose, in relief; the introduction of a landscape and background into the composition on the twenty dollar piece, the simplicity and strong lines of the standing eagle and head on the ten dollar piece, and perhaps most important, the impressionistic effect of the undulating surface captured in the deep relief of the experimental pieces - indeed these are among the most beautiful coins ever minted."

The relief, landscape, and background are still apparent on this XF coin. Apparently carried for a while as a pocket piece, the high points show obvious friction, but the striding figure of Liberty designed in high relief is still evident. Bright, reddish-tinted surfaces show no obvious or detracting signs of contact.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, AU Details
Popular in All Grades



- 4942 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. When we see a High Relief that is designated as both Filed Rims and a Wire Rim, the thought always comes to mind: How do you know it's a Wire Rim if the rims are filed? The answer is clear on this piece. The filing is limited to the lower portion of the rim on the obverse and the corresponding upper part of the reverse rim. The wire rim or "finning" as it was called in the Mint, is on the upper part of the obverse and lower portion of the reverse, and it is pronounced. The filing is more extensive on the reverse rim and, rather than just remove a small portion of gold, it may have also been done to diminish the effect of a rim bump in that area. The surfaces are bright overall with almost undiminished high-point definition. No other surface defects are worthy of mention.

1907 Wire Rim Double Eagle, AU Details
Bright Surfaces



- 4943 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The surfaces are bright with radiant reddish-tinged yellow-gold color over each side. Close examination reveals just a touch of friction over the highest parts of the design, namely, the knee and breast of Liberty. The scratch mentioned in the disclaimer on the insert is a long one across most of the eagle on the reverse; which would make this an attractive coin for display purposes if it were facing obverse-up. A coin worthy of consideration for many bidders.

1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle
High Relief, Wire Rim



- 4944 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Devices Engraved — PCGS Genuine. The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of an AU specimen that is Ex-Jewelry and has been Toolled / Repaired. In spite of the numerous qualifiers, this is still an attractive example of the High Relief twenty. The surfaces are bright, undoubtedly from time spent in jewelry, but overall it still presents well.

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, AU58
Wire Rim, Satiny and Strongly Detailed



4945 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim AU58 PCGS. The partnership between rough-riding President Theodore Roosevelt and Cornish, New Hampshire-based sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens may seem like an unlikely one, but both men had a long-held contempt for the uninspired coinage that dominated the channels of American commerce for the latter half of the 19th century. In 1905, Roosevelt went on what would be better described as a persuasion campaign than a charm offensive to enlist Saint-Gaudens in designing a new twenty dollar gold piece and, initially, a new bronze cent. Their efforts culminated in this now-famous double eagle issue, of which 12,367 pieces were made, mostly with a Wire Rim. Although this AU58 example displays a faint brush of friction that keeps it out of the Uncirculated range, it maintains the eye appeal of a higher grade. Satiny, rich yellow-gold surfaces display strong detail with a few minor abrasions and rim bumps. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, Unc Details



4946 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Reverse Scratches, Obverse Damage — NGC Details. Unc. For the entry-level collector this High Relief may be just the coin he or she is seeking. The three-dimensional nature of the design is fully evident and there is no trace of friction over the high points. The coin's appearance is only marred by a mark in the left obverse field and several pinscratches on the reverse close to the rim at 3 o'clock. The wire rim ("finning" in Mint parlance) surrounds the entire obverse and there are several minor bumps noted in the fragile extruded metal. *From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.* NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS62
Wire Rim Example



4947 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS62 NGC. A persuasive case could be made that what characterized the 20th century in America did not begin until Theodore Roosevelt took office as president in 1901, after the assassination of William McKinley. Roosevelt took vigorous action against the lions of industry and advocated for the average worker in this country. Roosevelt's entrance into the arts began in a small way with his membership on the board of the D.C. Park Commission. That membership led to his introduction to Augustus Saint-Gaudens, which led in turn several years later to Saint-Gaudens' commission to redesign some of the nation's coinage. The newness, vibrancy, and 20th century appearance of Saint-Gaudens' designs had an immediate appeal to both collectors and the population at large. This is a bright example whose mint luster is interrupted by the numerous small contact marks that explain the MS62 grade. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS64
Popular Wire Rim Variant



4948 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS64 NGC. An impressive Choice example of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' iconic design, with fully detailed central design elements that stand out in sculptural relief against the basined fields. Like most High Relief twenties, this coin displays a high "fin," or wire rim, around the circumference of the coin. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces show no mentionable distractions and the smooth, satiny mint luster adds to the outstanding visual appeal. Most examples of this low-mintage and distinctive introductory subtype were saved, but demand has remained high for more than a century. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS64
A Luminous Wire Rim Example



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS61
Elusive Flat Rim Variety



4949 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS64 PCGS. In his 1908 Annual Report, Treasury Secretary George B. Cortelyou wrote of the collaborative efforts of August Saint-Gaudens and President Roosevelt in giving the United States a coinage of high artistic merit:

"No action was taken looking to the artistic improvement in the designs of the gold coins until early in 1905, when the President decided that a change should be made. The eminent American sculptor, the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, was, by his direction, employed to prepare models for the gold coins. Mr. Saint-Gaudens entered upon the work enthusiastically, and after much thought and labor submitted models for the twenty and ten dollar gold pieces, which were approved by the President. ... The relief of the new double eagle is the highest of that of coins issued by any country.

The High Relief issue saw coinage of only 12,367 pieces before the labor of striking each coin multiple times to bring up the design proved too inefficient for mass coinage and the design was worked down to a coin relief. Surviving High Relief coins are among the most sought-after of all U.S. gold issues. This near-Gem example is sharp and satiny, showing untouched orange-gold surfaces and sculptural detail. The eye appeal is magnificent, stemming from both the design and the impressive preservation of this coin. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

4950 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS61 NGC. The figure of Liberty, which was derived from Liberty in the Sherman Group, was classically inspired. But it was also a mixture of the real and ideal. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' son, Homer, wrote in his *Reminiscences*: "He felt too deep an interest in this new combination of the real and the ideal to let the monument escape him." Meaning, once he was fully committed to the project Saint-Gaudens would see it through to completion. We see the mix of real and ideal in the figure on the coin as well. Based on what was probably a composite of three models, the figure had a physical grounding in actual women. Yet, he turned the figure into an idealized Liberty set in an equally idealized landscape on the obverse of the coin. The Flat Rim feature is only seen on an estimated 20% of High Relief twenties. Adjustments were made in the Mint in early December to close the gap between the die faces and collar that had created the fin, or so-called wire rim. This is a bright reddish-gold example. The grade is derived from the numerous small contact marks that are scattered across each side. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

1907 Flat Rim High Relief Twenty, MS64



4951 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64 NGC. The surfaces of this near-Gem example are highlighted by satiny mint luster that nicely highlights the lovely, slightly greenish yellow-gold coloration. Carefully preserved for more than a century, this piece only displays a couple of faint marks that apparently kept it from a Gem holder: one on the lower left obverse field, northwest of the Capitol building, and another along the lower right obverse border area that extends just to the left of several stars. As noted by the authors of *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens* (2006): "Strength of strike is a given on most High Relief twenties since they were struck multiple times with a hydraulic medal press." This coin is certainly no exception, as the details of Saint-Gaudens' beautiful design are sharply and clearly outlined on both sides.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2783. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

4952 1907 MS64 PCGS. An attractive Choice Saint-Gaudens double eagle from the first year of the design, this coin offers well-detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 Arabic Numerals Twenty, MS65
Radiant Sun-Gold Type Coin



4953 1907 MS65 PCGS. Struck with the Small Edge Letters collar, with a star after PLURIBUS. The Large Edge Letters variant omits that star. This frosted Gem double eagle features vibrant, orange-gold color with lemon-gold highlights and a sharp strike throughout both sides. Scattered light marks accompany a few areas of deep, reddish-tan patina that confirms the natural coloration, while full mint luster radiates from every angle. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65
Excellent First-Year Type Coin



4954 1907 Saint MS65 PCGS. This green-gold first-year Saint-Gaudens twenty offers potent luster and nearly flawless surfaces. A few subtle marks near the base of the torch are all that limit the grade. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and overall eye appeal is outstanding.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 1833. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 First-Year Saint, MS65+
Lustrous Arabic Numerals Type Coin



4955 1907 MS65+ PCGS. Lovely reddish-gold color pulses with frosty mint luster on both sides of this attractive, first-year Saint-Gaudens twenty. The fields are remarkably free of any abrasions and a sharp strike is seen throughout. A few tiny marks on the raised devices — visible with a lens — are of technical note only. A high-end Gem double eagle that projects exceptional in-hand visual appeal. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66
Virtually Pristine Fields, Coruscating Luster



4956 1907 MS66 PCGS. This gorgeous, finely textured, orange-gold Premium Gem provides coruscating luster and delivers fantastic eye appeal. The strike is bold throughout, aside from inconsequential softness on the eagle's leg. The fields are virtually pristine, and there are only a few well-hidden specks on the drapery. PCGS has certified 19 submissions finer (6/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2369. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 Double Eagle, MS66
First-Year No Motto Type Coin



4957 1907 MS66 PCGS. The first-year 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagle often serves to represent the No Motto type. Premium Gem is the highest collectible grade for the issue, with finer coins generally being out of reach. Frosty orange-gold surfaces reveal attractive lavender accents. The Capitol dome and torch fingers are crisp. Ticks under the T in LIBERTY are the only ones of note. PCGS lists 19 higher grading events (6/19). NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

4958 1908 No Motto MS66 NGC. The satiny mint luster is a touch more subdued than usually seen on this spectacular Premium Gem, though the preservation of the gold-orange surfaces is exceptional. An understated Premium Gem example of this popular type issue. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 6746. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

1908 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66+
No Motto Issue



4959 1908 No Motto MS66+ NGC. A Plus graded Premium Gem Saint-Gaudens double eagle from the first year of the No Motto design, with well-detailed design elements that show just a trace of softness on the eagle's belly. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are virtually flawless and vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

4960 1909-S MS64 PCGS. Examples of the 1909-S are readily collectible below the Gem grade level. Higher-graded coins become somewhat more challenging. This frosty Choice Uncirculated twenty dollar gold piece exhibits good detail with the usual number of scattered bagmarks. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9153

1909-S Double Eagle, Frosty Gem
Strong Impression



4961 1909-S MS65 PCGS. The 1909-S double eagle is not nearly as plentiful in high Mint State grades as its substantial mintage of nearly 2.8 million coins would suggest. Most likely, a significant portion of the original mintage was melted during the mid-1930s. This Gem survivor shows frosty mint luster over orange-gold surfaces and well-struck motifs. As the grade suggests, each side is free of any mentionable abrasions. PCGS has certified just 22 finer submissions (7/19).

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 5343, where it brought \$4,112.50. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9153

1911-D Double Eagle, MS66
Only 10 Numerically Finer at PCGS



4962 1911-D MS66 PCGS. Strong yellow luster with occasional sun-gold overtones at the margins. A well-defined and thoroughly attractive Premium Gem example of this popular mintmarked issue that is a splendid type candidate to represent the design. PCGS has graded just 10 coins as MS67 or better (7/19). NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

4963 1911-D/D FS-501 MS63 NGC. The mintmark is repunched east on this Cherrypickers' variety. The present coin displays sharp design elements and original prairie-gold mint luster. Scattered light abrasions are not bothersome, although a vertical graze in the field below the olive branch serves as a pedigree marker. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 145010 Base PCGS# 9158

1912 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64
Seldom Seen in Higher Grades



4964 1912 MS64 PCGS. This sharply detailed 1912 Saint-Gaudens double eagle displays light orange-gold surfaces, with hints of lilac in the centers, and vibrant, frosty mint luster. The fields show only minor contact marks and luster grazes. The 1912 is scarce in Choice condition, and scarce in finer grades. NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160

4965 1913-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC. With a reported mintage of 393,500 pieces, the 1913-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of the scarcest Denver Mint issues of the decade. This Plus-Graded Choice specimen displays well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and sharply detailed design elements. Eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 6193. NGC ID# 26FP, PCGS# 9162

1913-D Double Eagle, MS65
A Sharp Impression



4966 1913-D MS65 PCGS. The 1913-D double eagles are typically well-struck as exhibited on this boldly defined Gem. Both sides have outstanding surfaces that exhibit brilliant orange-gold luster. Despite the above average quality, PCGS has only certified eight numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26FP, PCGS# 9162

1913-S Twenty Dollar, MS62
Popular Low-Mintage Issue



4967 1913-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. The 1913-S twenties are scarce by demand rather than by sheer numbers, despite a low mintage of just 34,000 pieces. Its popularity coincides more closely with its certified population at each successive grade level, since it is scarce in an absolute sense in mid-to-higher Uncirculated grades. This CAC-endorsed MS62 is an ideal entry point for many collectors. Surface quality is good with few abrasions and lustrous, medium green-gold color. The strike is bold for the issue. NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

1914 Double Eagle, Sharp MS63
Radiant, Frosted Mint Luster



4968 1914 MS63 PCGS. The smallish mintage of 95,250 pieces was remarkably well-produced, yet high-grade examples of the 1914 are surprisingly elusive. This Select Uncirculated coin has a tip-top strike and remarkably few abrasions for the assigned grade. A few tiny ticks and faint grazes are confined to the reverse, yet this is an exemplary coin for the grade. Vibrant mint luster does justice to the well-frosted surfaces. NGC ID# 26FS, PCGS# 9164

4969 1914-D MS65 PCGS. From a mintage of 453,000 pieces, some 1914-D double eagles were used to settle large accounts in foreign trade. A number have been repatriated over the years, but the 1914-D is still elusive in grades above MS65. This sharply detailed Gem offers well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

4970 1914-S MS65 PCGS. The 1914-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a plentiful branch mint issue at the MS65 grade level, but finer coins are somewhat scarce. This attractive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 82KA, PCGS# 9166

4971 1915-S MS65 PCGS. A delightful Gem representative from a mintage of 567,500 pieces, this coin exhibits well-detailed design elements and colorful orange-gold surfaces with vibrant mint luster on both sides. No mentionable distractions are noted. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

4972 1916-S MS65 PCGS. This West Coast issue represents the sole double eagle emission for the year and the last one before 1920. Radiant mint frost glistens over this well-struck yellow-gold Gem. Scattered ticks are slightly more prevalent on the obverse. Scarcely seen finer. NGC ID# 34NJ, PCGS# 9169

1916-S Double Eagle, MS66
The Finest at CAC



4973 1916-S MS66 NGC. CAC. The finely granular surfaces on this coin show a significant overlay of thick mint frost. Adding to this piece's desirability is a noticeable deepening of orange-gold coloration around the peripheries. A remarkably clean coin with just a couple of minute reverse marks. NGC has seen a mere three coins finer, and PCGS has graded none higher (7/19). CAC: 30 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 34NJ, PCGS# 9169

**1920 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64
P-Mint Strike Rarity**



4974 1920 MS64 PCGS. The Mint operated 24 hours a day making double eagles in May 1920, although most of the mintage did not leave Treasury vaults until 1926. Not surprisingly, a substandard strike is seen on many 1920 twenties. Whether the cause was wider-than-normal die spacing, improper pressure, or unusually hard planchets, the typical 1920 is average to below average in striking detail. This near-Gem example excels in that regard, with bold definition on the torch and torch hand, as well as excellent peripheral sharpness throughout the stars and the Capitol dome. Lustrous, orange-gold surfaces show only minor marks and abrasions. PCGS reports just two numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

**1920 Double Eagle, MS64
A Slightly Better Date P-Mint Twenty**



4975 1920 MS64 PCGS. Curiously, the 1920-S has a mintage that is more than twice that of the 1920-P, yet the 1920-S is a major rarity in the series and the P-mint is a relatively common coin. This is, of course, because of the mass meltings in the 1930s — a plague that struck the S-mint coins but largely passed over the P-mint pieces. This is a bright, golden-orange example that is well-struck and largely free from abrasions.
Ex: Fort Worth Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 2801. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

**1922 Double Eagle, MS65
Only Eight Coins in Higher Grades at PCGS**



4976 1922 MS65 PCGS. The 1922 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is relatively plentiful in Gem condition, but PCGS has certified only eight coins in higher numeric grades (7/19). This impressive Gem displays sharply detailed design elements and frosty mint luster. The attractive copper-gold surfaces show highlights of rose.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 5085. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

4977 1923-D MS66 PCGS. The 1923-D is a popular type coin, often having exceptional visual appeal. This Premium Gem displays sharp fingers and torch, as well as the Capitol building. Rich lilac, orange-gold, and sun-yellow hues adorn each side without the interruption of surface abrasions. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

4978 1923-D MS66 PCGS. A delightful Premium Gem representative of this popular branch mint type issue, with sharply detailed design elements and especially vibrant mint luster. The vivid orange-gold surfaces are virtually flawless and eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

4979 1923-D MS66 PCGS. Radiant luster and rich, lemon-gold color flow over both sides of this high-end Premium Gem twenty. The major design elements feature boldly impressed detail and the surfaces are impeccably preserved. PCGS has certified 78 pieces numerically finer (7/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4918. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

4980 1923-D MS66 PCGS. A lovely green-gold Premium Gem that boasts uncommonly mark-free fields. Cartwheel luster illuminates the sharply struck devices. The 1923-D is the only readily obtainable postwar branch mint issue.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 5259. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

4981 1923-D MS66 PCGS. The vivid orange-gold surfaces of this delightful Premium Gem are impeccably preserved, with vibrant mint luster on both sides and terrific eye appeal. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout. The 1923-D is a plentiful branch mint type coin, but the issue becomes scarce in grades above MS66. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Twenty Dollar, MS66
Splendid Quality and Eye Appeal**



4982 1923-D MS66 PCGS. Among all mintmarked Saints, the 1923-D is perhaps the one issue that attracts the most interest from double eagle and type collectors. Renowned for its eye appeal and ready availability even in Gem or finer grades, this Denver issue seemingly never disappoints. The present coin is remarkably attractive with lemon-yellow and lilac accents over beautiful rose-gold surfaces. Smoothly lustrous and sharply struck, this Premium Gem shows a small nick at the top of the eagle's left wing as the sole mark of note. The eye appeal is exceptional. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Ultimate Branch Mint Type Coin**



4983 1923-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Mint luster engulfs the frosted, finely textured surfaces of this splendid 1923-D twenty, long appreciated as one of the best-produced issues in the entire Saint-Gaudens' series. Both obverse and reverse are needle-sharp, capped by a die crack that spans the top of LIBERTY. A pair of tiny, ruby-red alloy spots bezel the eagle, where they punctuate the Premium Gem quality of this exceptional, CAC-endorsed twenty. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Twenty Dollar, MS66
Exceptional Luster and Color, CAC**



4984 1923-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1923-D is the only plentiful postwar branch mint issue, even though many Denver and San Francisco issues from the 1920s have multimillion-piece mintages. The present high-grade, orange-gold Premium Gem is splendidly unabraded and displays hints of olive-green on the high points. Exceptional quality and eye appeal exist in every regard throughout the CAC-endorsed, ultra-lustrous surfaces.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 5084, which realized \$3,737.50. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

**1923-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
Vivid Color, Vibrant Mint Luster**



4985 1923-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Contrary to European imports, most of the 1923-D double eagles sequestered in foreign hands were originally shipped to South America, where they sat untouched until returned to the U.S. in their original bags. Several of the coins remained in a nearly pristine state "as struck," perhaps including this splendid Premium Gem. Lilac and orange-gold colors radiate from the heavily frosted surfaces. A super-sharp strike is seen on both sides, with minimal marks and tremendous eye appeal. CAC-endorsed accordingly. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

4986 1924 MS66 NGC. In addition to the technical preservation of the surfaces overall as well as the completeness of strike, this piece displays bright mint luster with variegated yellow-gold and light reddish-gold color. A visually impressive double eagle. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

4987 1924 MS66+ PCGS. Eye appeal is off the charts for this blazing Saint-Gaudens type coin. Smooth, frosty surfaces exhibit areas of profound orange-gold color that blend with lighter peach-gold hues overall. Liberty's face and torch hand are fully struck. A graze in the left reverse field is probably the only thing preventing an even higher grade. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924 Double Eagle, MS66
Unimprovable for the Grade, CAC**



4988 1924 MS66 PCGS. CAC. A stellar Premium Gem Saint-Gaudens twenty, with vibrant orange-gold surfaces — sharply struck — a coin that is exceptionally free of any mentionable marks or abrasions, even at the high MS66 grade. From torch tip to toes, every detail is crisp. Radiant cartwheel mint luster illuminates all elements throughout both sides, making this CAC-endorsed double eagle a "must have" for the quality-conscious type collector or gold specialist. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

4989 1925 MS66 NGC. The 1925 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is a condition rarity in grades above the MS66 level. This spectacular Premium Gem is sharply detailed and the well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC has graded 25 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

**1925 Double Eagle, Dazzling MS66+
Blue, Green, and Rose Accents**



4990 1925 MS66+ PCGS. Dazzling mint frost rolls over this beautifully preserved Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Vibrant yellow-gold surfaces showcase eye-catching accents of pale blue, green, and rose. A coppery spot appears above the eagle, and several well-concealed ticks occur on that side. Overall quality is terrific, and only seven submissions are graded higher at PCGS (7/19). NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

4991 1926 Tripled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 NGC. The tripled die is minor, but it is plainly visible with a loupe on the date, Saint-Gaudens' monogram, the nearby rays, and the right-hand border stars. This variety is scarce in Gem condition. The coin offered here displays vibrant cartwheel luster and rich lemon-gold patina. Census (FS-101): 16 in 65, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 145744 Base PCGS# 9183

**1926 Double Eagle, FS-101, MS66
Tripled-Die Obverse**



4992 1926 Tripled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS66 PCGS. Using a loupe, examine the Saint-Gaudens monogram and the stars along the lower right obverse border. Careful study will show that each of those stars shows tripled points. The monogram similarly shows evidence of the tripled die. This Premium Gem has frosty light yellow-gold luster and pristine surfaces with bold design motifs. Population for this variety: 21 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 145744 Base PCGS# 9183

4993 1927 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. A plentiful issue in virtually any grade with a mintage approaching 3 million coins, it is no wonder the 1927 is frequently targeted for type purposes. This glittering Gem is blatantly high-end. Frosty mint luster and peach-gold color grace smooth, well-detailed surfaces. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

4994 1927 MS66 PCGS. Although not as difficult to locate in this grade as the 1926-issue, this is a highly desirable and attractive Premium Gem with lustrous and brilliant honey-gold color, blended with lighter yellow-gold. It is sharply struck and extremely attractive. Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2005), lot 7532. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Double Eagle, MS66+
Sun-Gold and Lavender Hues**



4995 1927 MS66+ PCGS. This is an immaculate, nearly fully struck type coin from a mintage of 2.9 million pieces. Sun-gold and lavender surfaces radiate thickly frosted luster from each side. There are no post-Mint imperfections to report. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS counts 26 numerically finer submissions (7/19). NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66+
Great Eye Appeal, Scarce Any Finer**



4996 1927 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Plus-graded and CAC-endorsed, this exceptional Premium Gem 1927 displays nearly immaculate fields. A few tiny, inconspicuous marks are hidden in the eagle's plumage, the only possible obstacle to an even finer grade. Lustrous and beautifully toned surfaces radiate vibrant-orange and apple-green shades. The coin is remarkably well-preserved — a splendid candidate for type, as well as an impressive example for high-grade gold specialists. PCGS reports just 26 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

4997 1928 MS66 PCGS. A delightful Premium Gem representative of this popular type issue, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

4998 1928 MS66★ NGC. The luster is especially luminous on this Premium Gem type coin, and one might say it has a silky appearance when rotated beneath a light. The coin is well-struck with mainly green-gold color. No distracting abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

**1928 Twenty, MS66+
High-End Gold Type Coin**



4999 1928 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Less than 3% of the 1928 Premium Gem Saints seen by PCGS have qualified for the Plus designation, symbolic of high-end quality exceptional eye appeal. This example earned its Plus with clean, smooth surfaces, a bold strike, and wonderful orange-gold patination with lime-green and brilliant yellow highlights. An exceptional selection for type, and the last easily collectible late-date Saint. Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 7163. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

TERRITORIAL GOLD

Christopher Bechtler K-1 Dollar, AU53
30 G., Inaugural Gold Dollar Issue



- 5000 (1831-1834) C. Bechtler Dollar, 30 G., AU53 NGC. K-1, R.4. Kagin-1 is the earliest and heaviest of the Bechtler gold dollar issues, and claims the distinction of being the first gold dollar issued in the United States. A single star is part of the obverse motifs, centered below the 30 G weight (30 grains). This pleasing, About Uncirculated example displays golden-brown luster within the legends. The open fields are slightly bright, but lack consequential contact. The reverse die is rotated about 180 degrees, nearly perpendicular to the obverse, and a finely Reeded Edge is visible on portions of the coin. Listed on page 397 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2B94, PCGS# 10064

A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, MS62
Plain Edge, 27G., 21C., K-24



- 5001 (1842-1850) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS62 NGC. K-24, R.3. Any Mint State Bechtler gold dollar issue is scarce, and while the Kagin-24 Plain Edge variety is relatively available in comparison to other varieties, few pieces are seen finer. The Reeded Edge variant (Kagin-25) is rare and nearly uncollectible. This piece is holdered in a previous generation NGC holder (edge obscured, hologram intact), and we trust that NGC would have noticed if it is the rare edge variety. Struck on a wavy planchet as is often the case — here visible across the center — the coin displays attractive orange accents that embellish reflective, sharply struck surfaces. Marks are minimal for the assigned grade. Listed on page 399 of the 2020 Guide Book. Census: 42 in 62 (1 in 62+), 9 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

1851 Humbert Fifty, VF Details
K-5, 880 Thous, Reeded Edge



- 5002 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 880 Thous. — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. K-5, Low R.5. The fifty dollar "slugs" struck by the United States Assay Office in 1851 under Moffat & Company were produced with both a lettered and reeded edge. The Lettered Edge pieces were the first produced, showing the denomination 50D C below the eagle and nothing in margins. The Reeded Edge variant, seen here, shows the denomination elevated and spelled out (FIFTY DOLLARS) with the date below; in the margin is the inscription: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA.

This K-5 representative is lightly worn, but the eagle remains bold and the peripheral legends are clear, save for the upper-left obverse which is faded as a result of moderate tooling in the fields. An as-made planchet lamination is seen at 3:30 on the obverse and each side displays bright yellow-gold patina with scattered minor abrasions. Listed on page 402 of the 2020 Guide Book.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2015), lot 3427.

1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar, AU53
Kagin-12a, Bold Strike and Few Marks



- 5003 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar AU53 PCGS. K-12a, R.4. The Strong Beads early die state. This well-struck, yellow-gold example displays ample luster on the motifs and legends. High point wear is minor, and there are no individually mentionable marks, which can seldom be said about Assay Office gold coins in any grade. Mildly bright but certainly desirable. Listed on page 404 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 5126, which brought \$9,987.50. NGC ID# ANGV, PCGS# 10001

1852 Wass, Molitor Ten Dollar, AU50
K-4, Large Head, Wide Date



5004 1852 Wass Molitor, Large Head AU50 NGC. K-4, R.5. This Large Head, Wide Date variant is the usual one encountered for the 1852 Wass, Molitor ten dollar. A simple diagnostic is the square base 2 that sits low and right relative to the other digits. Heavy die cracks, including one through the bust tip to star 1 and another from the 2 through stars 13 and 12 are typical. Both sides offer a somewhat crude strike and scattered abrasions from circulation, but these contribute to the charm of this Territorial gold piece from the height of the California Gold Rush. Listed on page 410 of the 2020 Guide Book. Census: 7 in 50, 26 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 33ZM, PCGS# 10348

1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar, Unc Details
K-2, Gold Rush Memento



5005 1854 Kellogg & Co. — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. K-2, R.4. Long Arrows. Two obverse dies are known to have been struck in tandem with the Long Arrows reverse. Kagin-2 shows CO centered directly under the beads, while Kagin-2a, presumably struck after this variety, shows CO centered between the beads. These Kellogg twenty dollar gold pieces are highly sought-after as mementos of the Gold Rush period, when private firms stepped in to satisfy the commercial needs of frontiersmen by supplying circulating coinage. This piece, while hairlined from cleaning, shows needle-sharp central detail and light yellow-gold color. Listed on page 412 of the 2020 Guide Book.



JOHN GLOVER KELLOGG,
Senior Member of the Firm of Kellogg & Co.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

1853 Round Half Dollar, MS64
BG-435, Arms of California Obverse
Sought-After Type



5006 1853 Arms of California 50 Cents, BG-435, Low R.5, MS64 PCGS. The maker of this distinct Period One, Round 50 cent type is unknown, but Breen and Gillio suggest Braverman & Levy as a possibility. Both the obverse die, featuring the Great Seal California, and the reverse die with the Humbert-like eagle are unique to this popular variety. Interestingly, survivors are known not only in Choice Uncirculated condition. There are also a number of pieces that display considerable evidence of circulation, suggesting these coins were actually used in local commerce.

This is one of the Uncirculated representatives. Each side is lustrous with luminous wheat-gold color. The motifs display a strong impression, and there are no major marks to report. Population: 10 in 64, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2BKU, PCGS# 10471

5007 1871 Liberty Head Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-771, Low R.6, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. The design elements of this impressive Choice specimen are well-detailed and the yellow-gold surfaces are lightly marked, but some irregular planchet voids are evident on the obverse. The fields are deeply reflective. Population: 1 in 64 Prooflike, 1 in 65 (non-prooflike) finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2BPN, PCGS# 10598

5008 1874 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-775, High R.6, MS62 NGC. A rare octagonal Liberty Head quarter dollar variety struck by Herman J. Brand of San Francisco. This Uncirculated example is among the finest certified by either NGC or PCGS 6/19). Semireflective surfaces show light handling marks but no major distractions. Olive-gold and peach-orange hues blanket each side. Census: 3 in 62, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2BPT, PCGS# 10602

5009 1876 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-852, High R.5, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. The 1 in the date touches the bust tip and there is a wide gap between stars 3 and 4 on the obverse, while the reverse shows five pairs of berries on each branch. This well-detailed Gem offers well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces with deeply reflective prooflike fields. Population: 1 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2BUF, PCGS# 10713





SESSION FIVE

COLONIALS

- 7001** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Horned XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (8/21). NGC Census: (5/13). NGC ID# 2B2T, PCGS# 364
- 7002** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (70/114). NGC Census: (39/185). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. *From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.* NGC ID# 2B33, PCGS# 370
- 7003** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Narrow Shield, Straight Plow Beam, VF35 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3/29). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# AUKJ, PCGS# 45423
- 7004** Nova Constellation Copper, Blunt Rays XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (11/23). NGC Census: (4/7). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. NGC ID# 2U44, PCGS# 810
- 7005** 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent MS63 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (43/69). NGC Census: (13/15). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 2B63, PCGS# 640
- 7006** 1783 RES Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Copper Restrike, Plain Edge PR65 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (4/0). PCGS Population: (11/11). NGC ID# 2B6T, PCGS# 682
- 7007** WASH-SUC Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/20). NGC Census: (0/3). NGC ID# 2VZB, PCGS# 783

HALF CENTS

- 7008** 1793 — Holed — PCGS Genuine. Good Details NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (41/437 and 0/0+). Good 4. Mintage 35,334.
- 7009** 1804 Plain 4, No Stems AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (87/134). AU58. Mintage 1,055,312. NGC ID# 222F, PCGS# 1063 Base PCGS# 1063
- 7010** 1805 No Stems AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/58). NGC Census: (18/43). AU55. Mintage 814,464. NGC ID# 222H, PCGS# 1081 Base PCGS# 1081
- 7011** 1809/6 9 Over Inverted 9 AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (26/34). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,154,572. NGC ID# 26YZ, PCGS# 1126 Base PCGS# 1126

7012 1834 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (23/4). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$920 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 141,000. NGC ID# 2232, PCGS# 1166 Base PCGS# 1166

7013 1854 MS65 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (34/3). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 55,358. NGC ID# 26YY, PCGS# 1230 Base PCGS# 1230

7014 1855 MS64 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (182/37). NGC Census: (0/0). MS64. Mintage 56,500. NGC ID# 26YZ, PCGS# 1235 Base PCGS# 1235

LARGE CENTS

- 7015** 1794 Head of 1794, S-47, B-39, R.4 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. NGC Census: (1/4). PCGS Population: (0/8). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20.
- 7016** 1794 Head of 1794, S-57, B-55, R.1, — Planchet Flaw — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. PCGS Population: (1/10). NGC Census: (0/15). VF20.
- 7017** 1794 Head of 1795 Fine 15 NGC. NGC Census: (12/248). PCGS Population: (42/348). Fine 15. Mintage 918,521. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 1365 Base PCGS# 1365
- 7018** 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (31/91). NGC Census: (4/104). AU50. Mintage 3,131,691. NGC ID# 224G, PCGS# 1482

7019 1808 VF25 NGC. NGC Census: (8/43). PCGS Population: (9/97). VF25. Mintage 1,007,000. NGC ID# 224P, PCGS# 1543

7020 1825 AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (19/54 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (7/30 and 0/0+). AU55. Mintage 1,461,100. NGC ID# 225F, PCGS# 1642

7021 1835 Head of 1836 MS63 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/9 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (12/17 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,878,400. NGC ID# 225S, PCGS# 1714

7022 1836 MS63 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/25). NGC Census: (17/20). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,111,000. NGC ID# 225T, PCGS# 1726

7023 1847 MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (73/27). NGC Census: (57/29). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,183,669. NGC ID# 226D, PCGS# 1877

7024 1848 MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (18/2 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (18/10 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,415,799. NGC ID# 226E, PCGS# 1883



7025 1851 MS66 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (43/7). PCGS Population: (24/1). Mintage 9,889,707. NGC ID# 226H, PCGS# 1892

7026 1853 MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (120/31). NGC Census: (0/0). MS65. Mintage 6,641,131. NGC ID# 226K, PCGS# 1901

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

7027 1857 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (947/1477 and 2/64+). NGC Census: (562/1155 and 3/11+). MS63. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7028 1857 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (922/233). PCGS Population: (1163/314). MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7029 1857 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1163/314 and 28/36+). NGC Census: (922/233 and 11/0+). MS64. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 226P, PCGS# 2016

7030 1858 Large Letters MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (72/24). PCGS Population: (571/234). MS64. Mintage 24,600,000. NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 2019

INDIAN CENTS

7031 1860 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (196/63 and 6/10+). NGC Census: (125/38 and 3/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 20,566,000. NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2058

- 7032** 1869 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (277/136 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (115/126 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,420,000. NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 2095
- 7033** 1871 MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (52/20 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (71/25 and 0/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,929,500. NGC ID# 227V, PCGS# 2100
- 7034** 1877 VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (171/1882). NGC Census: (111/1144). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 852,500. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127
- 7035** 1886 Type One MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (54/10). NGC Census: (51/5). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,654,290. NGC ID# 228D, PCGS# 2155
- 7036** 1886 Type Two MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (152/45). NGC Census: (77/40). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 228E, PCGS# 92155
- 7037** 1900 MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (188/119). NGC Census: (93/42). CDN: \$425 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 66,833,764. NGC ID# 228V, PCGS# 2207
- 7038** 1902 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (56/14). NGC Census: (95/19). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 87,376,720. NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213
- 7039** 1903 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (86/12 and 14/1+). NGC Census: (54/7 and 0/0+). MS66. Mintage 85,094,496. NGC ID# 228Y, PCGS# 2216
- 7040** 1878 PR65 Red Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (9/3). PCGS Population: (15/8). NGC ID# 4YVB, PCGS# 82323
- 7041** 1883 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (48/5 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (35/5 and 1/0+). PR66. Mintage 6,609. NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 2337
- 7042** 1884 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (75/17). NGC Census: (52/12). PR66. Mintage 3,942. NGC ID# 22A5, PCGS# 2340
- 7043** 1887 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/2). NGC Census: (15/0). PR66. Mintage 2,960. NGC ID# 22A9, PCGS# 2349
- 7044** 1888 PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: The Larry Shepherd Collection. PCGS Population: (30/2 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (14/4 and 0/0+). PR66. Mintage 4,582. NGC ID# 22AA, PCGS# 2351
- 7045** 1891 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (10/0 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (5/1 and 0/0+). PR66. Mintage 2,350. NGC ID# 22AD, PCGS# 2361
- ## LINCOLN CENTS
- 7046** 1909 VDB MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (308/2). NGC Census: (89/1). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 27,995,000. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 2425
- 7047** 1909 VDB Doubled Die Obverse MS65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (38/21). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 22AZ, PCGS# 82425
- 7048** 1909-S VDB XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1179/4162 and 0/25+). NGC Census: (569/2472 and 0/3+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426
- 7049** 1909-S VDB AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (544/3617). NGC Census: (175/2293). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426
- 7050** 1909-S VDB — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (175/2297). PCGS Population: (544/3621). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 484,000.
- 7051** 1909-S VDB AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (189/2104). PCGS Population: (354/3262). CDN: \$885 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 484,000.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 2426
- 7052** 1909-S VDB Brown — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (2/1208 and 0/3+). PCGS Population: (15/1597 and 0/11+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 484,000.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.
- 7053** 1911-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (59/4). PCGS Population: (84/0). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,026,000. NGC ID# 22B9, PCGS# 2448
- 7054** 1911-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (85/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (59/4 and 0/0+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,026,000. NGC ID# 22B9, PCGS# 2448
- 7055** 1912-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (62/3). NGC Census: (33/3). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,431,000. NGC ID# 22BC, PCGS# 2457
- 7056** 1913 MS66+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (81/9 and 27/1+). NGC Census: (18/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 76,532,352. NGC ID# 22BD, PCGS# 2461
- 7057** 1913-D MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (2/0). Mintage 15,804,000. NGC ID# 22BE, PCGS# 2463
- 7058** 1914-D Brown — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (1/201). PCGS Population: (1/267). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,193,000.
- 7059** 1914-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (164/38 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (49/29 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,137,000. NGC ID# 22BJ, PCGS# 2475
- 7060** 1917-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (51/0). NGC Census: (20/1). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 32,620,000. NGC ID# 22BU, PCGS# 2502
- 7061** 1918-S MS64 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (93/21 and 2/2+). NGC Census: (19/6 and 0/0+). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 34,680,000. NGC ID# 22BX, PCGS# 2512



7062 1919 MS67 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (65/18). NGC Census: (10/0). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 392,020,992. NGC ID# 22BY, PCGS# 2515

7063 1919 MS67+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (65/18 and 14/0+). NGC Census: (10/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 392,020,992. NGC ID# 22BY, PCGS# 2515

7064 1919-D MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (44/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (36/5 and 0/0+). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 57,154,000. NGC ID# 22BZ, PCGS# 2517

7065 1919-D MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (69/14). NGC Census: (20/0). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 57,154,000. NGC ID# 22BZ, PCGS# 2518

7066 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (535/772). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. NGC ID# 22C9, PCGS# 3285

7067 1924-D MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (18/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (11/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,520,000. NGC ID# 22CD, PCGS# 2552

7068 1936 MS67+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (308/1 and 43/0+). NGC Census: (680/1 and 1/0+). CDN: \$150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 309,637,568. NGC ID# 2748, PCGS# 2650

7069 1936-D MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (180/0 and 44/0+). NGC Census: (385/3 and 2/0+). CDN: \$150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 40,620,000. NGC ID# 22DF, PCGS# 2653

7070 1950-S MS67+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (126/0 and 18/0+). NGC Census: (281/1 and 5/0+). CDN: \$200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 118,505,000. NGC ID# 22F2, PCGS# 2785

7071 1954-D MS67+ Red NGC. NGC Census: (441/0 and 3/0+). PCGS Population: (109/0 and 11/0+). CDN: \$260 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 251,552,496. NGC ID# 22FD, PCGS# 2818

7072 1955 Doubled Die Obverse XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (173/3895). NGC Census: (0/0). Mintage 5,000. *From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.* NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 2825

7073 1955 Doubled Die Obverse — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (233/3686 and 2/35+). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 5,000.

7074 1955 Doubled Die Obverse — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (233/3686 and 2/35+). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 5,000.

7075 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 ANACS. CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 2825

7076 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1174/1352). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 2825

7077 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS61 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (293/984). PCGS Population: (1/31). *From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.* NGC ID# 4LNH, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

7078 1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (635/70). NGC Census: (188/17). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 75,000. NGC ID# 22GT, PCGS# 2950

7079 1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (633/74 and 45/2+). NGC Census: (188/17 and 3/0+). CDN: \$675 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 75,000. NGC ID# 22GT, PCGS# 2950

7080 1992-D Close AM, FS-901, AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 22JJ, PCGS# 391427 Base PCGS# 83099

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

7081 1911 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (73/27). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,725. NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3310

7082 1913 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (47/31). PCGS Population: (90/55). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 2,983. NGC ID# 22KW, PCGS# 3316

7083 1942 PR66+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (163/5 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (87/7 and 0/1+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 32,600. NGC ID# 22L9, PCGS# 3353

TWO CENT PIECES

7084 1864 Large Motto MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (46/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (98/3 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 19,847,500. NGC ID# 22N9, PCGS# 3577

7085 1867 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (9/16). PCGS Population: (2/1). AU55. NGC ID# 22NB, PCGS# 38271 Base PCGS# 3594

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

7086 1865 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (31/11). PCGS Population: (40/19). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 274U, PCGS# 3628

7087 1868 PR66 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (23/5). PCGS Population: (25/2). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 274X, PCGS# 3637

7088 1869 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (53/31). PCGS Population: (77/30). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 274Y, PCGS# 3640

7089 1870 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (51/19). PCGS Population: (79/33). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,000. NGC ID# 274Z, PCGS# 3643

7090 1871 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (101/31). NGC Census: (55/20). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 960. NGC ID# 22NH, PCGS# 3646

- 7091 1871 PR65 Red and Brown Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (55/20). PCGS Population: (101/31). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 960. NGC ID# 22NH, PCGS# 3646

THREE CENT SILVER

- 7092 1854 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (87/74). NGC Census: (104/33). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 671,000. NGC ID# 22Z3, PCGS# 3670
- 7093 1861 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (96/31 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (73/34 and 0/0+). MS66. Mintage 497,000. NGC ID# 22ZA, PCGS# 3679
- 7094 1862 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (132/25). NGC Census: (122/25). MS66. Mintage 343,000. NGC ID# 22ZB, PCGS# 3680

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

- 7095 1868 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (82/69). NGC Census: (107/63). PR64. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 2U25, PCGS# 3718

THREE CENT NICKELS

- 7096 1879 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (48/11). NGC Census: (22/5). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 38,000. NGC ID# 275Z, PCGS# 3747
- 7097 1881 MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (15/1 and 2/0+). PCGS Population: (56/9 and 3/0+). MS66. Mintage 1,080,575. NGC ID# 22NT, PCGS# 3749

- 7098 1884 VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/79). NGC Census: (0/35). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 1,700. NGC ID# 2766, PCGS# 3752

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS



- 7099 1879 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (45/1). NGC Census: (28/7). PR67. NGC ID# 275Z, PCGS# 83775

- 7100 1882 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (115/9 and 9/0+). NGC Census: (58/8 and 1/0+). PR67. Mintage 3,100. NGC ID# 2764, PCGS# 3778

- 7101 1883 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (50/1 and 13/0+). NGC Census: (22/6 and 1/0+). PR67. NGC ID# 2765, PCGS# 83779

- 7102 1884 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (20/6). PCGS Population: (33/4). PR67. NGC ID# 2766, PCGS# 83780

SHIELD NICKEL

- 7103 1870 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/16 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (34/5 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,806,000. NGC ID# 22P4, PCGS# 3797

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 7104 1866 Rays PR62 NGC. NGC Census: (13/166). PCGS Population: (23/253). PR62. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 3817

- 7105 1878 PR64 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (7/25). PCGS Population: (9/44). PR64. NGC ID# 276V, PCGS# 83832

- 7106 1879/8 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (119/38). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 22PG, PCGS# 3834

- 7107 1880 PR67 NGC. NGC Census: (27/0). PCGS Population: (16/0). PR67. Mintage 3,955. NGC ID# 5L6T, PCGS# 3835

- 7108 1881 PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/0). NGC Census: (21/1). PR67. Mintage 3,575. NGC ID# 5L6U, PCGS# 3836

LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7109 1885 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (58/515). NGC Census: (28/280). CDN: \$1,175 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 1,476,490. NGC ID# 2773, PCGS# 3846

- 7110 Two-Piece Lot of Liberty Nickels. Includes: 1887 MS65 PCGS and 1904 MS65 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

- 7111 1888 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS65. Mintage 10,720,483. PCGS# 412638 Base PCGS# 3849

- 7112 1891 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/3 and 7/0+). NGC Census: (11/1 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 16,834,350. NGC ID# 2776, PCGS# 3852

- 7113 1899 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (97/8 and 31/1+). NGC Census: (42/6 and 4/0+). MS66. Mintage 26,029,032. NGC ID# 22PR, PCGS# 3860

- 7114 1900 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (64/11 and 20/1+). NGC Census: (39/4 and 4/0+). MS66. Mintage 27,255,996. NGC ID# 22PS, PCGS# 3861

- 7115 1912-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (183/57 and 18/7+). NGC Census: (88/20 and 2/1+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,474,000. NGC ID# 277P, PCGS# 3874

- 7116 1912-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (184/57). NGC Census: (88/20). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,474,000. NGC ID# 277P, PCGS# 3874

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7117 1883 No Cents PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (1/8). PCGS Population: (3/11). PR64. NGC ID# 22PU, PCGS# 93878

- 7118 1885 PR63 ANACS. CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 3,790. NGC ID# 277T, PCGS# 3883

7119 1888 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (108/8 and 9/2+). NGC Census: (84/14 and 2/0+). CDN: \$520 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 4,582. NGC ID# 277W, PCGS# 3886

BUFFALO NICKELS

7120 1913 Type One MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (666/28). NGC Census: (311/14). MS67. Mintage 30,993,520. NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915

7121 1913 Type One MS67+ PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (672/28 and 106/2+). NGC Census: (303/15 and 19/2+). MS67. Mintage 30,993,520.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915



7122 1913-S Type One MS66 PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (203/34). NGC Census: (55/18). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,105,000.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22PY, PCGS# 3917

7123 1913-S Type Two MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (199/326). PCGS Population: (427/626). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,209,000. NGC ID# 22R3, PCGS# 3923

7124 1914 MS66+ PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (170/37 and 10/1+). NGC Census: (46/8 and 2/0+). CDN: \$575 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 20,665,738.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22R4, PCGS# 3924

7125 1915 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101 AU58 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (1/1). NGC Census: (0/1). AU58. Mintage 20,987,270.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 8EX7, PCGS# 38432 Base PCGS# 3927

7126 1915 Two Feathers, FS-401, MS64 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (4/2). NGC Census: (0/0). MS64. Mintage 9.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
PCGS# 38433 Base PCGS# 3927

7127 1915-D Two Feathers, FS-401, XF45 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). XF45. Mintage 7,569,000.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
PCGS# 569432 Base PCGS# 3928

7128 1915-D/D Repunched Mintmark, FS-501 AU58 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/3). NGC Census: (1/2). AU58. Mintage 7,569,000.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
PCGS# 38434 Base PCGS# 3928

7129 1916 No F, FS-401 MS65 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (4/0). NGC Census: (0/0).

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22RA, PCGS# 395247 Base PCGS# 3930

7130 1917 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (204/25 and 20/2+). NGC Census: (49/6 and 3/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 51,424,020. NGC ID# 22RD, PCGS# 3934

7131 1917 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (203/26 and 20/1+). NGC Census: (47/6 and 1/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 51,424,020.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22RD, PCGS# 3934

7132 1917 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, XF40 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/1). NGC Census: (0/2). XF40. Mintage 51,424,020.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22RD, PCGS# 38438 Base PCGS# 3934

7133 1918 Two Feathers, FS-401, AU53 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/8). NGC Census: (0/0). *From The Little Blue River Herd.* NGC ID# 22RG, PCGS# 38445 Base PCGS# 3937

7134 1918-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (256/100 and 4/8+). NGC Census: (125/29 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 8,362,000. NGC ID# 22RH, PCGS# 3938

7135 1918-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (73/393). NGC Census: (65/282). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,882,000. NGC ID# 22RK, PCGS# 3940

7136 1919 MS66 PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (185/25). NGC Census: (41/7). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 60,868,000.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22RL, PCGS# 3941

7137 1919 Two Feathers MS64 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (1/1). NGC Census: (0/0). MS64. *From The Little Blue River Herd.*
PCGS# 520163 Base PCGS# 3941

7138 1919-D 2 Feathers FS-401 AU53 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/2). NGC Census: (0/0). AU53. Mintage 8,006,000.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
PCGS# 569433

7139 1920 MS66 PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (147/18). NGC Census: (26/5). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 63,093,000.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22RP, PCGS# 3944

7140 1920-S MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (66/229). PCGS Population: (153/272). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 9,689,000. NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 3946

7141 1920-S Two Feathers, FS-401 AU58 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (4/2). NGC Census: (0/0). AU58.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 38450 Base PCGS# 3946

- 7142** 1921 MS66+ PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (209/33 and 19/2+). NGC Census: (56/9 and 4/1+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,663,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947
- 7143** 1923 MS66+ PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (184/23 and 25/1+). NGC Census: (43/9 and 1/1+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 35,715,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22RV, PCGS# 3949
- 7144** 1924 MS66 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (147/7). NGC Census: (41/4). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 21,620,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22RX, PCGS# 3951
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- 7145** 1925 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (269/24 and 44/2+). NGC Census: (124/10 and 4/1+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 35,565,100.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954
- 7146** 1926 Doubled Die Obverse and Reverse, FS-101/801, MS64 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/4). NGC Census: (0/0). MS64. Mintage 44,693,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 PCGS# 569448 Base PCGS# 3957
- 7147** 1926-D 3 1/2 Leg, FS-901, AU55 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/4). NGC Census: (0/0). AU55.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22S6, PCGS# 506609 Base PCGS# 3958
- 7148** 1927-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (257/34). PCGS Population: (496/105). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,730,000. NGC ID# 22S9, PCGS# 3961
- 7149** 1927-D 3 1/2 Leg, FS-901 AU53 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/5). NGC Census: (0/0). AU53.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22S9, PCGS# 38456 Base PCGS# 3961
- 7150** 1927-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, XF40 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (1/4). NGC Census: (0/0). XF40. Mintage 3,430,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 PCGS# 569449 Base PCGS# 3962
- 7151** 1928 MS66+ PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (254/29 and 51/0+). NGC Census: (49/7 and 2/0+). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 23,411,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22S8, PCGS# 3963
- 7152** 1928-S 2 Feathers FS-401 MS63 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (2/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS63. Mintage 6,936,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 PCGS# 569441
- 7153** 1929 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (214/14 and 40/1+). NGC Census: (42/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$575 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 36,446,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SE, PCGS# 3966
- 7154** 1929 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (4/1). NGC Census: (0/0). MS65. Mintage 7,754,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SE, PCGS# 38458 Base PCGS# 3968
- 7155** 1929-D MS66 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (78/5). NGC Census: (19/1). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,370,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 3EDW, PCGS# 3967
- 7156** 1930 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS66 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (4/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS66.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SH, PCGS# 38459 Base PCGS# 3969
- 7157** 1931-S MS66+ PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (563/11 and 58/0+). NGC Census: (69/2 and 5/0+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,200,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SK, PCGS# 3971
- 7158** 1931-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (563/11 and 58/0+). NGC Census: (69/2 and 5/0+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 22SK, PCGS# 3971
- 7159** 1934-D MS66 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (95/0). NGC Census: (17/0). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 7,480,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SM, PCGS# 3973
- 7160** 1935-D MS66+ PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (207/12 and 28/1+). NGC Census: (42/7 and 1/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,092,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SP, PCGS# 3975
- 7161** 1935-S Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801 AU58 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (4/4). NGC Census: (0/0).
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SR, PCGS# 38468 Base PCGS# 3976
- 7162** 1936-S MS67 PCGS. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (101/0). NGC Census: (26/0). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 14,930,000.
From The Little Blue River Herd.
 NGC ID# 22SU, PCGS# 3979

7163 1937 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. PCGS Population: (488/17 and 80/2+). NGC Census: (480/11 and 11/2+). CDN: \$250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 79,485,768.

From The Little Blue River Herd.
NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3980

7164 1937 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (491/17 and 85/2+). NGC Census: (485/11 and 12/2+). CDN: \$250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 79,485,768. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3980

7165 1937-D Three-Legged AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (981/1097 and 5/33+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 17,826,000. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 3982

7166 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1336/1702). PCGS Population: (10/10). AU58. Mintage 17,826,000. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

7167 1913 Type Two PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (74/312). NGC Census: (39/181). PR64. Mintage 1,514. NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

7168 1937 PR67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (526/46). NGC Census: (329/55). PR67. Mintage 5,769. NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

7169 1939 Doubled Monticello MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (53/51). NGC Census: (11/9). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 22T8, PCGS# 4004

7170 1954 MS66 Full Steps NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (22/0). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 22US, PCGS# 84052

7171 1959-D MS66 Full Steps PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 22V7, PCGS# 84066

7172 1981-D MS67 Full Steps NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 22WH, PCGS# 84107

7173 1982-D MS67 Full Steps NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. NGC ID# 22WK, PCGS# 84109

7174 1998-D MS67 Six Full Steps NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). PCGS# 74143

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

7175 1950 PR68 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (9/2). PCGS Population: (3/0). NGC ID# 27A5, PCGS# 84182



7176 1954 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (4/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 27A7, PCGS# 94186

7177 1971 No S PR69 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/0). NGC Census: (13/0). NGC ID# 56PC, PCGS# 84204

EARLY HALF DIME

7178 1805 V-1, LM-1, R.4, — Cleaned — NGC Details. VG. NGC Census: (1/24). PCGS Population: (1/1). VG8. Mintage 15,600. NGC ID# 232A, PCGS# 38611 Base PCGS# 4272

BUST HALF DIMES

7179 1831 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (124/101). PCGS Population: (108/98). MS64. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 232D, PCGS# 4278

7180 1837 Large 5C, V-5, LM-3, R.6, VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/5). NGC Census: (0/2). VF20. PCGS# 38732 Base PCGS# 4289

7181 1837 Large 5C, V-5, LM-3, R.6, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/3). NGC Census: (0/2). VF35. PCGS# 38732 Base PCGS# 4289

SEATED HALF DIMES

7182 1842 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/9 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (17/8 and 0/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 815,000. NGC ID# 2332, PCGS# 4330

7183 1850 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (27/9). NGC Census: (20/8). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 955,000. NGC ID# 233F, PCGS# 4345

7184 1853 Arrows MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (61/57 and 1/27+). NGC Census: (74/56 and 0/2+). MS65. Mintage 13,210,020. NGC ID# 233Y, PCGS# 4356

7185 1856-O MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/14 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (6/11 and 0/2+). CDN: \$765 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,100,000. NGC ID# 233R, PCGS# 4364

7186 1861 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/1). NGC Census: (35/6). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,361,000. NGC ID# 2349, PCGS# 4379

7187 1868 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (11/9). PCGS Population: (14/12). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 88,600. NGC ID# 234N, PCGS# 4392

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

7188 1859 PR64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (78/41). NGC Census: (63/68). PR64. Mintage 800. NGC ID# 235P, PCGS# 4438

7189 1866 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (20/11 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (24/13 and 0/0+). PR65. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 2363, PCGS# 4449

7190 1868 PR65 Cameo PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (10/13 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (7/3 and 0/0+). PR65. NGC ID# 2365, PCGS# 84451

7191 1873 PR66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20/7). NGC Census: (24/8). PR66. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 236A, PCGS# 4456

7192 1873 PR66+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (24/8 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (20/7 and 2/1+). PR66. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 236A, PCGS# 4456

EARLY DIME

7193 1807 JR-1, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). Mintage 165,000. NGC ID# 236T, PCGS# 38770 Base PCGS# 4480

BUST DIMES

- 7194** 1809 Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/81). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Fine 12. Mintage 51,065. NGC ID# 236U, PCGS# 4486
- 7195** 1811/09 JR-1, R.3, VF25 NGC. NGC Census: (3/43). PCGS Population: (1/3). VF25. Mintage 65,180. NGC ID# 236V, PCGS# 38772 Base PCGS# 4487
- 7196** 1822 JR-1, R.4, AG3 NGC. NGC Census: (0/39). PCGS Population: (1/5). AG3. Mintage 100,000. NGC ID# 236Z, PCGS# 38801 Base PCGS# 4497
- 7197** 1829 Curl Base 2 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. AG Details. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (7/12). CDN: \$7,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 770,000.
- 7198** 1832 AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (44/142). NGC Census: (39/155). AU58. Mintage 522,500. NGC ID# 237C, PCGS# 4521
- 7199** 1833 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/107). NGC Census: (21/112). MS62. Mintage 485,000. NGC ID# 237D, PCGS# 4522

SEATED DIMES

- 7200** 1845 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (30/9 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (32/18 and 0/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,755,000. NGC ID# 238B, PCGS# 4586
- 7201** 1876-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (42/26). NGC Census: (37/22). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,270,000. NGC ID# 23AJ, PCGS# 4680

PROOF SEATED DIMES

- 7202** 1860 PR64 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/16). NGC Census: (7/18). PR64. NGC ID# 23CJ, PCGS# 84753
- 7203** 1868 PR65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20/7). NGC Census: (14/10). PR65. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 23CS, PCGS# 4761
- 7204** 1880 PR65 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (16/30). PCGS Population: (21/27). PR65. Mintage 1,355. NGC ID# 23D5, PCGS# 84777
- 7205** 1882 PR66 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (20/9). PCGS Population: (18/11). PR66. NGC ID# 23D7, PCGS# 84779

BARBER DIMES

- 7206** 1893/2 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/34). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. NGC ID# 23DP, PCGS# 4799
- 7207** 1901-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (17/17 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (16/13 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,620,000. NGC ID# 23EG, PCGS# 4825
- 7208** 1909-O MS65+ NGC. NGC Census: (14/6 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (16/22 and 0/3+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,287,000. NGC ID# 23FD, PCGS# 4852
- 7209** 1911-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (49/10 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (23/6 and 0/0+). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,520,000. NGC ID# 23FL, PCGS# 4859

PROOF BARBER DIMES

- 7210** 1894 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (42/25). NGC Census: (43/26). PR66. Mintage 972. NGC ID# 23G6, PCGS# 4878
- 7211** 1899 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (32/57). PCGS Population: (39/61). PR65. Mintage 846.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 23GC, PCGS# 4883

MERCURY DIMES



- 7212** 1916 MS67 Full Bands PCGS Secure. CAC. PCGS Population: (168/15 and 34/0+). NGC Census: (84/16 and 3/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 22,180,080. NGC ID# 23GX, PCGS# 4905

- 7213** 1916-D VG8 NGC. NGC Census: (264/704). PCGS Population: (574/1755). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 264,000. NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

- 7214** 1923-S MS63 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (56/144 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (17/45 and 0/1+). Mintage 6,440,000. NGC ID# 23HH, PCGS# 4941
- 7215** 1925 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (76/30 and 6/1+). NGC Census: (17/5 and 0/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 25,610,000. NGC ID# 23HM, PCGS# 4949

- 7216** 1925-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (121/67 and 4/6+). NGC Census: (56/31 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,117,000. NGC ID# 23HN, PCGS# 4951
- 7217** 1928-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (88/124 and 2/10+). NGC Census: (36/29 and 0/1+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 7,400,000. NGC ID# 23HZ, PCGS# 4971

- 7218** 1930 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (138/25 and 8/3+). NGC Census: (23/3 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,770,000. NGC ID# 23J5, PCGS# 4979
- 7219** 1942/1 FS-101 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (169/102). PCGS Population: (4/3). AU58. Mintage 205,432,336. NGC ID# 23K4, PCGS# 145473 Base PCGS# 5036

- 7220** 1943 MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (276/10 and 41/1+). NGC Census: (195/3 and 12/0+). CDN: \$190 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 191,710,000. NGC ID# 23K9, PCGS# 5045

- 7221** 1943-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (44/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (28/0 and 4/0+). Mintage 71,949,000. NGC ID# 23K9, PCGS# 5047

- 7222** 1944-S MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (353/14 and 43/0+). NGC Census: (28/12 and 7/0+). CDN: \$145 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 49,490,000. NGC ID# 5A96, PCGS# 5055

PROOF MERCURY DIMES

- 7223** 1939 PR67★+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (450/71 and 7/1+). PCGS Population: (523/53 and 16/1+). CDN: \$280 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 9,321. NGC ID# 5AMD, PCGS# 5074

7224 1939 PR68 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (71/0 and 13/0★). PCGS Population: (53/0 and 13/0★). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 9,321. NGC ID# 5AMD, PCGS# 5074

7225 1942 PR68 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (94/2 and 9/0+). NGC Census: (129/2 and 2/0+). PR68. Mintage 22,329. NGC ID# 27DN, PCGS# 5077

ROOSEVELT DIMES

7226 1954 MS67+ Full Bands NGC. NGC Census: (25/1 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (22/0 and 5/0+). CDN: \$190 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 114,000,000. NGC ID# 23LB, PCGS# 85106

7227 1954-S MS68 ★ NGC. NGC Census: (4/0 and 3/0★). PCGS Population: (4/0 and 3/0★). Mintage 22,860,000. NGC ID# 23LD, PCGS# 5108

7228 1959 MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/0 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (70/2 and 2/0+). CDN: \$150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 85,700,000. NGC ID# 23LP, PCGS# 85118

7229 1964-D MS67+ Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/1 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (28/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$175 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 1,357,517,184. NGC ID# 23M3, PCGS# 85129

PROOF ROOSEVELT DIME

7230 1960 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-103, PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 510052 Base PCGS# 95235

TWENTY CENT PIECES

7231 1875-CC XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (103/717). NGC Census: (52/475). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 133,290. NGC ID# 23R6, PCGS# 5297

7232 1875-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (446/747). NGC Census: (312/673). MS63. Mintage 1,155,000. NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

7233 1875-S MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (419/254). PCGS Population: (469/278). MS64. Mintage 1,155,000. NGC ID# 23R7, PCGS# 5298

BUST QUARTERS

7234 1815 B-1, R.1, VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (3/74). PCGS Population: (0/1). VF30. Mintage 89,235. NGC ID# 23RG, PCGS# 38942 Base PCGS# 5321

7235 1818/5 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/53). NGC Census: (0/0). XF45. NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 5323

7236 1818/5 B-1, R.2, VF35 NGC. NGC Census: (2/76). PCGS Population: (2/9). VF35. NGC ID# 23RJ, PCGS# 38953 Base PCGS# 5323

7237 1818 VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (40/328). NGC Census: (19/256). VF35. Mintage 361,174. NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 5322

7238 1818 XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (53/275). NGC Census: (15/241). XF40. Mintage 361,174. NGC ID# 23RH, PCGS# 5322

7239 1818 B-6, R.4, VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/2). NGC Census: (1/4). VF25. Mintage 361,174. PCGS# 38947 Base PCGS# 5322

7240 1819 Small 9 VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/90). NGC Census: (8/83). VF30. Mintage 144,000. NGC ID# 23RK, PCGS# 5325

7241 1821 VF30 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (34/186). NGC Census: (12/134). VF30. Mintage 216,851. NGC ID# 23RM, PCGS# 5331

7242 1822 VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/106). NGC Census: (3/57). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 64,080. NGC ID# 23RN, PCGS# 5332

7243 1825/4/2 B-1, R.5, VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/20). NGC Census: (1/12). VF20. NGC ID# 23RS, PCGS# 38974 Base PCGS# 5337

7244 1825/4/(2) B-2, R.2, XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/69). NGC Census: (7/70). XF45. NGC ID# 23RS, PCGS# 38975 Base PCGS# 5336

7245 1825/4/(2) B-2 XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 23RS, PCGS# 5338

7246 1828 VF35 NGC. NGC Census: (8/99). PCGS Population: (26/133). VF35. Mintage 102,000. NGC ID# 23RV, PCGS# 5342



7247 1828 — Repaired — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). Mintage 102,000.

SEATED QUARTERS

7248 1840-O No Drapery AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/21). NGC Census: (16/34). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 382,200. NGC ID# 23SG, PCGS# 5393

7249 1853 Arrows and Rays MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (100/219 and 1/8+). NGC Census: (86/196 and 2/7+). MS63. Mintage 15,210,020. PCGS# 5426

7250 1854-O Huge O VG8 NGC. NGC Census: (10/43). PCGS Population: (8/80). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 1,484,000. NGC ID# 23U7, PCGS# 5434

7251 1877-CC MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (126/186). NGC Census: (83/139). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 4,192,000. NGC ID# 23V6, PCGS# 5505

7252 1877-CC MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (83/139). PCGS Population: (126/186). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 4,192,000. NGC ID# 23V6, PCGS# 5505

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

7253 1863 PR61 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (2/30). PCGS Population: (0/38). PR61. Mintage 460. NGC ID# 23WR, PCGS# 85559

7254 1866 Motto PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (55/48 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (21/78 and 0/1+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 23WX, PCGS# 5565

7255 1867 PR63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (44/81). NGC Census: (26/75). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 625. NGC ID# 23WY, PCGS# 5566

7256 1881 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (38/47). PCGS Population: (31/33). PR65. Mintage 975.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 23XD, PCGS# 5582

7257 1882 PR64 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (20/36 and 3/8+). NGC Census: (8/33 and 0/0+). PR64. NGC ID# 23XE, PCGS# 85583

7258 1885 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (37/24). NGC Census: (39/36). PR65. Mintage 930. NGC ID# 23XH, PCGS# 5586

BARBER QUARTERS

7259 1901-S — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. AG Details. NGC Census: (0/140 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (325/487 and 0/4+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AG3 . Mintage 72,664.

7260 1909-D MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (17/5). PCGS Population: (40/21). MS65. Mintage 5,114,000. NGC ID# 43NY, PCGS# 5654

7261 1909-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/4). NGC Census: (5/1). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,114,000. NGC ID# 43NY, PCGS# 5654

7262 1909-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (33/42). NGC Census: (24/24). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,000. NGC ID# 23ZK, PCGS# 5656

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

7263 1894 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/36). NGC Census: (63/66). PR65. Mintage 972. NGC ID# 2429, PCGS# 5680

7264 1898 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/24). NGC Census: (31/39). PR66. Mintage 735. NGC ID# 242D, PCGS# 5684

7265 1902 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (29/56). PCGS Population: (31/34). PR65. Mintage 777. NGC ID# 242H, PCGS# 5688

7266 1902 PR64 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/10 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (1/4 and 0/0+). PR64. NGC ID# 59JF, PCGS# 85688

7267 1904 PR66 NGC. NGC Census: (34/37). PCGS Population: (33/13). PR66. Mintage 670. NGC ID# 242K, PCGS# 5690

7268 1911 PR66 NGC. NGC Census: (27/27). PCGS Population: (27/25). PR66. Mintage 543. NGC ID# 242T, PCGS# 5697

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

7269 1917 Type One MS66 Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (337/63). PCGS Population: (568/86). MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7270 1917 Type Two MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (110/14 and 13/3+). NGC Census: (47/11 and 4/1+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,880,000. NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5715

7271 1917 Type Two MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (110/14 and 13/3+). NGC Census: (47/12 and 4/1+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,880,000. NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5715

7272 1917-D Type Two MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (54/26 and 3/1+). NGC Census: (41/16 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,224,400. NGC ID# 3TWS, PCGS# 5716

7273 1919-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (99/168). NGC Census: (33/120). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,836,000. NGC ID# 243D, PCGS# 5732

7274 1920-D MS61 Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (3/74). PCGS Population: (1/147). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 3,586,400. NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5737

7275 1923-S VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (45/435). PCGS Population: (98/1040). CDN: \$725 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 1,360,000. NGC ID# 243K, PCGS# 5744

7276 1924 MS65 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (100/80). NGC Census: (50/33). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,920,000. NGC ID# 243L, PCGS# 5747

7277 1930 MS66 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (364/51). NGC Census: (165/31). MS66. Mintage 5,632,000. NGC ID# 2445, PCGS# 5779

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

7278 1932-D MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (160/889). PCGS Population: (48/2108). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 436,800. NGC ID# 2448, PCGS# 5791

7279 1958 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (327/0 and 13/0+). NGC Census: (608/2 and 8/0+). MS67. Mintage 6,300,000. NGC ID# 246F, PCGS# 5864

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS



7280 1941 PR68 NGC. NGC Census: (25/0). PCGS Population: (7/0). CDN: \$3,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 15,287. NGC ID# 27HU, PCGS# 5980

7281 1942 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (239/13 and 44/0+). NGC Census: (240/20 and 5/0+). CDN: \$175 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 21,123. NGC ID# 27HV, PCGS# 5981

7282 1950 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/8). NGC Census: (54/14). PR67. NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 85982

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

7283 1795 2 Leaves VG8 PCGS. PCGS Population: (207/1433). NGC Census: (82/612). VG8 . Mintage 299,680. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 6052 Base PCGS# 6052

7284 1795 2 Leaves VG10 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (317/1116). NGC Census: (78/534). VG10. Mintage 299,680. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 6052 Base PCGS# 6052

- 7285** 1806/5 O-103, T-8, R.2, VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (7/24). PCGS Population: (6/19). VF30. NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39299 Base PCGS# 6077
- 7286** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, VF30 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (173/587 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (83/546 and 0/2+). VF30. Mintage 839,576. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 6071 Base PCGS# 6071
- 7287** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-115a, T-17, R.2, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/7). NGC Census: (4/16). VF35. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39318 Base PCGS# 6071
- 7288** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-117, T-30, Low R.5, VF25 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1/3). PCGS Population: (0/2). VF25. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39320 Base PCGS# 6071
- 7289** 1807 Draped Bust VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (170/720 and 0/7+). NGC Census: (80/475 and 0/7+). VF30. Mintage 301,076. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 6079 Base PCGS# 6079
- BUST HALF DOLLARS**
- 7290** 1810 AU53 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (79/236). NGC Census: (40/167). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,276,276. NGC ID# 24ET, PCGS# 6095 Base PCGS# 6095
- 7291** 1810 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (99/137 and 0/8+). NGC Census: (36/131 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,276,276. NGC ID# 24ET, PCGS# 6095 Base PCGS# 6095
- 7292** 1812/1 Small 8 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (5/26). PCGS Population: (12/54). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,628,059. NGC ID# 24EY, PCGS# 6101 Base PCGS# 6101
- 7293** 1812 Large 8 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (109/185). NGC Census: (86/216). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,628,059. NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 6100
- 7294** 1814 E Over A in STATES, O-108, R.2, XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4/7). NGC Census: (1/8). XF40. PCGS# 39489 Base PCGS# 6107
- 7295** 1824 Over Various Dates, O-103, R.1, AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/12). NGC Census: (7/33). AU50. Mintage 3,504,954. NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39646 Base PCGS# 6138
- 7296** 1825 O-113, R.1, AU58+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/4 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (11/6 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 2,900,000. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39660 Base PCGS# 6142
- 7297** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (160/235). PCGS Population: (105/134). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,075,200. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 6148
- 7298** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (105/135). NGC Census: (160/235). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,075,200. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 6148
- 7299** 1832 Small Letters, O-110, R.1, MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (5/1). PCGS Population: (1/2). MS62. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 39868 Base PCGS# 6160
- 7300** 1836 Lettered Edge MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (88/133). NGC Census: (85/148). MS62. Mintage 6,545,000. NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 6169 Base PCGS# 6169
- SEATED HALF DOLLARS**
- 7301** 1839 No Drapery VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/243). NGC Census: (13/138). VF30. Mintage 1,972,400. NGC ID# 24GK, PCGS# 6230
- 7302** 1839 Drapery MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (10/43). PCGS Population: (4/46). CDN: \$1,290 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,872,400. NGC ID# 24GL, PCGS# 6232
- 7303** 1841-O AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/35). NGC Census: (23/27). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 401,000. NGC ID# 24GS, PCGS# 6237 Base PCGS# 6237
- 7304** 1845 MS60 NGC. NGC Census: (2/13). PCGS Population: (0/17). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 589,000. NGC ID# 24H3, PCGS# 6248
- 7305** 1849 Repunched Date, VP-002, WB-103, Die Pair 9, R.3 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. NGC Census: (0/2). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS60. NGC ID# 24HE, PCGS# 409890 Base PCGS# 6262
- 7306** 1852-O XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (25/59). NGC Census: (5/31). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 144,000. NGC ID# 24HM, PCGS# 6269 Base PCGS# 6269
- 7307** 1855-O Arrows MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (36/61). PCGS Population: (59/111). MS63. Mintage 3,688,000. NGC ID# 24JP, PCGS# 6283 Base PCGS# 6283
- 7308** 1871-CC Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/105). NGC Census: (3/42). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS Fine 15. Mintage 153,950. NGC ID# 24K5, PCGS# 6331 Base PCGS# 6331
- 7309** 1871-CC VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/82 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (10/22 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 153,950. NGC ID# 24K5, PCGS# 6331 Base PCGS# 6331
- 7310** 1872-CC — Cleaned — ANACS. AU Details, Net XF40. CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 257,000. NGC ID# 24K8, PCGS# 6334 Base PCGS# 6334
- 7311** 1873 Arrows MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (25/98). NGC Census: (25/52). MS62. Mintage 1,815,700. NGC ID# 24L7, PCGS# 6343 Base PCGS# 6343
- 7312** 1875 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (54/50). PCGS Population: (58/75). CDN: \$705 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,027,500. NGC ID# 24KD, PCGS# 6349 Base PCGS# 6349
- 7313** 1875-CC AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/80). NGC Census: (16/59). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,008,000. NGC ID# 24KE, PCGS# 6350 Base PCGS# 6350
- 7314** 1876-CC Small CC, WB-101, XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1/1). NGC Census: (0/0). XF45. NGC ID# 645M, PCGS# 572238 Base PCGS# 6353
- PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS**
- 7315** 1860 PR62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/108 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (14/72 and 0/5+). PR62. Mintage 1,000. NGC ID# 27TK, PCGS# 6414
- 7316** 1866 Motto PR63 NGC. NGC Census: (18/52). PCGS Population: (46/60). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 27TZ, PCGS# 6424



- 7317** 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3, PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (37/36). NGC Census: (29/39). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 600. NGC ID# 27U8, PCGS# 6431
- 7318** 1880 PR64 NGC. NGC Census: (89/79). PCGS Population: (89/63). PR64. Mintage 1,355. NGC ID# 27UF, PCGS# 6441

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 7319** 1892 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (201/122). PCGS Population: (246/169). MS64. Mintage 934,000. NGC ID# 24LF, PCGS# 6461 Base PCGS# 6461
- 7320** 1892 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (245/169). NGC Census: (201/122). MS64. Mintage 934,000. NGC ID# 24LF, PCGS# 6461 Base PCGS# 6461
- 7321** 1892 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (109/60). NGC Census: (81/41). MS65. Mintage 934,000. NGC ID# 24LF, PCGS# 6461 Base PCGS# 6461
- 7322** 1898 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (57/84). NGC Census: (37/46). MS63. Mintage 2,956,735. NGC ID# 24M3, PCGS# 6480
- 7323** 1898-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (26/49). NGC Census: (25/34). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 2,358,550. NGC ID# 24M5, PCGS# 6482
- 7324** 1902 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/4). NGC Census: (9/7). MS65. Mintage 4,922,777. NGC ID# 24MF, PCGS# 6492
- 7325** 1902-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (7/37). PCGS Population: (6/42). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,460,670. NGC ID# 24MH, PCGS# 6494

- 7326** 1903 AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (22/91). NGC Census: (16/53). AU58. Mintage 2,278,755. NGC ID# 24MJ, PCGS# 6495
- 7327** 1904-O — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (0/27). PCGS Population: (0/50). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,117,600.
- 7328** 1907 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (78/33 and 3/5+). NGC Census: (78/20 and 2/0+). MS64. Mintage 2,598,575. NGC ID# 24MY, PCGS# 6508
- 7329** 1908-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/58). NGC Census: (2/37). CDN: \$730 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,644,828. NGC ID# 24N7, PCGS# 6515
- 7330** 1911-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (51/41). NGC Census: (30/24). MS64. Mintage 695,080. NGC ID# 24NE, PCGS# 6522
- 7331** 1912-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (134/87). NGC Census: (109/36). MS64. Mintage 2,300,800. NGC ID# 24NH, PCGS# 6525
- 7332** 1912-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (69/18). NGC Census: (28/8). MS65. Mintage 2,300,800. NGC ID# 24NH, PCGS# 6525
- 7333** 1912-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (67/34). NGC Census: (50/15). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,370,000. NGC ID# 24NJ, PCGS# 6526
- 7334** 1904 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (80/57). NGC Census: (78/86). PR64. Mintage 670. NGC ID# 24P8, PCGS# 6551
- 7335** 1913 PR64 NGC. NGC Census: (44/66). PCGS Population: (69/55). PR64. Mintage 627. NGC ID# 24PH, PCGS# 6560
- 7336** 1916 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (525/382). NGC Census: (340/220). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 608,000. NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566
- 7337** 1916-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (601/342). NGC Census: (365/207). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,400. NGC ID# 24PM, PCGS# 6567 Base PCGS# 6567
- 7338** 1917 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (406/114). NGC Census: (224/46). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 12,292,000. NGC ID# 24PP, PCGS# 6569
- 7339** 1917-D Obverse MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (283/80). NGC Census: (156/55). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 765,400. NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570
- 7340** 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (208/54). NGC Census: (100/25). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,940,000. NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571
- 7341** 1917-S Reverse Mintmark MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (159/607). NGC Census: (159/362). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 5,554,000. NGC ID# 24PU, PCGS# 6573
- 7342** 1917-S Reverse Mintmark MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (264/343 and 3/18+). NGC Census: (105/257 and 0/4+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 5,554,000. NGC ID# 24PU, PCGS# 6573
- 7343** 1918-D AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (90/442). PCGS Population: (132/686). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,853,040. NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575
- 7344** 1918-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (130/774). NGC Census: (127/411). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 10,282,000. NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576
- 7345** 1921-D VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (26/274). PCGS Population: (43/459). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 208,000. NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584
- 7346** 1929-S MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (312/291 and 11/11+). NGC Census: (202/159 and 1/4+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,902,000. NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590
- 7347** 1934-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (198/4). NGC Census: (33/1). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,361,400. NGC ID# 24RG, PCGS# 6593
- 7348** 1934-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (477/456 and 7/28+). NGC Census: (234/151 and 3/6+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,652,000. NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594

7349 1935 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (509/59 and 36/7+). NGC Census: (219/30 and 5/2+). CDN: \$320 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,162,000. NGC ID# 24RJ, PCGS# 6595

7350 1935-S MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (175/48). PCGS Population: (388/160). CDN: \$1,325 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,854,000. NGC ID# 24RL, PCGS# 6597



7351 1936 MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (189/3 and 23/0+). NGC Census: (109/13 and 10/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,617,901. NGC ID# BYGX, PCGS# 6598 Base PCGS# 6598

7352 1938 MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (106/1). NGC Census: (40/1). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,118,152. NGC ID# 24RU, PCGS# 6604

7353 1938-D MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (390/130). PCGS Population: (932/556). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 491,600. NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

7354 1938-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (931/556). NGC Census: (390/130). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 491,600. NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

7355 1938-D MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (111/19). PCGS Population: (508/48). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 491,600. NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

7356 1939-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (113/2). NGC Census: (74/1). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,267,800. NGC ID# 24RX, PCGS# 6607 Base PCGS# 6607

7357 1939-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (215/1 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (135/2 and 6/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,552,000. NGC ID# 24RY, PCGS# 6608

7358 1942-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (191/7). NGC Census: (132/7). CDN: \$480 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,973,800. NGC ID# 24S7, PCGS# 6615

7359 1946 Doubled Die Reverse MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (70/60 and 1/6+). NGC Census: (35/19 and 1/0+). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 24SJ, PCGS# 6632

7360 1946-D MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (123/0). PCGS Population: (119/0). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,151,000. NGC ID# 24SK, PCGS# 6628

7361 1947 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (82/0 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (66/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,094,000. NGC ID# 24SM, PCGS# 6630

7362 1947 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (82/0 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (66/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,094,000. NGC ID# 24SM, PCGS# 6630

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

7363 1936 PR63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (241/1584). NGC Census: (119/1142). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 3,901. *From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.* NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

7364 1938 PR67+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (271/47 and 6/1+). PCGS Population: (259/20 and 17/0+). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 8,152. NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638

7365 1940 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (375/40 and 37/2+). NGC Census: (369/56 and 6/0+). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 11,279. NGC ID# 27V8, PCGS# 6640

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

7366 1949-S MS66+ Full Bell Lines NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (36/7 and 7/1+). PCGS Population: (222/10 and 32/3+). CDN: \$320 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24SV, PCGS# 86655 Base PCGS# 86655

7367 1954 MS66+ Full Bell Lines NGC. NGC Census: (21/0 and 4/0+). PCGS Population: (153/3 and 21/0+). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24T9, PCGS# 86667

7368 1958-D MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC. NGC Census: (25/0). PCGS Population: (87/0). MS67. NGC ID# 5HNM, PCGS# 86675

7369 1959 MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (72/1 and 10/0+). NGC Census: (21/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24TJ, PCGS# 86676

7370 1960-D MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (45/1). NGC Census: (2/0). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 24TM, PCGS# 86679

7371 1962-D MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (45/0 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (4/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 35,473,280. NGC ID# 24TS, PCGS# 86683

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR

7372 1951 PR67+ NGC. NGC Census: (385/30 and 5/1★). PCGS Population: (234/7 and 5/1★). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 57,500. NGC ID# 27VB, PCGS# 6692

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

7373 1966 SMS No FG MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (149/27). PCGS Population: (1549/124). CDN: \$50 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,200,000. NGC ID# 24WH, PCGS# 6846

7374 1966 SMS 67 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (37/6). NGC Census: (87/21). NGC ID# 24WH, PCGS# 96846

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS



- 7375 1973-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (65). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 27WM, PCGS# 96809
- 7376 1974-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (142). NGC Census: (1). NGC ID# 98D2, PCGS# 96810
- 7377 1974-S Kennedy half dollar, PR70 Deep Cameo; and 1976-S Clad Bicentennial half dollar, PR70 Deep Cameo. (Total: 2 coins) NGC ID# 98D2, PCGS# 96810

EARLY DOLLARS

- 7378 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows, B-13, BB-108, R.2, — Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. NGC Census: (7/20). PCGS Population: (1/10). VF20.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40025 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7379 1799 7x6 Stars Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (257/2671). NGC Census: (70/1337). Fine 15. Mintage 423,515. NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7380 1799 7x6 Stars, B-22, BB-168, R.4, — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. NGC Census: (1/11). PCGS Population: (6/7). VF20.

SEATED DOLLARS

- 7381 1840 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (71/188). NGC Census: (36/173). CDN: \$830 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 61,005. NGC ID# 24YA, PCGS# 6926
- 7382 1841 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (47/197 and 0/9+). NGC Census: (19/160 and 0/5+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 173,000. NGC ID# 24YB, PCGS# 6927

7383 1841 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (21/139). PCGS Population: (31/166). CDN: \$930 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 173,000. NGC ID# 24YB, PCGS# 6927

7384 1843 AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (78/107). NGC Census: (87/119). AU55. Mintage 165,100. NGC ID# 24YD, PCGS# 6929

7385 1847 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (111/128 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (82/183 and 0/4+). AU55. Mintage 140,750. NGC ID# 24YJ, PCGS# 6934

7386 1847 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (55/72). NGC Census: (104/79). AU58. Mintage 140,750. NGC ID# 24YJ, PCGS# 6934

7387 1871 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. UNC Details. NGC Census: (4/153 and 0/5+). PCGS Population: (14/185 and 0/6+). MS60. Mintage 1,074,760.

7388 1872-S VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (31/153 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (6/84 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 9,000. NGC ID# 24ZL, PCGS# 6970

PROOF SEATED DOLLAR

7389 1871 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. NGC Census: (11/140 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (14/218 and 0/3+). PR60. Mintage 960.

TRADE DOLLARS

7390 1875-CC Type Two Reverse MS60 ANACS. CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,573,700. NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 7038

7391 1877 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS61 ANACS. MS61. Mintage 3,039,710. NGC ID# 253C, PCGS# 145696 Base PCGS# 7044

7392 1877-CC AU50 ANACS. CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 534,000. NGC ID# 253D, PCGS# 7045

7393 1877-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (221/511). PCGS Population: (178/717). MS61. Mintage 9,519,000. NGC ID# 253E, PCGS# 7046

7394 1877-S MS62 ANACS. MS62. Mintage 9,519,000. NGC ID# 253E, PCGS# 7046

7395 1877-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (214/297). PCGS Population: (272/446). MS62. Mintage 9,519,000. NGC ID# 253E, PCGS# 7046

MORGAN DOLLARS

7396 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (730/114). NGC Census: (345/27). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 699,300. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7072

7397 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (376/28). NGC Census: (96/5). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 544,000. NGC ID# 2TY3, PCGS# 7078

7398 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (455/39). NGC Census: (174/13). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,300,000. NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076

7399 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2228/371). NGC Census: (1233/208). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7400 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2221/362). NGC Census: (1233/208). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7401 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2221/362). NGC Census: (1233/208). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7402 1878-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2221/362). NGC Census: (1233/208). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7403 1878-CC MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (1233/208). PCGS Population: (2221/362). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

7404 1878-CC MS64 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (323/94). PCGS Population: (507/156). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7081

7405 1878-CC MS62 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (47/272). PCGS Population: (67/319). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 97081



- 7406** 1878-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (865/36). NGC Census: (492/31). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,774,000. NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082
- 7407** 1878-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (869/36 and 118/2+). NGC Census: (492/31 and 19/0+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,774,000. NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082
- 7408** 1878-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (865/36 and 117/2+). NGC Census: (492/31 and 18/0+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,774,000. NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082
- 7409** 1879 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (73/8). PCGS Population: (262/7). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 14,807,100. NGC ID# 253S, PCGS# 7084
- 7410** 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1024/1530 and 10/64+). NGC Census: (433/707 and 4/15+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094
- 7411** 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS63 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. NGC Census: (444/264). PCGS Population: (906/629). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 9,110,000.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094
- 7412** 1879-S Reverse of 1878, VAM-9, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/15 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS63. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 133858 Base PCGS# 7094

- 7413** 1879-S Reverse of 1878, VAM-9, MS63 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. PCGS Population: (29/15 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS63. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 133858 Base PCGS# 7094
- 7414** 1879-S Reverse of 1878, VAM-39, MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (10/5 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (15/1 and 1/0+). MS63. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 133862 Base PCGS# 7094
- 7415** 1879-S Reverse of 1878, VAM-52, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/4 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (6/0 and 0/0+). MS63. NGC ID# CBFS, PCGS# 133868 Base PCGS# 7094
- 7416** 1879-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1612/132). NGC Census: (2019/169). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092
- 7417** 1879-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1612/132 and 161/11+). NGC Census: (2019/169 and 58/1+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092
- 7418** 1880 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (208/0 and 28/0+). NGC Census: (40/0 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,601,355. NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 7096
- 7419** 1880 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (40/0). PCGS Population: (209/0). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,601,355. NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 7096
- 7420** 1880 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (90/32). NGC Census: (57/13). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 97097
- 7421** 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1189/668). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7108
- 7422** 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (207/62 and 18/10+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS65. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7104
- 7423** 1880-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2699/928 and 105/135+). NGC Census: (1106/488 and 28/39+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100
- 7424** 1880-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2695/926). NGC Census: (1106/488). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100
- 7425** 1880-CC MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2695/926 and 105/137+). NGC Census: (1106/488 and 28/38+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100
- 7426** 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (891/35). NGC Census: (462/26). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 591,000. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100
- 7427** 1880-O MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1443/45). NGC Census: (939/20). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,305,000. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114
- 7428** 1880-O MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1443/45). NGC Census: (939/20). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,305,000. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114
- 7429** 1880-O MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (939/20). PCGS Population: (1443/45). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,305,000. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114
- 7430** 1880-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11177/2621). NGC Census: (11841/3552). MS66. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118



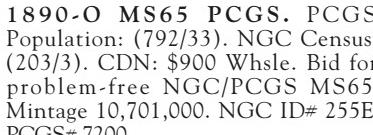
7431 1880-S MS67+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2376/245 and 332/31+). NGC Census: (3262/290 and 130/6+). MS67. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

7432 1880-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2376/245). NGC Census: (3262/290). MS67. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

7433	1880-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2376/245 and 332/31+). NGC Census: (3262/290 and 130/6+). MS67. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118	7445	1882 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (45/2). NGC Census: (17/1). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. <i>From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.</i> NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7133
7434	1880-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2376/245 and 332/31+). NGC Census: (3262/290 and 130/6+). MS67. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118	7446	1882-O MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1177/90 and 81/15+). NGC Census: (488/12 and 10/0+). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,090,000. NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 7136
7435	1881 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (241/5 and 35/1+). NGC Census: (52/3 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,163,975. NGC ID# 2546, PCGS# 7124	7447	1882-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (165/30). NGC Census: (102/6). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 97137
7436	1881 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (52/3). PCGS Population: (241/5). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 9,163,975. NGC ID# 2546, PCGS# 7124	7448	1883 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (130/5). PCGS Population: (158/4). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,291,039. NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142
7437	1881-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1662/266). NGC Census: (769/144). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126	7449	1883-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2449/232 and 437/21+). NGC Census: (1013/127 and 73/7+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,204,000. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7144
7438	1881-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1662/266). NGC Census: (769/144). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126	7450	1883-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (814/162 and 49/10+). NGC Census: (195/42 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 97145
7439	1881-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1662/266). NGC Census: (769/144). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126	7451	1883-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (57/3). PCGS Population: (118/25). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 97147
7440	1881-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1662/266). NGC Census: (769/144). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126	7452	1883-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (506/2419). NGC Census: (418/1334). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 6,250,000. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148
7441	1881-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1662/266 and 305/19+). NGC Census: (769/144 and 59/6+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7126	7453	1883-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (418/1334). PCGS Population: (506/2419). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 6,250,000. NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148
7442	1881-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (821/44). NGC Census: (469/9). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,708,000. NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 7128	7454	1884 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (590/60 and 155/15+). NGC Census: (260/35 and 8/0+). CDN: \$440 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 14,070,875. NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 7150
7443	1881-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (124/5). PCGS Population: (373/20). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 97129	7455	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152
7444	1881-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2400/176 and 298/19+). NGC Census: (4262/278 and 133/9+). MS67. Mintage 12,760,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130	7456	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152
7445	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152	7457	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152
7446	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152	7458	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152
7447	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152	7459	1884-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (192/51). PCGS Population: (698/166). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 97153
7448	1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2050/133 and 352/10+). NGC Census: (912/140 and 67/9+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 8BBF, PCGS# 7152	7460	1884-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (16232/1822 and 289/203+). NGC Census: (20217/2192 and 238/61+). MS65. Mintage 9,730,000. NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154
7449	1884-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1367/337). NGC Census: (1855/442). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156	7461	1884-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1367/337). NGC Census: (1855/442). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156



7462	1884-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1855/442). PCGS Population: (1366/337). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156	7474	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7485	1885-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (613/93). NGC Census: (241/12). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164
7463	1884-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1367/337). NGC Census: (1855/442). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156	7475	1885-CC MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (4502/1379 and 150/225+). NGC Census: (1796/783 and 32/58+). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7486	1885-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (613/98). NGC Census: (241/12). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164
7464	1885 MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (75/4 and 13/0+). NGC Census: (40/7 and 0/0+). NGC ID# BYWR, PCGS# 7159	7476	1885-CC MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (682/101). PCGS Population: (1278/101). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7487	1885-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (613/93). NGC Census: (241/12). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164
7465	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4501/1384). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7477	1885-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1278/101 and 218/7+). NGC Census: (682/101 and 55/3+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7488	1886 MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (483/14). NGC Census: (912/29). CDN: \$660 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 19,963,886. NGC ID# 254V, PCGS# 7166
7466	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7478	1885-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1284/101). NGC Census: (682/103). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7489	1886-O MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (521/1766). NGC Census: (616/952). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 10,710,000. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168
7467	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7479	1885-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1278/101). NGC Census: (682/101). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7490	1886-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (550/401). PCGS Population: (840/924). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 10,710,000. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168
7468	1885-CC MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (1796/783). PCGS Population: (4502/1379). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7480	1885-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1278/101). NGC Census: (682/101). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7491	1886-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (840/924 and 13/51+). NGC Census: (550/401 and 11/9+). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 10,710,000. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168
7469	1885-CC MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (1796/783). PCGS Population: (4502/1379). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7481	1885-CC MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1278/101). NGC Census: (682/101). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7492	1886-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (841/925). NGC Census: (551/401). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 10,710,000. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168
7470	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7482	1885-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (478/271). NGC Census: (181/83). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 97161	7493	1887 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (337/1). PCGS Population: (184/1). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 20,290,710. NGC ID# 27Y3, PCGS# 7172
7471	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7483	1885-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (76517/24550). NGC Census: (94368/35017). MS64. Mintage 9,185,000. NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162	7494	1887-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (397/14). NGC Census: (80/4). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,550,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7176
7472	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160	7484	1885-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (366/4 and 43/0+). NGC Census: (563/12 and 22/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,185,000. NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162	7495	1887-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (391/14). NGC Census: (80/4). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,550,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7176
7473	1885-CC MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4502/1379). NGC Census: (1796/783). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160				

7496	1887-O MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (80/4). PCGS Population: (391/14). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,550,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7176	7507	1890-CC MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3909/2820). NGC Census: (1639/1066). CDN: \$785 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7515	1890-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (791/33). NGC Census: (203/3). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,701,000. NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200
7497	1887-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (430/33). NGC Census: (150/8). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,771,000. NGC ID# 2554, PCGS# 7180	7508	1890-CC MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3909/2820). NGC Census: (1639/1066). CDN: \$785 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7516	1890-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (787/33). NGC Census: (204/3). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,701,000. NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200
7498	1889-CC VF25 ANACS. CDN: \$960 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 350,000. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190	7509	1890-CC MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3909/2820). NGC Census: (1639/1066). CDN: \$785 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7517	1891-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3777/787). NGC Census: (1154/136). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7499	1889-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (327/1691). PCGS Population: (736/2341). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 350,000. <i>From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.</i> NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190	7510	1890-CC MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1639/1066). PCGS Population: (3897/2806). CDN: \$785 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7518	1891-CC MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (1152/136). PCGS Population: (3776/787). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7500	1889-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1862/258 and 168/21+). NGC Census: (985/61 and 33/2+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 11,875,000. NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192	7511	1890-CC MS63 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (1639/1066). PCGS Population: (3909/2820). CDN: \$785 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7519	1891-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3780/788). NGC Census: (1152/136). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7501	1889-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (747/99). NGC Census: (239/31). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194	7512	1890-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2403/417). NGC Census: (985/81). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7520	1891-CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3780/788). NGC Census: (1152/136). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7502	1889-S MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (239/31). PCGS Population: (747/99). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194	7513	1890-CC MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2404/419). NGC Census: (987/81). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7521	1891-CC MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (1152/136). PCGS Population: (3780/788). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7503	1889-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (746/98). NGC Census: (239/32). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194			7522	1891-CC MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (3780/788 and 185/55+). NGC Census: (1152/136 and 25/5+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7504	1889-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (747/99). NGC Census: (239/31). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194			7523	1891-CC MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3780/788 and 185/55+). NGC Census: (1152/136 and 25/5+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
7505	1889-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (747/99). NGC Census: (239/31). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194	7524	1891-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (552/113). NGC Census: (225/26). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,296,000. NGC ID# 255K, PCGS# 7210		
7506	1890-CC MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1639/1066). PCGS Population: (3909/2820). CDN: \$785 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198	7525	1892 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1679/356). NGC Census: (828/98). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,037,245. NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212		
7507			7526	1892 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (828/98). PCGS Population: (1679/356). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,037,245. NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212	

7527	1892 MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (828/98). PCGS Population: (1679/356). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,037,245. NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212	7537	1894 AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (572/2013). NGC Census: (396/1484). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 110,972. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228
7528	1892-CC MS61 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (611/6588). NGC Census: (519/3416). CDN: \$1,375 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214	7538	1894-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (600/1033). PCGS Population: (923/2426). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,260,000. <i>From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.</i> NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232
7529	1892-O MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2310/276). NGC Census: (1440/80). CDN: \$625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,744,000. <i>From The Perfection Collection of DML/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.</i> NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7216	7539	1894-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1292/1153). NGC Census: (589/446). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,260,000. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232
7530	1892-S AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (353/521). NGC Census: (327/489). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,200,000. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218	7540	1896-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (538/564). PCGS Population: (455/1009). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,900,000. NGC ID# 27ZU, PCGS# 7242
7531	1893 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (869/2986 and 4/133+). NGC Census: (513/1452 and 2/40+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 389,792. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220	7541	1897 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (511/42 and 85/3+). NGC Census: (161/11 and 6/0+). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,822,731. NGC ID# 27P5, PCGS# 7246
7532	1893-CC XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (363/4100). NGC Census: (224/1936). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 677,000. <i>From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.</i> NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222	7542	1897-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (695/375). NGC Census: (415/247). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,004,000. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7248
7533	1893-O AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (278/1473). PCGS Population: (335/1969). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224	7543	1897-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (415/247). PCGS Population: (695/375). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,004,000. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7248
7534	1893-O AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (335/1969). NGC Census: (278/1473). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224	7544	1897-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (353/32). NGC Census: (118/13). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250
7535	1894 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (367/2300). PCGS Population: (669/3317). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 110,972. <i>From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.</i> NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228	7545	1897-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (353/32). NGC Census: (118/13). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250
7536	1894 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (395/1490). PCGS Population: (571/2012). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 110,972. <i>From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.</i> NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228	7546	1898 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (31/4). PCGS Population: (67/17). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 2568, PCGS# 97253
7537		7547	1898-O MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (185/2). PCGS Population: (308/0). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,440,000. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254
7538		7548	1898-O MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (308/0). NGC Census: (185/2). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,440,000. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254
7539		7549	1898-O MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (185/2). PCGS Population: (308/0). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,440,000. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254
7540		7550	1898-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (494/92). NGC Census: (109/9). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,102,000. NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 7256
7541		7551	1899-S MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (153/29). PCGS Population: (529/137). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,562,000. NGC ID# 256D, PCGS# 7262
7542		7552	1900-O/CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2065/999). NGC Census: (783/189). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 7268
7543		7553	1900-O/CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2065/999). NGC Census: (783/189). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 7268
7544		7554	1900-O/CC MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2065/999). NGC Census: (783/189). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 7268



- 7555** 1900-S MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (180/26). PCGS Population: (632/132). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,540,000. NGC ID# 256H, PCGS# 7270
- 7556** 1900-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (632/132). NGC Census: (180/26). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 3,540,000. NGC ID# 256H, PCGS# 7270
- 7557** 1901-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1058/347). NGC Census: (601/101). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,284,000. NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276
- 7558** 1902-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (802/40 and 140/0+). NGC Census: (651/26 and 24/1+). CDN: \$270 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,636,000. NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280
- 7559** 1902-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1579/447). NGC Census: (818/112). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,530,000. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282
- 7560** 1902-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1575/452). NGC Census: (823/113). CDN: \$625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,530,000. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282
- 7561** 1902-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (397/55). NGC Census: (106/7). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,530,000. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282
- 7562** 1903-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2612/889). NGC Census: (1420/399). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7563** 1903-O MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (793/96). NGC Census: (348/51). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7564** 1903-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (793/96). NGC Census: (348/51). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7565** 1903-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (793/96 and 83/2+). NGC Census: (348/51 and 9/3+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7566** 1904 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (375/49). NGC Census: (108/6). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,788,650. NGC ID# 256U, PCGS# 7290
- 7567** 1904-S AU53 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (161/1684). NGC Census: (116/881). CDN: \$660 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 2,304,000. NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294
- ## PEACE DOLLARS
- 7568** 1921 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (1189/135). PCGS Population: (1470/193). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. PCGS# 7356
- 7569** 1922-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (234/3). NGC Census: (233/16). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 15,063,000. NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358
- 7570** 1922-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (462/14). NGC Census: (251/16). CDN: \$1,260 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359
- 7571** 1922-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (462/14). NGC Census: (251/16). CDN: \$1,260 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359
- 7572** 1923-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (506/107). NGC Census: (231/25). CDN: \$835 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,811,000. NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361
- 7573** 1924 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (818/42 and 85/0+). NGC Census: (1334/92 and 77/5+). MS66. Mintage 11,811,000. NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363
- 7574** 1925 1925 S\$1 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2019/122 and 213/4+). NGC Census: (1832/99 and 82/6+). MS66. Mintage 10,198,000. NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365
- 7575** 1926-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (846/286). NGC Census: (464/110). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,348,700. NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368
- 7576** 1926-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (279/7). NGC Census: (103/7). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,348,700. NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368
- 7577** 1926-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (788/104 and 38/3+). NGC Census: (375/35 and 9/0+). CDN: \$670 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,980,000. NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369
- 7578** 1927 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (427/19). NGC Census: (130/2). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 848,000. NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370
- 7579** 1927-D MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1298/230 and 68/24+). NGC Census: (765/80 and 17/5+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,268,900. NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371
- 7580** 1927-S MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1577/91 and 138/10+). NGC Census: (1040/77 and 38/2+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 866,000. NGC ID# 26J6, PCGS# 7372
- 7581** 1928-S MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2052/63 and 269/4+). NGC Census: (1269/42 and 58/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,632,000. NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374
- 7582** 1935 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (274/0). NGC Census: (72/4). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,576,000. NGC ID# 258Z, PCGS# 7378
- 7583** 1935-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (807/190 and 68/21+). NGC Census: (394/67 and 7/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,964,000. NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379
- ## EISENHOWER DOLLAR
- 7584** 1977 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (30/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (12/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,596,000. NGC ID# 258M, PCGS# 7423
- ## GOLD DOLLARS
- 7585** 1849 No L MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (89/183). PCGS Population: (71/199). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. NGC ID# 25B9, PCGS# 7501
- 7586** 1849 Closed Wreath MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (105/17). PCGS Population: (51/28). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. *From The Gerda Collection.* NGC ID# 25BA, PCGS# 7503
- 7587** 1853-O MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (77/53). NGC Census: (109/55). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 290,000. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524

7588	1853-O MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (77/53). NGC Census: (109/55). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 290,000. NGC ID# 25BX, PCGS# 7524	7601	1889 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (409/268). NGC Census: (277/194). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 29,000. NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590	7612	1846-D — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. NGC Census: (8/157 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (22/129 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 19,303.
7589	1854 Type Two MS61 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (726/808). PCGS Population: (231/1063). MS61. Mintage 783,943. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531	7602	1834 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (287/292). PCGS Population: (100/210). AU58. Mintage 112,234. NGC ID# 25FS, PCGS# 7692	7613	1847-O AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (45/189). PCGS Population: (29/83). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 124,000. NGC ID# 25H8, PCGS# 7747
7590	1855 Type 2 MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (573/858). PCGS Population: (242/1096). MS61. Mintage 758,269. NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532	7603	1835 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. NGC Census: (15/80). PCGS Population: (3/54). MS60. Mintage 131,402. NGC ID# 25FT, PCGS# 7693	7614	1847-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (69/77). PCGS Population: (19/35). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 124,000. NGC ID# 25H8, PCGS# 7747
7591	1856-S Type Two — Plugged, Whizzed — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (19/173). PCGS Population: (29/106). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 24,600. NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536	7604	1836 Script 8 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (105/586). PCGS Population: (66/270). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 547,986. NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 7694	7615	1851/1851-O VP-001, AU55 NGC. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 25HP, PCGS# 7762
7592	1857-S XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/64). NGC Census: (13/98). CDN: \$770 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 10,000. NGC ID# 25CG, PCGS# 7547	7605	1836 Script 8 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (145/441). PCGS Population: (77/193). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 547,986. NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 7694		
7593	1857-S XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/64). NGC Census: (13/98). CDN: \$770 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 10,000. NGC ID# 25CG, PCGS# 7547	7606	1836 Script 8 AU55 ANACS. CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 547,986. NGC ID# 25FU, PCGS# 7694		
7594	1861 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (136/61). NGC Census: (122/44). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 527,499. NGC ID# 25CU, PCGS# 7558	7607	1838 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (33/129 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (48/228 and 0/0+). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 47,030. NGC ID# 25FY, PCGS# 7696	7616	1852 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (55/7). PCGS Population: (49/15). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,159,681. NGC ID# 25HR, PCGS# 7763
7595	1867 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (17/18). PCGS Population: (17/29). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 5,200. <i>From The Gerda Collection.</i> NGC ID# 25D3, PCGS# 7566	7608	1843-D Small D — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (21/163). PCGS Population: (31/98). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 36,209.	7617	1856-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (15/61). NGC Census: (20/123). CDN: \$930 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 21,100. NGC ID# 25JA, PCGS# 7780
7596	1876 MS61 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (6/16). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS61. Mintage 3,245. <i>From The Gerda Collection.</i> NGC ID# 25DE, PCGS# 77577	7609	1843-O Large Date, Plain 4 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (16/114). PCGS Population: (14/58). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. NGC ID# 25GS, PCGS# 7732	7618	1857 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/24 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (41/23 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 214,130. NGC ID# 25JC, PCGS# 7782
7597	1877 MS61 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (5/23). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS61. Mintage 3,920. NGC ID# 25DF, PCGS# 77578	7610	1843-O Large Date, Plain 4 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (21/80). PCGS Population: (11/37). CDN: \$1,425 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. NGC ID# 25GS, PCGS# 7732	7619	1857-D — Cleaned, Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (2/57). PCGS Population: (10/52). CDN: \$3,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 2,364.
7598	1881 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (31/158). PCGS Population: (61/219). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 7,620. <i>From The Gerda Collection.</i> NGC ID# 25DK, PCGS# 7582	7611	1844 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (9/42). PCGS Population: (11/23). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 6,784. NGC ID# 25GT, PCGS# 7734	7620	1859 Old Reverse, Type One, AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (16/105). PCGS Population: (27/38). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 25JK, PCGS# 97788
7599	1888 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (96/126). PCGS Population: (161/164). CDN: \$890 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 15,501. <i>From The Gerda Collection.</i> NGC ID# 25DT, PCGS# 7589				
7600	1888 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (108/56). NGC Census: (85/41). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 15,501. NGC ID# 25DT, PCGS# 7589				

7621 1861 New Reverse, Type Two, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (203/156). NGC Census: (138/153). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,283,878. NGC ID# 25JX, PCGS# 7794

7622 1866-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (25/61). PCGS Population: (10/24). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 38,900. NGC ID# 25K8, PCGS# 7804

7623 1867-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (11/59). PCGS Population: (5/38). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 28,000. NGC ID# 7JRX, PCGS# 7806

7624 1867-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (23/36). PCGS Population: (15/23). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 28,000. NGC ID# 7JRX, PCGS# 7806

7625 1876 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/50 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (13/101 and 0/0+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 4,100. NGC ID# 7JS6, PCGS# 7824

7626 1882 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/61 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (31/41 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,000. NGC ID# 7JTR, PCGS# 7834

7627 1896 MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (149/115 and 3/5+). NGC Census: (117/89 and 2/3+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 19,000. NGC ID# 25LL, PCGS# 7848

7628 1900 MS65 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (207/149). PCGS Population: (229/104). MS65. Mintage 67,000.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 25LR, PCGS# 7852

7629 1903 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (678/393). PCGS Population: (749/413). MS65. Mintage 201,000.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

7630 1903 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (329/86). NGC Census: (301/96). MS66. Mintage 201,000. NGC ID# 2688, PCGS# 7855

7631 1904 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (202/116). PCGS Population: (226/70). MS66. Mintage 160,700. NGC ID# 25LV, PCGS# 7856

7632 1905 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (340/113). PCGS Population: (332/104). MS66. Mintage 217,800. NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 7857

7633 1906 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (264/80). PCGS Population: (288/81). MS66. Mintage 176,300. NGC ID# 7JW8, PCGS# 7858

7634 1906 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (288/81 and 17/9+). NGC Census: (264/80 and 9/1+). MS66. Mintage 176,300. NGC ID# 7JW8, PCGS# 7858

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

7635 1908 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (1317/429). PCGS Population: (1471/690). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

7636 1909 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (786/221). PCGS Population: (748/241). CDN: \$1,375 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 441,700. NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

7637 1910 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (777/208). PCGS Population: (490/144). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 492,000. NGC ID# 2892, PCGS# 7941

7638 1912 MS63+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (970/710 and 14/58+). NGC Census: (1068/718 and 13/20+). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 616,000. NGC ID# 7KR8, PCGS# 7944

7639 1913 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (914/186 and 72/17+). NGC Census: (960/113 and 35/5+). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 722,000. NGC ID# 7KR9, PCGS# 7945

7640 1914 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (2339/1299). PCGS Population: (1127/1220). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 240,000. NGC ID# 7KRA, PCGS# 7946

7641 1915 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (946/199 and 72/14+). NGC Census: (1166/203 and 33/13+). CDN: \$725 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 606,000. NGC ID# 7KRC, PCGS# 7948



7642 1925-D MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (997/64). PCGS Population: (672/37). MS65. Mintage 578,000. NGC ID# 7KRD, PCGS# 7949

7643 1928 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1788/381 and 99/15+). NGC Census: (2681/504 and 66/14+). MS64. Mintage 416,000. NGC ID# 289E, PCGS# 7952

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

7644 1855 AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (164/664). NGC Census: (86/990). AU50. Mintage 50,555. NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

7645 1855-S VG8 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/180 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (2/164 and 0/0+). Mintage 6,600. NGC ID# 7K5D, PCGS# 7973

7646 1855-S Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/169). NGC Census: (3/158). Mintage 6,600. NGC ID# 7K5D, PCGS# 7973

7647 1855-S VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/130). NGC Census: (12/134). CDN: \$1,570 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 6,600. NGC ID# 7K5D, PCGS# 7973

7648 1856 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (169/391). PCGS Population: (150/249). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 26,010. NGC ID# 25M8, PCGS# 7974

7649 1856-S Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/463). NGC Census: (10/515). Mintage 34,500. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

7650 1856-S VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (38/380). NGC Census: (17/472). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 34,500. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

7651 1856-S VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (40/340). NGC Census: (25/447). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 34,500. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

7652 1856-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (99/299). PCGS Population: (92/175). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 34,500. NGC ID# 25M9, PCGS# 7975

7653 1857 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (41/589). PCGS Population: (73/337). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 20,891. NGC ID# 7K5G, PCGS# 7976

7654 1857-S VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/144). NGC Census: (12/163). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 14,000. NGC ID# 7K5H, PCGS# 7977

7655 1859 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (138/295). PCGS Population: (102/203). CDN: \$1,330 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 15,558. NGC ID# 7K5K, PCGS# 7979

7656 1860 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/279). NGC Census: (23/288). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 7,036. NGC ID# 25ME, PCGS# 7980

7657 1860-S VG8 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/156). NGC Census: (6/138). Mintage 7,000. NGC ID# 7K5M, PCGS# 7981

7658 1860-S VG8 NGC. NGC Census: (6/138). PCGS Population: (7/156). Mintage 7,000. NGC ID# 7K5M, PCGS# 7981

7659 1860-S VG10 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/152). NGC Census: (2/136). Mintage 7,000. NGC ID# 7K5M, PCGS# 7981

7660 1874 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (641/1760). PCGS Population: (549/1283). AU55. Mintage 41,800.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection. NGC ID# 7KDE, PCGS# 7998

7661 1874 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (536/755). NGC Census: (982/782). AU58. Mintage 41,800. NGC ID# 7KDE, PCGS# 7998

7662 1878 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (525/4454). PCGS Population: (686/4899). AU55. Mintage 82,304.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

7663 1878 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (1417/3037). PCGS Population: (1072/3826). AU58. Mintage 82,304.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

7664 1878 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1074/3833). NGC Census: (1414/3040). AU58. Mintage 82,304. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

7665 1885 — Bent — NCS. AU Details. NGC Census: (3/118). PCGS Population: (8/151). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 801.

7666 1888 AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (8/486). PCGS Population: (12/721). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 25NB, PCGS# 8010

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

7667 1834 Plain 4 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (417/712). PCGS Population: (185/287). AU55. Mintage 657,460. NGC ID# 25RR, PCGS# 8171

7668 1834 Plain 4 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (417/712). PCGS Population: (185/285). AU55. Mintage 657,460. NGC ID# 25RR, PCGS# 8171

7669 1835 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (100/309). NGC Census: (112/518). XF45. Mintage 371,534. NGC ID# 25RV, PCGS# 8173

7670 1836 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (157/562). PCGS Population: (102/259). AU53. Mintage 553,147. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174

7671 1837 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (57/213). PCGS Population: (22/90). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 207,121. NGC ID# 25RZ, PCGS# 8175

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

7672 1839 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (35/185). PCGS Population: (28/101). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 118,143. NGC ID# 25S7, PCGS# 8191

7673 1840-O Narrow Mill VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/106). NGC Census: (2/151). CDN: \$700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 40,120. NGC ID# 25SK, PCGS# 8200

7674 1843-C — Cleaned — NGC Details. VF. NGC Census: (5/146). PCGS Population: (6/141). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 44,227.
From The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection. NGC ID# 429H, PCGS# 8214

7675 1844-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (122/197). PCGS Population: (40/62). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 364,600. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

7676 1846-C — Obv Graffiti — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (5/60). PCGS Population: (12/45). CDN: \$3,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 12,995.

7677 1854-O AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (27/85). PCGS Population: (7/53). CDN: \$1,270 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 46,000. NGC ID# 25UM, PCGS# 8259



7678 1861 AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (244/276). NGC Census: (639/295). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 688,150. NGC ID# 25VK, PCGS# 8288

7679 1863-S VG8 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/62). NGC Census: (3/49). Mintage 17,000. NGC ID# 25VT, PCGS# 8295

7680 1867-S Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/68). NGC Census: (5/67). Mintage 29,000. NGC ID# 25W4, PCGS# 8314

7681 1869-S VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (10/80). PCGS Population: (10/48). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 31,000. NGC ID# 25W8, PCGS# 8318

7682 1869-S XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (19/58). PCGS Population: (14/27). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 31,000. NGC ID# 25W8, PCGS# 8318

7683 1874-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. VG. NGC Census: (5/113). PCGS Population: (8/148). Mintage 21,198. NGC ID# 25WP, PCGS# 8334

7684 1879-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (71/45 and 3/2+). NGC Census: (55/27 and 3/0+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 426,200. NGC ID# 25X9, PCGS# 8350

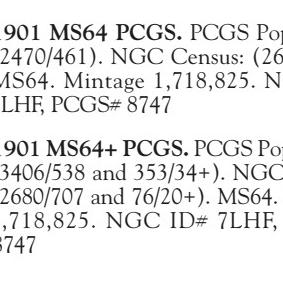
- 7685** 1880-S MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (128/18). PCGS Population: (110/2). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,900.
- From The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection.* NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 8353
- 7686** 1882 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (228/14 and 20/2+). NGC Census: (398/37 and 6/1+). MS64. Mintage 2,514,568. NGC ID# 25XJ, PCGS# 8358
- 7687** 1885 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (90/3). NGC Census: (120/15). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 601,400. NGC ID# 25XS, PCGS# 8367
- 7688** 1893 MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (763/77). PCGS Population: (308/41). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,528,197. NGC ID# 25YA, PCGS# 8383
- 7689** 1893 MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (763/77). PCGS Population: (308/41). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,528,197. NGC ID# 25YA, PCGS# 8383
- 7690** 1893-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (109/82). PCGS Population: (47/68). CDN: \$1,270 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 110,000. NGC ID# 25YC, PCGS# 8385
- 7691** 1894-O AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (130/118). PCGS Population: (42/47). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 16,600. NGC ID# 25YF, PCGS# 8388
- 7692** 1901/0-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (94/25). NGC Census: (60/28). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,648,000. NGC ID# 25YX, PCGS# 8403

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

- 7693** 1908-D MS63+ NGC. NGC Census: (954/487 and 13/13+). PCGS Population: (1385/425 and 23/25+). MS63. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 93KW, PCGS# 8511
- 7694** 1908-D MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1387/427). NGC Census: (954/487). MS63. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 93KW, PCGS# 8511
- 7695** 1912-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (191/242 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (566/266 and 3/1+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 392,000. NGC ID# 65KD, PCGS# 8524

LIBERTY EAGLES

- 7696** 1842 Large Date XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (34/58). NGC Census: (38/110). CDN: \$1,170 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 81,507. NGC ID# 262M, PCGS# 8584
- 7697** 1845 VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/68). NGC Census: (2/110). CDN: \$1,125 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 26,153. NGC ID# 262U, PCGS# 8592
- 7698** 1845-O – Obverse Cleaned – NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (19/110). PCGS Population: (28/33). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 47,500. NGC ID# 262V, PCGS# 8593
- 7699** 1846 Fine 12 PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (1/87 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (1/87 and 0/1+). Fine 12. Mintage 20,095. NGC ID# 262W, PCGS# 8594
- 7700** 1847 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (320/259). PCGS Population: (61/71). AU55. Mintage 862,258. NGC ID# 262Z, PCGS# 8597
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- 7701** 1847 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (198/61). PCGS Population: (27/44). AU58. Mintage 862,258. NGC ID# 262Z, PCGS# 8597
- 7702** 1847-O XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (204/669). PCGS Population: (231/289). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 571,500.
- From The Harold and Jan P. Kitzman Collection.* NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598
- 7703** 1847-O XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (232/288). NGC Census: (210/683). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 571,500. NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598
- 7704** 1847-O XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (232/288). NGC Census: (210/683). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 571,500. NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598
- 7705** 1850 Large Date VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/302). NGC Census: (6/490). VF30. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603
- 7706** 1850 Large Date XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (90/339). PCGS Population: (106/124). XF45. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603
- 7707** 1850 Small Date VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (7/145). PCGS Population: (6/121). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2638, PCGS# 8604
- 7708** 1850 Small Date XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (40/53). NGC Census: (25/99). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2638, PCGS# 8604
- 7709** 1850 Small Date AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (30/52). PCGS Population: (9/21). CDN: \$1,580 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 291,451. NGC ID# 2638, PCGS# 8604
- 7710** 1851 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (91/69). PCGS Population: (14/22). CDN: \$1,120 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 176,328. NGC ID# 263A, PCGS# 8606
- 7711** 1852 AU55 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (203/163). PCGS Population: (45/47). AU55. Mintage 263,106. NGC ID# 263C, PCGS# 8608
- 7712** 1854-S XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (112/181). NGC Census: (97/318). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 123,826. NGC ID# 263K, PCGS# 8615
- 7713** 1855 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (89/426). PCGS Population: (55/127). AU53. Mintage 121,701. NGC ID# 263L, PCGS# 8616
- 7714** 1856 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (86/127). PCGS Population: (38/52). AU55. Mintage 60,490. NGC ID# 263P, PCGS# 8619
- 7715** 1856-S VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/182). NGC Census: (10/252). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 68,000. NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621
- 7716** 1856-S VF35 NGC. NGC Census: (10/252). PCGS Population: (13/182). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 68,000. NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621

7717	1856-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (43/191). PCGS Population: (27/125). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 68,000. NGC ID# 263S, PCGS# 8621	7726	1901-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (166/102). NGC Census: (93/32). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 72,041. NGC ID# 267R, PCGS# 8748	7738	1911 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1110/177 and 136/18+). NGC Census: (875/203 and 46/1+). CDN: \$1,225 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 505,595. NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868
7718	1879-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (141/158). NGC Census: (213/121). AU58. Mintage 224,000. NGC ID# 265R, PCGS# 8686	7727	1903-O MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (530/204). NGC Census: (300/54). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 112,771. NGC ID# 267W, PCGS# 8753	7739	1914-S AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (202/837). PCGS Population: (151/901). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 208,000. NGC ID# 28H4, PCGS# 8877
7719	1883-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NCS Details. XF. NGC Census: (19/132). PCGS Population: (19/138). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 12,000.	7728	1904-O MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (231/191). PCGS Population: (138/363). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 108,950. NGC ID# 7LHK, PCGS# 8756	7740	1932 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (11090/1685 and 604/122+). NGC Census: (12076/2519 and 260/42+). MS64. Mintage 4,463,000. NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884
7720	1891-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (270/1100 and 2/13+). PCGS Population: (249/1083 and 0/18+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 103,732.	7729	1906-D MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (216/36 and 18/1+). NGC Census: (137/24 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 981,000. NGC ID# 7JHG, PCGS# 8760	LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES	
7721	1893 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3001/385). NGC Census: (7429/804). MS63. Mintage 1,840,895. NGC ID# 266Z, PCGS# 8725	7730	1906-O AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (49/341 and 0/13+). NGC Census: (19/351 and 0/5+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 86,895. NGC ID# 53FB, PCGS# 8761	7741	1850 — Cleaned — ANACS. XF Details, Net VF30. CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 1,170,261. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902
7722	1893 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (380/6 and 34/1+). NGC Census: (779/25 and 10/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,840,895. NGC ID# 266Z, PCGS# 8725	INDIAN EAGLES		7742	1851 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (156/472). NGC Census: (253/765). XF45. Mintage 2,087,155. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904
7723	1894-O MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (156/122). NGC Census: (151/75). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 107,500. NGC ID# 2676, PCGS# 8730	7731	1907 No Motto MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (1422/5013). PCGS Population: (790/5066). MS61. Mintage 239,400. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852	7743	1851-O — Polished — ANACS. AU Details, Net XF40. CDN: \$3,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 315,000. NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905
 		7732	1908-D No Motto — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. NGC Census: (43/504). PCGS Population: (25/656). MS60. Mintage 210,000. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854	7744	1853 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU.. Mintage 1,261,326. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908
7724	1901 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2470/461). NGC Census: (2677/705). MS64. Mintage 1,718,825. NGC ID# 7LHF, PCGS# 8747	7733	1908-S AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (117/540). PCGS Population: (68/528). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 59,850. NGC ID# 28GL, PCGS# 8861	7745	1853 XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (233/969). PCGS Population: (229/527). XF45. Mintage 1,261,326. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908
7725	1901 MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (3406/538 and 353/34+). NGC Census: (2680/707 and 76/20+). MS64. Mintage 1,718,825. NGC ID# 7LHF, PCGS# 8747	7734	1909-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (20/1018). PCGS Population: (26/1357). AU50. Mintage 121,540. NGC ID# 28GN, PCGS# 8863	7746	1853 XF45 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (233/968). PCGS Population: (229/527). XF45. Mintage 1,261,326. NGC ID# 268M, PCGS# 8908
		7735	1909-D AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (332/577). PCGS Population: (300/900). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 121,540. NGC ID# 28GN, PCGS# 8863	7747	1854 Small Date — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (91/451). PCGS Population: (80/243). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 757,899.
7726	1901-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2470/461). NGC Census: (2677/705). MS64. Mintage 1,718,825. NGC ID# 7LHF, PCGS# 8747	7736	1910-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (840/229). PCGS Population: (784/148). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,356,640. NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866	7748	1855-S — Obverse Damaged — NCS. AU Details. NGC Census: (135/624). PCGS Population: (94/290). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 879,675.
7727	1901-S MS64+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (3406/538 and 353/34+). NGC Census: (2680/707 and 76/20+). MS64. Mintage 1,718,825. NGC ID# 7LHF, PCGS# 8747	7737	1910-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (449/160). NGC Census: (175/46). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 811,000. NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867	7749	1864-S — Cleaned — ANACS. AU50 Details. CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 793,660. NGC ID# 269T, PCGS# 8942
				7750	1872 AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (157/334). PCGS Population: (97/262). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 251,880. NGC ID# 26AD, PCGS# 8963

7751 1877-S MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (700/379). NGC Census: (969/295). CDN: \$1,537.35. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,735,000. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 8984

7752 1884-CC — Polished — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (74/1623). PCGS Population: (177/1425). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 81,139. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

7753 1884-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (141/1277). PCGS Population: (209/923). CDN: \$3,400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 81,139. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

7754 1888 MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (430/187). PCGS Population: (330/332). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 226,100. NGC ID# 26BT, PCGS# 9008

7755 1891-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1007/144). NGC Census: (532/72). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,288,125. NGC ID# 26C4, PCGS# 9018

7756 1892-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (1615/514). PCGS Population: (1746/905). CDN: \$1,455.35. Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 930,150. NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021

7757 1894-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1119/317). NGC Census: (619/104). CDN: \$1,715 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,048,550. NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

7758 1895 MS63 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (4020/595). PCGS Population: (2902/478). CDN: \$1,530 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,114,656. NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

7759 1897-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (911/10057). NGC Census: (593/13291). AU58. Mintage 1,470,250. NGC ID# 26CJ, PCGS# 9032



7760 1899 MS64+ NGC. NGC Census: (2288/126 and 133/3+). PCGS Population: (1541/64 and 173/5+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,669,384. NGC ID# 26CM, PCGS# 9035

7761 1900 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (20446/29744). PCGS Population: (17933/32575). MS62. Mintage 1,874,584. NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037

7762 1901 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2263/2042). NGC Census: (2205/2040). MS63. Mintage 111,430. NGC ID# 26CS, PCGS# 9039

7763 1903 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3299/468). NGC Census: (3178/673). MS64. Mintage 287,200. NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

7764 1903 MS64+ NGC. NGC Census: (3178/673 and 128/14+). PCGS Population: (3299/468 and 114/16+). MS64. Mintage 287,200. NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

7765 1903 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (3299/468). NGC Census: (3178/673). MS64. Mintage 287,200. NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

7766 1904 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (16814/170096). NGC Census: (27096/202012). MS61. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

7767 1904 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (64389/42296 and 1049/1689+). NGC Census: (81272/45462 and 201/731+). MS63. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

7768 1904 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (36574/5711 and 1441/250+). NGC Census: (38183/7285 and 605/126+). MS64. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

7769 1904-S MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (3261/299). PCGS Population: (3638/254). MS64. Mintage 5,134,175. NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 9046

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

7770 1907 MS63 ANACS. CDN: \$1,625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 361,667. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

7771 1907 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4853/8293). NGC Census: (3098/2981). CDN: \$1,625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 361,667. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

7772 1907 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4853/8293). NGC Census: (3098/2981). CDN: \$1,625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 361,667. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

7773 1907 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (3098/2981). PCGS Population: (4853/8293). CDN: \$1,625 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 361,667. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

7774 1908 No Motto MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (45255/85365). NGC Census: (51006/52997). MS63. Mintage 4,271,551. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

7775 1910 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2664/5824). NGC Census: (3673/3777). MS62. Mintage 482,000. NGC ID# 26FF, PCGS# 9154

7776 1911-D/D FS-501 MS64+ NGC. NGC Census: (127/144 and 7/16+). PCGS Population: (132/195 and 12/16+). MS64. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 145010 Base PCGS# 9158

7777 1911-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1764/639). NGC Census: (1388/278). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 775,750. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

7778 1914-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6859/8707). NGC Census: (8504/7533). MS63. Mintage 1,498,000. NGC ID# 82KA, PCGS# 9166

7779 1922 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9844/1573). NGC Census: (8817/525). MS64. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

7780 1922 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9844/1573). NGC Census: (8817/525). MS64. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

7781 1922 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (9848/1573). NGC Census: (8817/525). MS64. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

7782 1923-D MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (2012/2502). PCGS Population: (2797/4418). MS64. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

7783 1923-D MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2802/4418). NGC Census: (2011/2507). MS64. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

7784 1923-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2631/1787). NGC Census: (1641/866). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

7785 1924 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (91114/158760). NGC Census: (112458/147486). MS63. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7786 1924 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (35358/5365). PCGS Population: (49270/9843). MS65. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7787 1925 MS65 ANACS. MS65. Mintage 2,831,750. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

7788 1926 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (8330/5528). NGC Census: (9557/4275). MS64. Mintage 816,750. NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

7789 1927 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (51564/35911 and 1818/1140+). NGC Census: (53999/23763 and 642/435+). MS64. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7790 1927 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29509/6397). NGC Census: (21040/2723). MS65. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7791 1927 MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (29512/6399 and 912/228+). NGC Census: (21040/2723 and 355/80+). MS65. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7792 1928 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (18741/13539). NGC Census: (16519/7947). MS64. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

7793 1928 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10254/3285). NGC Census: (6564/1383). MS65. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 34VK, PCGS# 9189

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

7794 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1325/825 and 19/63+). NGC Census: (1018/619 and 8/11+). MS64. Mintage 24,214. NGC ID# BYJ9, PCGS# 9220



7803 1938-D Boone MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (80/3). NGC Census: (29/5). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,100. NGC ID# BYG7, PCGS# 9275

7804 1925-S California MS65 PCGS Secure. PCGS Population: (914/573 and 9/47+). NGC Census: (905/569 and 5/18+). CDN: \$345 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 86,394. NGC ID# BYGA, PCGS# 9281

7805 1925-S California MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (139/10). PCGS Population: (129/4). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 86,394. NGC ID# BYGA, PCGS# 9281

7806 1936-D Columbia MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (223/29 and 35/5+). NGC Census: (217/21 and 12/1+). CDN: \$375 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,009. NGC ID# BYGD, PCGS# 9292

7807 1893 Columbian MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (247/37 and 54/6+). NGC Census: (147/34 and 9/2+). MS66. Mintage 1,550,405. NGC ID# BYGG, PCGS# 9297

7808 1936 Gettysburg MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (803/133). NGC Census: (341/65). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7809 1936 Gettysburg MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (341/65 and 7/6+). PCGS Population: (802/133 and 34/18+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7810 1922 Grant With Star MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (243/852). PCGS Population: (365/772). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 4,256. NGC ID# BYPP, PCGS# 9307

7811 1928 Hawaiian AU55 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (21/2866). NGC Census: (10/1661). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 9,958. NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

7812 1935 Hudson MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (772/317 and 13/43+). NGC Census: (509/186 and 10/6+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,008. NGC ID# BYGS, PCGS# 9312

7813 1924 Huguenot MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (51/2). PCGS Population: (67/4). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 142,080. NGC ID# BYGT, PCGS# 9314

7814 1938 New Rochelle MS67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (94/15). PCGS Population: (218/6). MS67. Mintage 15,266. NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

7815 1936 Norfolk MS68 PCGS. CAC. Population: (207/2). NGC Census: (94/1). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 16,936. NGC ID# BYH5, PCGS# 9337

7816 1920 Pilgrim MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2339/1697 and 16/56+). NGC Census: (2280/1326 and 8/18+). MS64. Mintage 152,112. NGC ID# BYHR, PCGS# 9359

7817 1937 Roanoke MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (393/29 and 69/1+). NGC Census: (230/29 and 15/0+). MS67. Mintage 29,030. NGC ID# BYHW, PCGS# 9367

7818 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (376/13). NGC Census: (284/20). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 141,120. NGC ID# BYJ4, PCGS# 9374

7819 1935 Spanish Trail MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1098/2266). NGC Census: (499/1275). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,008. NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376

7820 1935 Spanish Trail MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1098/2267). NGC Census: (499/1275). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,008. NGC ID# BYJ5, PCGS# 9376



7821 1925 Stone Mountain MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (184/15 and 9/0+). PCGS Population: (279/5 and 29/3+). MS67. Mintage 1,314,709. NGC ID# BYJ6, PCGS# 9378

7822 1936-S Texas MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (128/3 and 25/1+). NGC Census: (86/6 and 5/0+). CDN: \$475 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,055. NGC ID# BYJG, PCGS# 9388

7823 1937 Texas MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (126/5 and 24/1+). NGC Census: (75/9 and 6/0+). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,571. NGC ID# BYJH, PCGS# 9390

7824 1938 Texas MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (68/1). NGC Census: (49/2). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,780. NGC ID# BYJL, PCGS# 9394

7825 1927 Vermont MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (475/64 and 61/6+). NGC Census: (213/27 and 18/2+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 28,142. NGC ID# BYJR, PCGS# 9401

7826 1948 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (16/0). PCGS Population: (15/0). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,005. NGC ID# BYJY, PCGS# 9412

7827 1950-D Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/0). NGC Census: (19/0). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,004. NGC ID# BYK7, PCGS# 9421

7828 1951-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (40/0). PCGS Population: (44/0). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 7,004. NGC ID# BYKA, PCGS# 9425

7829 1951-S Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (62/1 and 6/0+). PCGS Population: (79/0 and 9/0+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 7,004. NGC ID# BYKB, PCGS# 9426

7830 1951 Washington-Carver MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/0). NGC Census: (17/1). MS67. Mintage 510,082. NGC ID# BYK9, PCGS# 9424

7831 1951-S Washington-Carver MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (22/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,000. NGC ID# BYL2, PCGS# 9432

7832 1952 Washington-Carver MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (25/1 and 8/0+). NGC Census: (28/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,006,292. NGC ID# BYL3, PCGS# 9434

7833 1936 York MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (624/33 and 52/4+). NGC Census: (389/31 and 12/1+). CDN: \$300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 25,015. NGC ID# BYKV, PCGS# 9449

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

7834 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson Gold Dollar MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (367/93). PCGS Population: (594/133). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 17,500. NGC ID# BYLD, PCGS# 7443

7835 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (340/127). PCGS Population: (512/130). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 17,500. From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

7836 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (648/531 and 20/25+). NGC Census: (398/314 and 5/17+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,025. NGC ID# BYLF, PCGS# 7447

7837 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, No Star, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (502/646). NGC Census: (252/387). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# BYLN, PCGS# 7458

7838 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (1046/115). PCGS Population: (2072/194). CDN: \$1,075 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 46,019. NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 7466

7839 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (2073/195 and 42/8+). NGC Census: (1046/115 and 16/3+). CDN: \$1,075 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 46,019. NGC ID# 2FE9, PCGS# 7466

MODERN ISSUE

7840 2000-W Library of Congress Bimetallic Ten Dollar, Mercanti Signature, MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (513). NGC Census: (1107). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 7,261. NGC ID# 26U9, PCGS# 9784

MODERN BULLION COINS

7841 1989 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Proof Set, Diehl Signature, PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. Includes: 1989-P \$5 tenth-ounce, 1989-P \$10 quarter-ounce, 1989-P \$25 half-ounce, and 1989-W \$50 one-ounce proof Gold Eagles. The coins are individual certified in Philip Diehl Signature holders. (Total: 4 coins)

7842 1998-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle, Statue of Liberty PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (211). NGC Census: (597). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR70. NGC ID# 293N, PCGS# 99768

7843	2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, 20th Anniversary, Reverse Proof, PR70 NGC. NGC Census: (3000). PCGS Population: (567). PR70. NGC ID# CNCZ, PCGS# 89994		7851	2008-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (2110). PCGS Population: (628). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR70. NGC ID# 26RH, PCGS# 393329	7864	1989 King Kalakaua I Hawaiian Crown, PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. #065. Privately struck issue from the Royal Hawaiian Mint, one ounce fine gold.
7845	2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, 20th Anniversary, Reverse Proof, PR70 NGC. NGC Census: (3002). PCGS Population: (567). PR70. NGC ID# CNCZ, PCGS# 89994		7852	2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (9218). PCGS Population: (6882). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404	7865	1990 Queen Liliuokalani Hawaiian Crown, PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. #065. Privately struck issue from the Royal Hawaiian Mint, one ounce fine gold.
7846	2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (3003). PCGS Population: (570). PR70. NGC ID# CNCZ, PCGS# 89994		7853	2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar, First Strike, MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1625). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 2TY2, PCGS# 407405 Base PCGS# 407404	7866	2009 "Humbert Commemorative" Gem Proof Ultra Cameo NGC. One Troy Ounce, 999.9 Thous. Fine Certified Pure California Gold.
7847	2008-W Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (1354). PCGS Population: (1203). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. NGC ID# BNLJ, PCGS# 393064		7854	Private Strike One-Ounce Gold "1849 Pattern Double Eagle" Ultra Cameo Gem Proof NGC. Struck in .999 Fine gold in 2010, authorized by the Smithsonian Institution.	7867	"1876" \$100 Gold Union, Gem Proof Ultra Cameo NGC. Proposed design by George T. Morgan. Private issue struck in 2010. One-Ounce Pure Gold. Mintage 5,000 pieces. Accompanied by a presentation case and informational pamphlet.
7848	2008-W Half-Ounce Gold Buffalo PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (675/2250). PCGS Population: (488/634). NGC ID# 26RK, PCGS# 399936		7855	2012-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (575). PCGS Population: (270). PR70. <i>From The Genau Collection.</i> NGC ID# 2U2H, PCGS# 515152	7868	"1787" Ephraim Brasher "EB" Doubloon NGC. 26.4 gm, .9999 fine gold. Private issue struck 2014.
7849	2008-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (1405). PCGS Population: (740). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS 70. NGC ID# BNLR, PCGS# 393068		7856	2013-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, Burnished, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (863). NGC Census: (1057). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS SP70. Mintage 7,293. NGC ID# BNLU, PCGS# 518831	7869	1859 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-705, High R.6, MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/3 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/3 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BMF, PCGS# 10532
7850	2008-W One-Ounce Gold Buffalo PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (569/628). NGC Census: (600/2110). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS PR69. NGC ID# 26RH, PCGS# 393329		7857	2015-W Half-Ounce Gold Eagle, First Day of Issue - Washington DC, Moy Signature PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (200). NGC Census: (0). PR70. PCGS# 540166 Base PCGS# 539899	7870	1869 Liberty Head Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-750, R.5, MS62 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS# 710577
7851	2017 Palladium Eagle, Mike Castle Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (21). <i>From The Genau Collection.</i> PCGS# 653109		7858	2016-W Walking Liberty, Half-Ounce Gold, SP70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (407). NGC Census: (973). PCGS# 598604	7871	1876 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799C, High R.4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767413
7852	2017 Palladium, High Relief, Early Releases, MS70 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (351). <i>From The Genau Collection.</i> PCGS# 653110 Base PCGS# 653109		7859	2017 Gold Eagle First Day of Issue, Mercanti Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (172). MS70. PCGS# 620521	7872	1859 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-801, R.3, MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (12/1 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BSN, PCGS# 10662
7853	2017 Gold Eagle First Day of Issue, Jones Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (513). PCGS Population: (51). PCGS# 627528 Base PCGS# 627524		7860	2017 Gold Eagle First Day of Issue, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (172). MS70. PCGS# 620521	7873	1865 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-803, High R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767192
7854	2017-W Gold Eagle, Early Releases, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (172). MS70. PCGS# 620521		7861	2017-W Gold Eagle, Early Releases, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (172). MS70. PCGS# 620521	7874	1872 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-816, R.6, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/9 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/4 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2BT7, PCGS# 10677
7855	2017-W Gold Eagle, Early Releases, Burnished, First Day of Issue, Jones Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (51). PCGS Population: (51). PCGS# 627528 Base PCGS# 627524		7862	2017-W Gold Eagle, Early Releases, Burnished, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (172). MS70. PCGS# 620521	7875	1869 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-827, R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767504
7856	2017-W Gold Eagle, Early Releases, Burnished, First Day of Issue, Jones Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (513). PCGS Population: (51). PCGS# 627528 Base PCGS# 627524		7863	2017-W Gold Eagle, Burnished, First Day of Issue, Jones Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (513). PCGS Population: (51). PCGS# 627528 Base PCGS# 627524	7876	1873 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-872, R.5, MS66 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767527
7857	2017-W Gold Eagle, Burnished, First Day of Issue, Jones Signature, MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (513). PCGS Population: (51). PCGS# 627528 Base PCGS# 627524		7864	1874 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-875, High R.4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767618	7877	

- 7878 1875 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-877, High R.5, MS63 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767528
- 7879 1878/6 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-883, High R.4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767599
- 7880 1873 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-915, Low R.4, MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (8/1 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (2/0 and 1/0+). NGC ID# 2BWB, PCGS# 10773
- 7881 1876/6876 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-935, R.5, MS63 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 761043
- 7882 1874/3 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-945, High R.4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 761094
- 7883 1875 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-948, High R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767600
- 7884 1876 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-951, High R.5, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767619
- 7885 1880 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-954, Low R.4, MS65 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (8/5). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BXR, PCGS# 10812 Base PCGS# 10812
- 7886 1868 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-960, R.6, MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/4). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BXY, PCGS# 10818
- 7887 1859 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1004, Low R.6, MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (3/4). NGC ID# 2BYD, PCGS# 10833
- 7888 1869 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1021, High R.6, MS63 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BZ2, PCGS# 710850
- 7889 1873/2 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1050, Low R.6, MS62 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 761179
- 7890 1875 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1057, High R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 761532
- 7891 1852 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1076, Low R.6, MS63 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 761543
- 7892 1871 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1104, High R.4, MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/13 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (5/3 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2C33, PCGS# 10915

PATTERNS

- 7893 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-849, Pollock-956, R.5, PR63 NGC. NGC Census: (4/13). PCGS Population: (10/9). NGC ID# 29VS, PCGS# 61093
- 7894 1879 Metric Dollar in Goloid, Judd-1617, Pollock-1813, R.4, PCGS Genuine.
- 7895 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1617, Pollock-1813, R.4, — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. NGC Census: (3/64). PCGS Population: (7/92).
From The Harold and Jan P. Kritzman Collection.

SO-CALLED DOLLAR

- 7896 (1876) Restrike Dollar, Silver, HK-852, MS61 NGC.

MODERN BULLION COINS



- 7897 2017 Palladium Eagle, First Day of Issue, Moy Signature, 1 of 500 MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (40).
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 659318 Base PCGS# 653109
- 7898 2018-W Palladium, High Relief, Early Releases, PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 682418
- 7899 2018-W Palladium, High Relief, Early Releases, PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 682418
- 7900 2018-W Palladium, First Strike, Michael Reagan PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (2903). NGC Census: (0).
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 683380 Base PCGS# 682418

- 7901 2018-W Palladium, First Strike, Michael Reagan PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (2903). NGC Census: (0).
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 683380 Base PCGS# 682418
- 7902 2017 Palladium Eagle, First Strike, Moy Signature, 1 of 500 MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (40). NGC Census: (0).
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 659318 Base PCGS# 653109
- 7903 2017 Palladium Eagle, First Strike, Moy Signature, MS70 PCGS. PCGS Population: (717). NGC Census: (0).
From The Genau Collection. PCGS# 653567 Base PCGS# 653109

ERRORS

- 7904 1831 Cent, Large Letters — Reverse Only Double Struck — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VG Details.
- 7905 1880 Cent — Obverse Lamination — PR65 Red and Brown NGC.
- 7906 1952 Nickel — Struck on a Dime Planchet — AU 58 NGC, 2.5 gm; and 1953-D Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — VF20 NGC, 3.08 gm, Ex: New England Collection. (Total: 2 coins)
- 7907 1956 Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Ex: New England Collection.
- 7908 1966 Quarter — Struck on Clad 10C Planchet — MS64 PCGS; and 1966 Quarter — Struck on 5C Planchet — MS62 PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)

REDFIELD DOLLAR

- 7909 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS63 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. NGC Census: (444/264). PCGS Population: (908/629). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for problem-free NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SETS

- 7910 1938 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 PCGS. The set includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel PR65; dime PR65; quarter PR65; and half dollar PR65. The coins are individually housed in blue label PCGS holders. (Total: 5 coins)
- 7911 1939 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR67 NGC. Includes: cent PR64 Red; nickel — Reverse of 1938 — PR66; dime PR67; quarter PR66; and half dollar PR66. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)

7912	1939 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR67 NGC. Includes: cent PR64 Red; nickel — Reverse of 1938 — PR65; dime PR66; quarter PR66; and half dollar PR67. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)	7921	1942 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR67 NGC. Includes: cent PR64 Red; nickel PR65; dime PR67; quarter PR67; and half dollar PR67. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)	7925	1920 Wilson, Manila Mint Opening, HK-450, MS62 Red and Brown PCGS. Bronze.
7913	1939 Six-Piece Proof Set, PR65 PCGS. The set includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel — Reverse of 1938 — PR65; nickel — Reverse of 1940 — PR65; dime PR65; quarter PR65; and half dollar PR65. The coins are individually holdered; the cent is in an old green label holder, and the dime is in a second generation green label holder. (Total: 6 coins)	7922	1942 Five-Piece Proof Set, Proof Details to PR67 NGC. Includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel PR64; dime PR66; quarter — Obverse Cleaned — Proof Details; and half dollar PR67. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)	7926	12-Piece Lot of So-Called Dollars. Includes: (1904) Cascade Gardens, Louisiana Purchase Expo, HK-315, MS62 Deep Prooflike NGC; 1906 San Francisco Earthquake, HK-340A, MS62 NGC; 1907 Jamestown Tercentennial, Official Medal, HK-347, MS62 NGC; 1909 U.S. Government Building Dollar, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Expo, HK-367, MS64 Prooflike NGC; 1915 Montana At Pan-Pacific, Panama-Pacific Expo, HK-409, MS63 Brown NGC; 1915 Oregon at Pan-Pacific, Panama-Pacific Expo, HK-411, MS62 NGC; 1918 World War I Peace, HK-897, MS62 NGC; 1933 Michigan Dollar, Century of Progress, HK-473, MS65 Red and Brown NGC; 1933 Indian Head Dollar, Century of Progress, HK-470, MS62 NGC; 1936 Long Island Tercentenary, HK-694, MS65 NGC; 1959 Rush to the Rockies, Official Medal, HK-542, MS65 NGC; 1961 Mobile 250th Anniversary, HK-587, MS65 NGC. (Total: 12 coins)
7914	1940 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR66+ NGC. Includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel PR66; dime PR66; quarter PR65; and half dollar PR66+. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)	U.S. MINT MEDAL			
7915	1940 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR67 NGC. Includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel PR66; dime PR67; quarter PR66; and half dollar PR67. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)				
7916	1940 Six-Piece Proof Set, PR65 PCGS. The set includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel — Reverse of 1938 — PR65; nickel — Reverse of 1940 — PR65; dime PR65; quarter PR65; and half dollar PR65. The coins are individually holdered; the cent is in an old green label holder, and the half dollar is in a second generation green label holder. (Total: 6 coins)	7923	1836 Medal First Steam Coinage, Mar. 23, Julian-MT-21, PR65 Brown NGC. 27 mm, bronze.	CIVIL WAR TOKEN	
7917	1940 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR67 NGC. Includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel PR66; dime PR66; quarter PR66; and half dollar PR67. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)	7924	Seven-Piece Lot of So-Called Dollars. Includes: 1901 Evacuation of Boston 125th Anniversary, HK-131 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc; (1892-3) Ferris Wheel Dollar, World's Columbian Expo, HK-170 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc; 1905 U.S. Government Building, Lewis and Clark Expo, HK-328A — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Silvered; 1906 Southwest Expedition, Pike's Peak, HK-338 — Mount Removed, Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc; 1907 Jamestown Tercentennial, Official Medal, HK-346 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc; 1907 Battleship Virginia Jamestown, Small Dates, HK-349 — Rim Damage — NGC Details. AU; 1953 Louisiana Purchase Sesquicentennial, HK-509 — Altered Color — NGC Details. Unc. (Total: 7 coins)	NUGGETS	
7918	1941 Five-Piece Proof Set and Extra Half Dollar, PR65 PCGS. Includes: cent PR65 Red; nickel PR65; dime PR65; quarter PR65; half dollar PR65; and a second half dollar PR65. The coins are individually housed in pale blue label holders. (Total: 6 coins)	7928	Lot of Small Gold Nuggets. Includes three small gold nuggets weighing 191.4 gr, 109.2 gr, and 32 gr, respectively, plus a pinch of tiny gold grains that weighs 8.4 gr in total. The largest nugget is partially ironstone. Total weight: 341 gr.		
7919	1941 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR64 to PR66 NGC. Includes: cent PR64 Red; nickel PR65; dime PR66; quarter PR65; and half dollar PR66. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)				
7920	1941 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR63 to PR66 NGC. Includes: cent PR63 Red; nickel PR64; dime PR66; quarter PR66; and half dollar PR66. The coins are individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. (Total: 5 coins)				

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Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

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- In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentation(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
- If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
- In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
- Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
- Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have

the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.

31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com//shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.

33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.

34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all shipments in which Heritage charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:

- a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Your properties for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The properties will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, you will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**

- b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for 3% of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). You agree to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth in paragraphs 23 to 31 of this Agreement.

- c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** You understand and agree that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. If you claim that any property has sustained loss or damage during transit, you must report any such loss or damage to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Your recovery for loss of or damage to any property is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the property or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**

35. It shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Held Lots will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.

36. A. **NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE:** The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.

36. B. **California State Law** prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.

36. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.

37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions.

39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.

40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.

41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.

42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and

privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.

47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.

48. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and/or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer [which claim you consent to be made a party] (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return of conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.

50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies. Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.

53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.

54. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California: Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas: In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale; such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470. PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City:

This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale on behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site.

All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

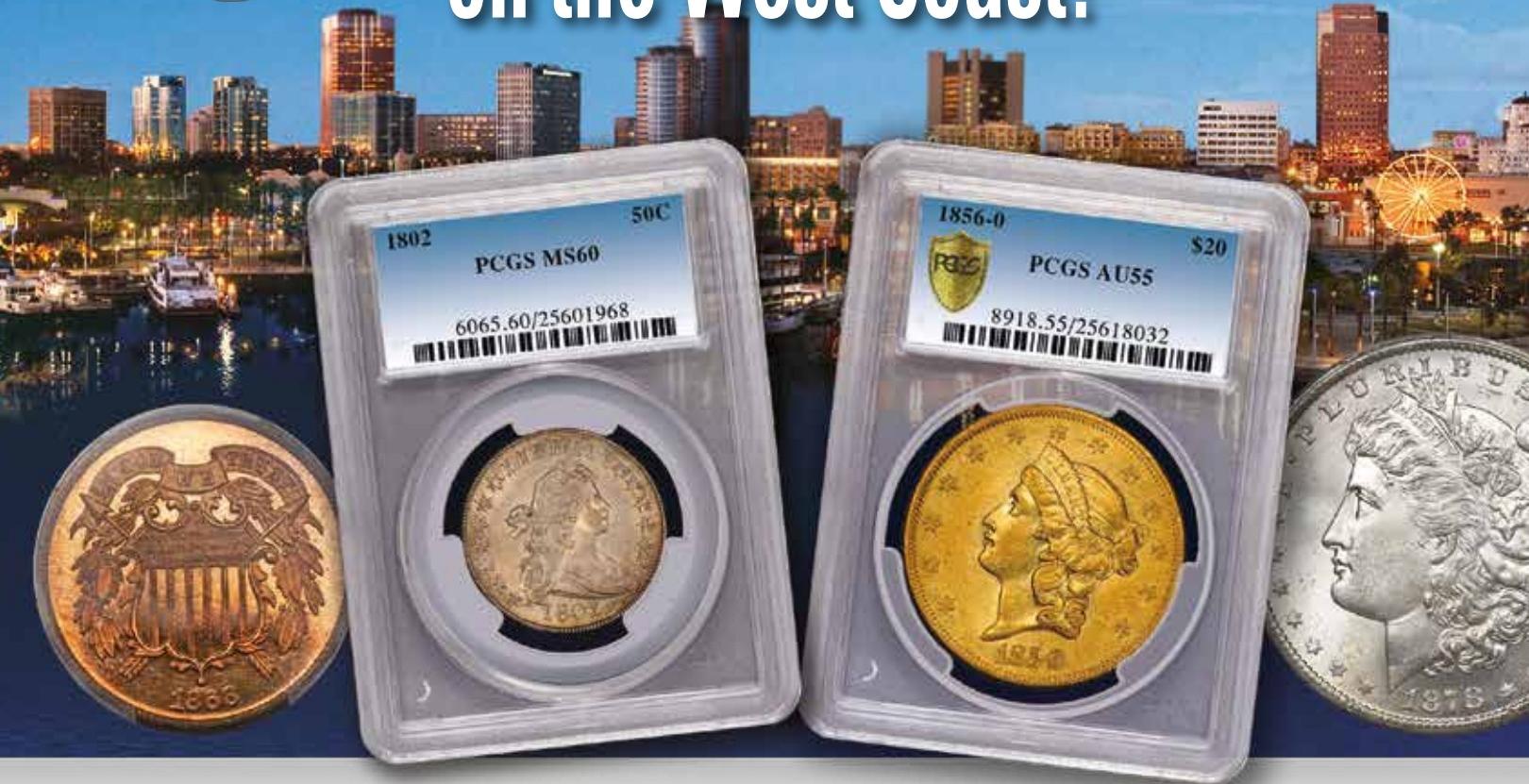
COINS AND CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions, call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or email: CreditDept@HA.com.



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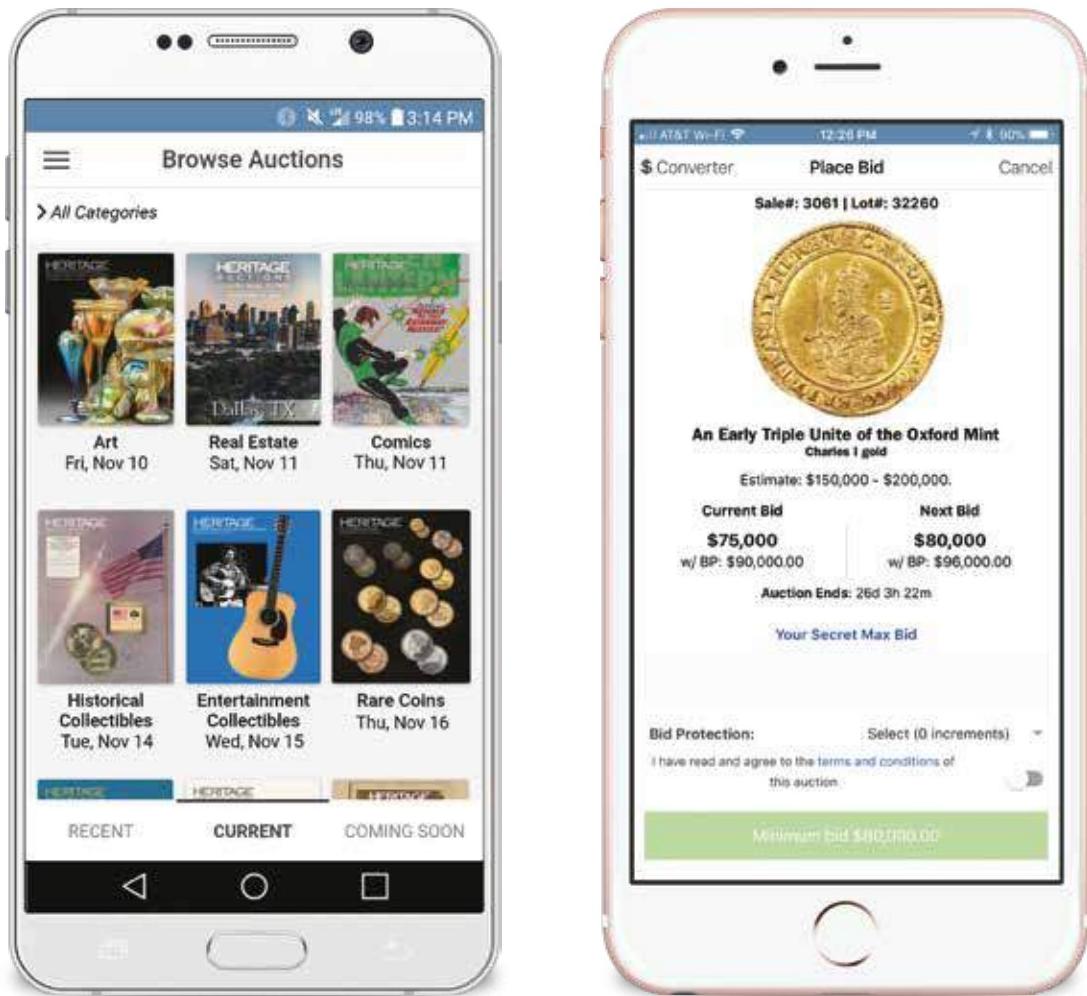
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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS		LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
US Coins & Currency, World Coins & Paper Money (ANA)		Chicago	August 13-15 & 18-20, 2019	Closed
US Coins & Currency, World Coins & Paper Money		Long Beach, CA	September 4-6, 2019	Closed
US Coins		Dallas	October 15-17, 2019	September 9, 2019
World Coins & Paper Money		Hong Kong	December 4-6, 2019	October 14, 2019
US Coins & Currency, World Paper Money		Orlando, FL	January 8-10, 2020	November 18, 2019
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS		LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Nature and Science		Dallas	July 20, 2019	Closed
Urban Art		Chicago	July 22-23, 2019	Closed
The Rock H. Currier Collection of Fine Minerals		Dallas	August 26, 2019	Closed
Art of the American West		Dallas	September 7, 2019	Closed
Fine and Decorative Arts		Dallas	September 13, 2019	Closed
Asian Art		New York	September 17, 2019	Closed
Nature & Science		Dallas	September 28, 2019	August 2, 2019
Design		Dallas	September 30, 2019	July 22, 2019
Photographs		New York	October 4, 2019	August 1, 2019
Illustration Art		Dallas	October 15, 2019	August 12, 2019
American Art		Dallas	November 1, 2019	August 30, 2019
Texas Art		Dallas	November 2, 2019	August 30, 2019
Urban Art		Dallas	November 4, 2019	September 3, 2019
Silver & Vertu		Dallas	November 5, 2019	August 26, 2019
Modern & Contemporary		Beverly Hills	November 19, 2019	September 17, 2019
Lalique & Art Glass		Dallas	November 21, 2019	September 11, 2019
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal		Dallas	November 22, 2019	September 12, 2019
European Art		Dallas	December 6, 2019	October 4, 2019
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES		LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Cards		Dallas	July 18-19, 2019	Closed
Musical Instruments		Dallas	July 19, 2019	Closed
Entertainment and Music		Dallas	July 20-21, 2019	Closed
Vintage Posters		Dallas	July 27-28, 2019	Closed
Comics and Comic Art		Dallas	August 1-3, 2019	Closed
The Glynn and Suzanne Crain Science Fiction Collection		Dallas	August 13-14, 2019	Closed
Sports Platinum		Dallas	August 17, 2019	Closed
Sports		Dallas	September 19, 2019	Closed
Sports		Dallas	October 17-18, 2019	August 26, 2019
Entertainment		Dallas	November 16, 2019	September 18, 2019
Musical Instruments		Dallas	November 17, 2019	September 26, 2019
Comics		Dallas	November 21-22, 2019	October 1, 2019
Movie Posters		Dallas	November 23, 2019	October 1, 2019
Animation Art		Beverly Hills	December 14-15, 2019	September 2, 2019
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES		LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Rare Books		New York	September 4, 2019	Closed
Rare Books		New York	September 5, 2019	Closed
Americana & Political		Dallas	September 21-22, 2019	Closed
Historical Manuscripts		Dallas	October 23, 2019	September 3, 2019
American & Political		Dallas	November 2, 2019	September 11, 2019
Space Exploration		Dallas	November 14-15, 2019	September 23, 2019
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria		Dallas	December 8, 2019	October 17, 2019
Rare Books		New York	March 4, 2020	January 13, 2020
LUXURY LIFESTYLE		LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Luxury Real Estate		Kansas City, MO	August 12, 2019	Closed
Fine and Rare Wine		Beverly Hills	September 20-21, 2019	July 30, 2019
Fine Jewelry & Luxury Accessories		Beverly Hills	September 22-23, 2019	Closed

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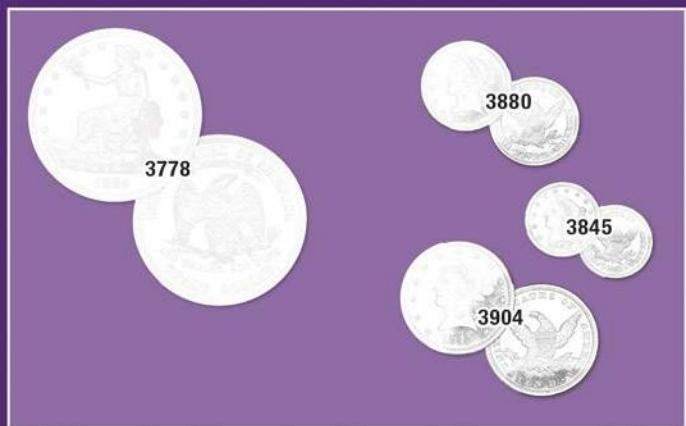
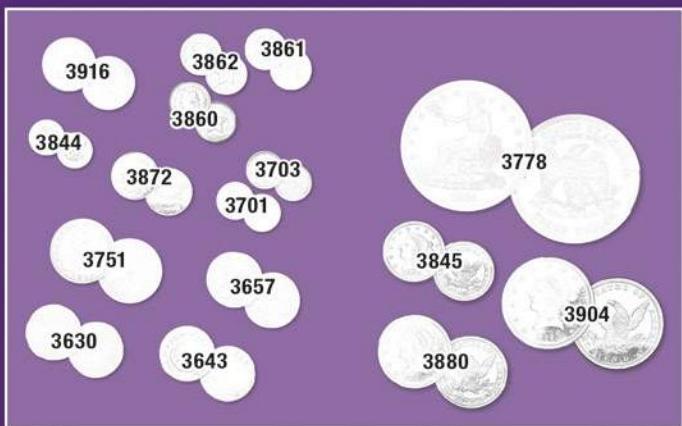
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August 14, 16 & 18, 2019 | Chicago

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Session 1 (See separate catalog)

Wednesday, August 14 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3602

Session 2 - PLATINUM NIGHT

Wednesday, August 14 • 6:30 PM CT • Lots 3615–4014

Session 3 (See separate catalog)

Friday, August 16 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 4015–4465

Session 4 (See separate catalog)

Friday, August 16 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4466–5009

ONLINE ONLY Signature® Session 5

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Session 5 (See separate catalog)

Sunday, August 18 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7928

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Dear Bidder,

From the first lot to the final hammer, Heritage's Platinum Night in Chicago is poised for unprecedented action, when 400 high-value rarities are called at the 2019 ANA World's Fair of Money. From rare Colonials to spectacular gold, many trophy coins will change hands, including some of America's greatest U.S. Coins. Platinum Night is a remarkable gathering of the most-challenging and most-celebrated issues known to numismatists – all of the lots are headline coins, awaiting their opportunity to steal the show. Wednesday evening at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center on August 14 (6:30 PM CT) will be a night to remember in the Windy City.

Among the stellar lots, certain exceptional coins stand out:

- An extremely rare 1843 three-piece gold proof set, Ex: Pittman, is offered as separate lots including the 1843 proof quarter eagle (PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, High R.7), the 1843 proof half eagle (PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, the finest certified), and the 1843 proof eagle (PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, CAC – the finest certified, R.7)
- An 1884 Trade dollar, PR63 PCGS. One of 10 confirmed proofs, a famous late-series issue, Ex: Norweb.
- An 1870-S silver dollar, one of just nine confirmed pieces extant.
- A tremendous selection of all New Orleans double eagles, including the 1854-O and 1856-O.
- Carson City gold including the 1870-CC double eagle, the most famous and sought-after gold coin from the Carson City Mint.
- An 1817/4 Bust half, Overton 102a, in a rare appearance – the formidable Johnson/Witham example, graded VF20 PCGS.
- A pair of collector-grade 1794 Flowing Hair dollars, one certified F12 PCGS, and another graded AG-3 with pleasing, original surfaces.
- A 1943 bronze cent – the classic wrong-planchet error, certified AU58, Ex: Bob Simpson Collection.
- A 1943-S bronze cent certified AU53 NGC, one of just six pieces known.
- Not one... but two Coiled Hair stellas – an 1879 example, and a rare 1880 four dollar gold.
- Two special 1907 Indian eagles – a magnificent 1907 Wire Rim ten graded MS68 NGC (the finest ever offered at auction), and an impressive 1907 Rolled Rim ten, certified MS64+ PCGS. CAC.
- The unique Higley copper, The Wheele Goes Round, Ex: Garrett, Roper, and Partrick.
- Another celebrated Colonial, also unique – the Lord Baltimore Small Bust groat, Crosby's plate coin.
- A rare 1920 Wilson Manila Mint Opening medal struck in gold, HK-1031, one of six pieces known to us.
- And many, many other standout rarities, too numerous to mention here, although easily viewed in this catalog and online.



Several Featured Collections provide coins of remarkable numismatic significance throughout Platinum Night and our other floor sessions. Our main auction catalog contains additional information about these fine collections:

- The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection**
- The Poulos Family Collection**
- The Castle Collection**
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- The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars, Part II**
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As an Official Auctioneer at the 2019 World's Fair of Money, Heritage Auctions encourages everyone to come to Chicago. Even if you only attend one or two major coin shows a year, be sure to put the ANA on your "must see" list. There is nothing like experiencing a live auction in person, and mingling with numismatic friends and associates old and new. If unable to attend in person, we provide many convenient ways to bid remotely through HA.com, e-mail, U.S. mail, and fax. Real-time options for remote bidding include telephone bidding and online bids with HERITAGE Live!®

We welcome your questions about any lot in the auction, and look forward to meeting with you for a thoughtful consultation should you have any interest in buying or selling not only coins, but also items in the many other areas of collectibles served by Heritage Auctions.

Welcome to what promises to be one of our most exciting ANA auctions of all time. We wish you good fortune for all of your numismatic pursuits.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President



Todd Imhof
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SESSION TWO

COLONIALS



**1662 Noe-34 Oak Tree Twopence, XF45+
Whitman Encyclopedia Plate Coin**

3615 1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Large Date, XF45+ PCGS. Noe-34, W-240, Salmon 1-B, R.5. 10.4 grains. Die Alignment: 345°. In *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts*, Christopher J. Salmon reports just two varieties of 1662 Oak Tree twopence. Noe varieties 29, 30, 31, and 31.5 are classified as Salmon 1-A, while Noe varieties 32, 33, and 34 are all from the Salmon 1-B die pair, in both cases showing multiple stages of die breaks and recutting. As his reverses A and B represent just one physical die, all twopence were coined from the same die pair.

The 1991 ANS Exhibition coin (no. 78), illustrated in *Money of Pre-Federal America* (John M. Kleeberg, editor) and the W-240 plate coin in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*.

This lovely pewter-gray example, with delicate pale blue overtones, is well-centered, with the outer circle of beads fully on the flan on both sides, although poorly defined at 2:30 on the obverse and 10 o'clock on the reverse. This piece is sharper than the Ford example and exhibits better centering. Population: 12 in 45 (1 in 45+), 36 finer, for all varieties. Listed on page 40 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. A delightful, perfectly centered, and well-struck Noe-34 twopence. So many Oak Tree twopence are found off-center that it is a delight to find one with pristine surfaces, well-struck, and perfectly centered. I'd rather have one of these aesthetically pleasing pieces than a granular, off-center Uncirculated example.

Ex: Henry Christensen (12/1978), lot 4; Anthony J. Terranova (2/14/1985) via Richard Picker and David Sonderman; Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2ARE, PCGS# 17

**1652 Noe-23 Oak Tree Threepence, AU53
Whitman Encyclopedia Plate Coin**

3616 1652 Oak Tree Threepence, IN on Obverse, AU53 PCGS. Noe-23, W-260, Salmon 1-A, R.6. 18.0 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. Christopher Salmon enumerates nine die varieties of the Oak Tree threepence that were struck from seven obverse dies and two reverse dies, the latter re-engraved more than once for Noe-24 to 27. Salmon's obverse 1 is lettered IN MASATHVSETS with each S backward. This is the only obverse die with the word IN, and for that reason it is an important variety for type collectors.

The plate coin for W-260 in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*, this piece is finer than two of the three Ford coins, and clearly finer than the Salmon plate coin. This is only the fourth example that we have offered during the past quarter-century.

Delicate gold-toned silver surfaces exhibit splashes of pale blue, mint-green, and light rose. Nicely centered with trivial marks on its lustrous obverse and reverse surfaces. While the outer beaded border escapes the flan at the lower obverse and reverse, all of the lettering is complete. Population: 2 in 53, 3 finer, for all varieties. Listed on page 40 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. An impossibly rare Noe-23 threepence that is well-centered on a fully oversize planchet. The best I'd seen in many decades.

Ex: Sixth Annual C-4 Convention Sale (11/2000), lot 5; Alan V. Weinberg. From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2ARH, PCGS# 45358 Base PCGS# 18



1652 Noe-7 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58 From the Garrett Collection

3617 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, AU58 PCGS. Noe-7, W-480, Salmon 5-D, R.5. 71.3 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. The Garrett catalog states that this piece is believed to be from the Sylvester S. Crosby Collection, while there was no mention of its pedigree in the 1986 Stack's catalog. This piece has advanced reverse die breaks.

Attractive slate-gray surfaces exhibit nearly full luster with delicate blue overtones that heighten its eye appeal. This piece from an advanced die state exhibits extensive die erosion and prominent die cracks and breaks. The legends are complete, although the tops of a few letters fall off the flan on the obverse. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. A superb Oak Tree shilling with a full a planchet and a sharp a strike as I've seen for this Noe-7 variety. Excellent Crosby-Garrett pedigree and acquired directly from the October 1980 Garrett/JHU sale, lot 1205, and pictured therein. Mint State for all practical purposes.

Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby; Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1205; Stack's (9/1986), lot 970; Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Noe-9 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58 Whitman Encyclopedia Plate Coin

3618 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, AU58 PCGS. Noe-9, W-500, Salmon 7-Ei, R.5. 72.1 grains. Die Alignment: 15°. The varieties identified as Noe-8 and Noe-9 are from the same physical die pair, although with extensive recutting between the two varieties. This piece is finer than the better Ford example that was plated in Noe and Wurtzbach, who said it was the finest example known.

This example is the plate coin for Noe-9 in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, and the 1991 ANS Exhibition coin (no. 44), illustrated in *Money of Pre-Federal America* (John M. Kleeberg, editor).

Splendid medium silver-gray surfaces exhibit faint blue overtones with nearly full luster. A planchet crack at the upper obverse and reverse identify this example. Generally well-centered although the lower obverse and reverse legends are tight against the edge. Otherwise, all letters are complete. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. Mint State for all practical purposes. The finest and best struck Noe-9 Oak Tree I've seen. This variety usually comes damaged and on irregular planchets. It says a lot when this shilling came from Bob Vlack to Andrew Hain, both numismatists with the highly sophisticated Massachusetts silver taste.

Ex: Robert Vlack; Hain Family Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 31; Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-4 Oak Tree Shilling, MS61 *Whitman Encyclopedia Plate Coin*

3619 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, MS61 PCGS. Noe-4, W-460, Salmon 2-D, R.4. 72.8 grains. Die Alignment: 345°. There are 11 die varieties enumerated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, produced from 11 obverse dies and seven reverse dies. Several additional Noe varieties represent various die states or recutting of the dies. This variety is frequently encountered in higher grades and for that reason is an ideal choice for the colonial type collector who would do well to follow the guidelines that Mr. Weinberg developed for his own collecting goals as he discussed in his prologue to this sale.

This specimen from the Alan V. Weinberg Collection is the plate coin for W-460 in the Whitman reference.

A stunning Oak Tree shilling, this fully lustrous example features brilliant gold, rose, and blue toning on its rich silver-gray surfaces. A small planchet crack at 3 o'clock matches the plate in the *Whitman Encyclopedia*. Population: 1 in 61, 9 finer, for all varieties. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. I acquired this piece from Tom Ittelson who bought it in London at the November 1970 Glendining auction along with an equally superb Pine Tree Noe-10 shilling that I also acquired March 31, 1977 after pleading with Tom. I also got his Glendining catalogue picturing both iridescently lustrous coins. Those were the days when you could find pristine early American coins in England. I experienced that in 1966.

Ex: Glendining & Co., Ltd. (11/1970), lot 686; Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Noe-5 Oak Tree Shilling, MS62 Important Early Die State

3620 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, MS62 PCGS. Noe-5, W-470, Salmon 3-D, R.2. 72.4 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. A plentiful variety for the colonial type collector. The reverse shows light die cracks at 3 o'clock that eventually develop into heavy breaks on Noe-6 and Noe-7. Many examples of this variety have a large die break at the top of the obverse (not present on this early strike) that the Ford cataloger called the outline of the die before lot 24, and later called it a die break at lot 25.

This Mint State Oak Tree shilling has fully lustrous gray-brown surfaces and exhibits splashes of sky-blue and pale gold toning. The sharp impression is nicely centered with a few letters slightly off the flan. Minor planchet cracks at the lower obverse and reverse will aid in past and future identification. Population: 3 in 62, 6 finer (5/19), for all varieties. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. The Noe-5 Oak Tree shilling is almost always weak in the tree due to clashed dies. I believe I've only seen two Noe-5 Oaks with strong trees and unclashed dies, very early stages of the prominent top obverse rim cud always seen. While it is common for Massachusetts shillings to have planchet splits as the roller dies impacted overly thin silver sheets, I generally avoid them except when minimally impacting a mint state and well struck piece. Curiously, I've seen severely split pieces (what I call "pie slice") receiving high Mint State certified grades.

Ex: Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-7 Pine Tree Shilling, AU58 Whitman Encyclopedia Plate Coin

3621 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet AU58 PCGS. Noe-7, W-730, Salmon 6-Dii, High R.6. 72.4 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. Only about a dozen examples of this rare variety are known of this die pair that is given a URS-5 rating in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* where this example is the plate coin for W-730. We believe that this example is the second finest known behind the Gem Ford specimen.

A trace of high-point rub prevents a Mint State grade for this lovely Noe-7 Pine Tree shilling. Both sides are nicely centered with nearly complete outer beads. All of the lettering is intact and complete. Evidence of the rocker-press production remains on this slightly wavy example. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. The second finest Noe-7 Pine Tree shilling I've seen, fully struck and well-centered on a full planchet. Acquired from Bob Vlack who told me that he acquired it from his close friend Doug Liddell of Spinks out of the Lord St. Oswald estate before it was placed for auction.

Ex: Lord St. Oswald Estate (privately); Robert Vlack (1/5/1995); Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFMC, PCGS# 23

1652 Noe-4 Pine Tree Shilling, MS62 Condition Census

3622 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet MS62 PCGS. Noe-4, W-720, Salmon 4-D, R.4. 68.1 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. Rather crudely engraved with varying sized letters on both sides. The N on the obverse and the second N on the reverse are backward, while the other two N's on the reverse are correct. The same physical pair of dies underwent recutting on more than one occasion, and were used to produce the marriages now known as Noe-5 and Noe-6.

This is an extraordinary, condition-census level example of the scarce Noe-4 die combination, equal to the finest Ford coin, and nearly as nice as the Garrett coin. This impressive Noe-4 Pine Tree shilling has full satin luster and features attractive blue and gold toning on its medium gray surfaces. Slight bending of the flan remains from the rocker press when these pieces were produced nearly four centuries ago. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. A semi-prooflike Noe-4 that is perfectly centered on a broad planchet. This piece was off the market for over 70 years when I acquired it from California dealer Lou Rasera out of a high-caliber colonial collection. Slightly wavy as struck from roller dies. I've seen only one finer Noe-4 (in the Garrett Collection).

Ex: Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFMC, PCGS# 23



1652 Noe-6 Pine Tree Shilling, MS62 The 1991 ANS Exhibition Coin

3623 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet MS62 PCGS. Noe-6, W-720, Salmon 5-Di, R.6. 71.0 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. When the Massachusetts silver dies changed, Noe assigned new numbers, and then when additional die states or recuttings were identified, decimal variety numbers were assigned. The present piece is a late die state of the die pair used for Noe-4, 5, and 6. Intermediate varieties include Noe-4.2, 4.5, and 6.1.

The 1991 ANS Exhibition coin (no. 95), illustrated in *Money of Pre-Federal America* (John M. Kleeberg, editor).

Steel-blue and gold toning appear on the lustrous medium gray surfaces of this exceptional Noe-6 Pine Tree shilling. Evidence of the rocker-press coining method remains on this slightly wavy example. The centering is excellent with complete legends. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. One of the very finest Pine Tree shillings I've ever seen. Fully struck, well centered, and on a perfect planchet with delightful, lustrous antique-gray patina. And no wonder as it was selected by Richard Picker in a private acquisition from the Garrett Collection via curator Carl Carlson when the collection was still at Evergreen House (which I also visited for a day circa 1965). Dick traded it to me in 1974 for cash and a delightful overstruck New Jersey Maris 73-aa that surfaced again in his Stack's auction that I attended along with Anton, Roper, Partrick, Sonderman, and Terranova.

Ex: Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (privately); Richard Picker (10/16/1974); Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# BFMC, PCGS# 23

1652 Noe-1 Pine Tree Shilling, AU55 Elegant Design

3624 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, No Pellets at Trunk, AU55 PCGS. Noe-1, W-690, Salmon 1-A, R.2. 76.2 grains. Die Alignment: 345°. The precisely engraved devices, including the small, well-formed tree, have led some to call the Noe-1 the most elegant Massachusetts silver variety, and it enjoys strong demand among type collectors.

An exceptional Choice AU example, this shilling exhibits nearly full luster on its silver-gray surfaces with peripheral blue and gold toning. The upper obverse displays a wide margin outside the beads, and the lower obverse has a few letters partially off the flan. The reverse is nicely centered with complete legends. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. There are three distinctive die stages of the Noe-1, the variety considered by many to be a true classic. Early die state without reverse die cracks, middle die state with minor reverse cracks, and advanced die state with massive die cracks across the date. Each Noe-1 has its own "personality." I sought choice specimens of all three. I avoided many examples of Noe-1 with large planchet defects that are still certified as Mint State. This specimen with original light gray patina and noticeable remnants of lustrous color was acquired from Charles Parrish in March 1984. It is as perfectly centered a Noe-1 as I've seen.

Ex: Charles Parrish (3/1984); Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 5JDU, PCGS# 45370 Base PCGS# 23



1652 Noe-3 Pine Tree Shilling, MS62 Plated in Crosby, Whitman, and Salmon

3625 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, No Pellets at Trunk, MS62 PCGS. Noe-3, W-710, Salmon 3-C, R.6. 73.8 grains. Die Alignment: 0°. Although only slightly more than a dozen examples are known, there are several higher grade pieces in the Census, including this example that may qualify as the finest known.

This example is plated in Sylvester Crosby's *The Early Coins of America* (II, 2), it is the plate coin for Noe-3 in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*; and it is the plate coin in Christopher J. Salmon's *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts*.

Both sides of this lovely Pine tree shilling exhibit satin mint luster on the silver-gray surfaces with hints of blue and gold toning. The strike is bold and the legends on each side are complete, and only slightly affected by the straight clip done at the mint to adjust the weight toward the statutory standard. Listed on page 41 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Alan Weinberg's Commentary. As fine a Noe-3 Pine Tree shilling as exists, extremely well struck on a massive planchet. The Sylvester S. Crosby *Early American Coins* plate coin that F.C.C. Boyd and John Ford thought was the premier Noe-3. Ex John Mills, a preeminent collector of the highest taste. Crosby-Mills-Boyd-Ford says it all.

Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby (plate); John C. Mills Collection (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 32; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 82; Alan V. Weinberg.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II. NGC ID# 5JDU, PCGS# 45370 Base PCGS# 23



**(C. 1616) Sommer Islands Sixpence
W-11445, Large Portholes, VF20**

3626 (C. 1616) Sommer Islands Sixpence, Large Portholes VF20
PCGS. Breen-3, W-11445. R.6. 32.7 grains. Struck in England, the Sommer Islands (Bermuda) coins were the first pieces coined specifically for the New World. Two references are instrumental for a study of these coins. The Bermuda Monetary Authority published *Coins of Bermuda, 1616-1996* in 1997, and Mark A. Sportack compiled "The Myths and Mysteries of the Somers' Islands Hogge Money," that the ANS published in *Money of the Caribbean* in 2006.

Our own research suggests that there are about three dozen surviving Sommer Islands shillings, perhaps 40 sixpence, less than 10 threepence, and about 20 twopence. The Large Portholes sixpence is slightly more plentiful than the Small Portholes variety, although they are close to equal in rarity. Many of the sixpence, especially those from the Castle Island Hoard, are incomplete. Approximately half of the 26 known (to us) Large Porthole sixpence are in private hands, while the ANS has two examples, and the Bermuda government holds about 10 examples from the Castle Island Hoard. The situation is similar for the Small Porthole coins, with about eight privately held examples and eight others from the Castle Island Hoard.

Fully detailed and nearly round examples of the sixpence denomination are highly collectible and enjoy strong demand. This piece is one of those, and nearly ranks among the top six examples known. Emerald verdigris appears in the protected areas on both sides of this piece, with excellent details of the design motifs. Most of the obverse lettering is present on this pleasing light brown example. An important opportunity for the colonial type collector. Listed on page 38 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 3; John "Jack" Royse Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6001.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# AUBF, PCGS# 5



Sommer Islands Shilling, Fine 12 Extremely Rare Large Sail Variety Breen-1, W-11465

3627 (1615-16) Sommer Islands Shilling, Large Sails, Fine 12 NGC. **Breen-1, W-11465, R.7.** 86.0 grains. The short-lived "Hogge Money," named for its obverse motif, was authorized by England's King James I in June 1615 in order to facilitate commerce. Importantly, it was the first English coinage created specifically for use in the Americas.

The Bermuda Islands were named for Spanish explorer Juan de Bermúdez, whose initial landing occurred in 1505. The hogs that made their way onto the islands when Bermúdez's ship grounded and wrecked on a subsequent voyage proliferated. In 1609, the *Sea Adventurer*, one of nine British ships sailing to the Virginia plantation landed on the islands as the result of a hurricane. The provisions they acquired while there, including descendants of the hogs left by Bermúdez, led them to return numerous times to re-supply.

In 1615, the British founded a colony on the islands, then known as the Sommer Islands, after Sir George Sommers. Once the plantation was granted permission for coinage, the governor of the islands, Richard Tucker, arranged to have coins produced in England. Struck in brass, the four denominations consisted of two, three, and six pence coins along with shillings. A silver wash was applied to make them more palatable to the colonists.

Until the 1960s, there were few known examples of Hogge money. The advent of metal detectors, along with archeological exploration, has led to the discovery of approximately four or five dozen pieces in the last several decades. Recovered from the ground, the majority experienced significant corrosion, with pieces missing along the rim in many cases.

As is the case with nearly all other examples, this shilling is deeply toned and granular. The central reverse displays a few small specks of aqua verdigris, and each side has two or three small digs. The rims are intact. Most of the obverse design is evident. The hull of the ship is fairly sharp, and portions of the sails are clear. The gap between the central sail and the hull confirms the Large Sail variety, which is significantly rarer than its Small Sail counterpart, partly due to a small hoard of the latter located in Bermuda in 1977. As of (7/19), NGC has certified only two Large Sail Sommer Islands shillings; one is graded Good, and the other is the present lot. Listed on page 38 of the 2020 Guide Book.

From The Old New England Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5474, which realized \$58,750.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# AUBH, PCGS# 7

3628 No Lot.



**(1652) New England Sixpence, VF Details
The Famous 'Potato Field' Specimen
Noe 1-A**

3629 (1652) New England Sixpence — Damage or Tooling — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Noe 1-A, W-10, Salmon 1-A, R.7. Two die varieties of NE sixpence are described in the literature, and they are identified as Noe 1-A and Noe 2-B. However, some students of the Massachusetts silver suggest that Noe 2-B is either a contemporary counterfeit, or a 19th century copy. Collectors who seek a genuine Massachusetts NE sixpence would do well to consider one of the seven known (five available) Noe 1-A pieces. The American Numismatic Society and the British Museum each hold an example of Noe 1-A. Three others are known from the 2-B dies, including one in the Smithsonian Institution.

This example, an early 1990 ground find, spent more than three centuries in the earth where it acquired a wonderful gray-brown patina with a few areas of light silver. Perhaps the most valuable coin ever found through metal detecting at the time, this piece generated national headlines when it was found. Prominent scratches and scrapes on each side are similarly toned over and undoubtedly occurred before the coin was lost in the 17th century. A thin, fresh scratch on the obverse probably occurred at the time this piece was located.

Census of Noe 1-A NE Sixpence

1. AU58 NGC. Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30258. 36.6 grains.
2. XF. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 8. 33.8 grains.
3. XF. Nelson Clarke (donated 1840); British Museum.
4. XF40 PCGS. Charles Ira Bushnell (Chapman Brothers, 6/1882), lot 141; Edouard Frossard; Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1201; Henry P. Kendall Foundation (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2307. Noe Plate II, number 3. 33.7 grains.
5. VF. Massachusetts Historical Society; Loyer Lauder Collection (William Doyle Galleries, 12/1983), lot 114. Noe Plate II, number 2. 33.4 grains.
6. VF. William B. Osgood Field (7/1946); American Numismatic Society. Noe Plate II, number 1. 31.4 grains.
7. VF, Damaged PCGS. Long Island Potato Field; Lillian Rade; Sotheby's (11/1991); Stack's (privately); John "Jack" Royse Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6002. 31.8 grains.

The present offering is only the ninth auction appearance of this variety of NE sixpence since 1882, and only the fifth appearance in the last 35 years. This is an extraordinary opportunity to acquire a genuine Noe 1-B NE sixpence. Listed on page 39 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Lillian Rade who discovered this piece in the ground near East Hampton, New York; Sotheby's (11/1991); John "Jack" Royse Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6002.

From The Poulos Family Collection.



(1652) New England Shilling, XF40 Noe-3-B, Recently Discovered Specimen

3630 (1652) New England Shilling, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Noe 3-B, W-80, Salmon 3-C, R.7. 68.3 grains. Colonial researcher Jack Howes submitted a detailed history and census of the Massachusetts NE coinage in the August 2010 issue (#143) of the *Colonial Newsletter*. In his article, "Early Massachusetts Silver—NE Types," Howes provided historical background. The NE coinage, consisting of shillings, sixpence, and threepence, were the first coins actually produced in colonial America. Howes wrote: "As the first coins struck in the English colonies in the New World, they hold a fascination that exceeds many other early experiments with coinage for the colonies."

Howes enumerated five examples of the Noe 3-B NE shilling. For all varieties of NE shillings, he recorded 56 individual pieces, and perhaps 60 are known today, including more than 20 that are permanently housed in museum collections. Just six examples of the Noe 3-B variety are known, including the present piece, per our census that is updated from the Howes census.

Census of Noe 3-B NE Shillings

1. AU58 NGC. Robert Coulton Davis; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 2; Jon Hanson (10/18/2005); Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5517, which realized \$293,750.
2. AU53 PCGS. Abner Kreisberg (10/1978), lot 2.
3. XF40 PCGS. Discovered in Great Britain; Stack's-Bowers (1/2013), lot 10615. **The present piece.**
4. VF. Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 4; Stack's (3/1984), lot 915.
5. Fine, estimated grade. William B. Osgood Field; ANS (Inv. 1946.89.72).
6. Fine, estimated grade. Carl Wurtzbach; William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1; B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 1965-A; Futter Collection.

This piece exhibits a blend of light silver-gray, antique gray, and steel on both sides, on a well-formed and nearly round planchet. Both punches are bold, although the cartouche outlines are weak in places. The cracks in the punches are prominent and serve to identify the variety. This piece, like perhaps all NE coins, is slightly wavy with a few small dents and microscopic hairlines. While the last five years have been highly unusual, NE shillings appear infrequently in auctions, and only when major collections come on the market. From 1871 through 2014, there have been 86 auction appearances of NE shillings, an average of 21 months between appearances. However, we have records of 18 appearances in the last five years, including 12 appearances in 2015 alone. As all of those pieces find their way back to long-term collections, market appearances will again be few and far between. Today represents an important buying opportunity. Listed on page 39 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stack's Bowers (1/2013), lot 10615.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2AR9, PCGS# 13



**(C. 1652) New England Shilling, AU53
Noe 2-A, W-60, Salmon 2-B
The Winsor Specimen
Finest of the Variety**

3631 (C. 1652) New England Shilling, Noe 2-A, W-60, Salmon 2-B, Low R.7, AU53 PCGS. CAC. 71.29 grains. The NE coinage, including shillings, sixpence, and threepence, were the first coins actually made in America. The obverse features the NE punch, and the reverse has the denomination, XII, VI, or III, the two punches opposing each other. Workmanship was generally crude, with uneven, out-of-round flans in many cases. There are six varieties of NE shillings that range from High R.7 to High R.6. Today, we know of about 60 examples of all six varieties; a surprising 21 of those examples are in museum holdings, leaving just 39 pieces for collectors.

Although Jack Howes recorded 12 different examples of Noe 2-A in his 2010 Census, five of those pieces are held in three different museum collections, two each in the American Numismatic Society and the British Museum, and one example in the Durham Western Heritage Museum. That leaves just seven pieces available to collectors. The Howes Census, included in the author's article "Early Massachusetts Silver - NE Types" appeared in the August 2010 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*.

This specimen, having its earliest auction appearance in 1895, is the finest of the 12 known examples of Noe 2-A, representing an important opportunity for colonial specialists. The flan of this attractive AU example is wavy as usual, but is better formed than most others. Aside from three small contact marks on the reverse, down to the left from the left corner of the XII punch, the surfaces are essentially flawless, and those three marks are the basis of the provenance for this piece. The punches are well-formed, especially on the reverse that shows nearly its complete outline. Antique gray surfaces exhibit delicate iridescent toning.

The Chapman brothers summed up the offering of this piece well, stating: "Extremely rare, and it should be the aim of every collector to possess a specimen of this-the first coin issued in America."

Ex: Richard B. Winsor Collection (Chapman Brothers, 12/1895), lot 1; S.H. and H. Chapman; later, Lester Merkin (privately, 11/10/1976); Henry P. Kendall Foundation Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2303.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2AR9, PCGS# 13



1652 Willow Tree Shilling, AU50 The Finest Known Noe 3-D Ex: Wurtzbach, Clarke, Boyd

3632 1652 Willow Tree Shilling AU50 NGC. Noe 3-D, W-190, Salmon 3-D, R.7. 69.6 grains. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. A well-defined Willow Tree shilling that displays all but the upper-left portion of the tree. The denomination is bold, as is the 16 in the date. The obverse legend is sharp except for the V and second A. The reverse peripheral legend is mostly present but lacks GLA and the A in AN DOM. There is little evidence of the multiple strikes associated with Willow Tree coinage, aside from a jumbled reverse legend near 5 o'clock. The sea-green and dove-gray surfaces are attractive, and problem-free aside from a dull, narrow mark on the upper left branches of the tree.

The present lot is the Noe plate coin for Reverse Die D (plate XI). It is also featured on Noe plate V, along with four other examples of the variety available to Sydney P. Noe. In addition, it is the 1914 ANS Exhibition plate coin for the variety, then on loan from Carl Wurtzbach. Since it is absent from the 1937 Wurtzbach photographic plates of his collection, it had to have been sold by Wurtzbach to Virgil Brand prior to that time. Wurtzbach acquired the coin a second time from the Brand estate in 1937.

Walter Breen's notes on the coin were included in the Ford lot description:

"Noe 16 (3-D); only six known. Fine or better, all but 2 or 3 letters of inscription legible; much better than it appears in Noe's illustration (Plate V and Enl. Pl. XI). Ex Wurtzbach (1938), Brand estate (1937), Wurtzbach (1911) and S.H. Chapman, who purchased it in England. Ill. Plate 1, ANS 1914 Exhibition. Said by its former owner to be one of the 3 finest known, but we will be conservative and say that we know only three or four distinctly better-looking examples."

All Willow Tree die varieties are very rare. We are aware of only nine Noe 3-D shillings:

1. **AU50 NGC.** Noe #16 and Plate XI. S.H. Chapman; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XII (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 8; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5522. **The present coin.**
2. **XF.** Purchased by Emery May Norweb from Fred Baldwin, 5/1963; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1156; Hain Family Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 9.
3. **VF.** Emanuel Wertman Collection (Henry Chapman, 11/1910); Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1155; Hain Family Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 10.
4. **VF, estimated grade.** Noe #17 and Plate XI. Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand.
5. **Fine to VF.** Noe #18. J.W. Scott; ANS Exhibition 1914, Plate XIII; Ezra Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1986), lot 1103.
6. **Fine.** Noe #20. Waldo C. Newcomer; Col. Green; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr.; Philip Benedetti; Gore Collection; Kensington Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1975), lot 216. Called the finest known in the Bowers and Ruddy catalog.
7. **Good-VG.** New York Public Library Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 2002. Indistinct at centers.
8. **Damaged.** Noe #19. (Barney Bluestone, 12/1942), lot 615; American Numismatic Society. Clipped to 53.4 grains.
9. **Damaged.** Hudson Valley Collection (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 7630. Corroded and repaired.

Ex: S.H. Chapman; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XII (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 8; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5522.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2ARC, PCGS# 16



**1652 Noe-35 Oak Tree Threepence
AU53**

**The Only Complete Example Known
Unknown to Noe**

3633 1652 Oak Tree Threepence, IN on Obverse, Noe-35, W-320, Salmon 7-B, R.8, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Two examples of this variety are known, and the other one that was part of the Norweb Collection has a prominent rectangular hole as illustrated on pages 180-181 of *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts* by Christopher J. Salmon. Sydney P. Noe recorded varieties 23 through 28 for the Oak Tree threepence in *The Silver Coinage of Massachusetts*. The two known examples of Noe-35 were described on page 227 of the Quarterman reprint of the Noe work, and this piece was illustrated therein on page 235; also plated in the January 1952 *The Numismatist* where the variety was announced, in Eric Newman's 1959 *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, and in Walter Breen's 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Coins*. There was no illustration in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* where the text suggests that three examples are known, but we have no knowledge of the third example.

Salmon writes: "The [obverse] die has been modified from the obverse of the 6-B variety [Noe-28] by extensive recutting to produce a distinct variety." However, the cataloger of the Kendall Foundation Collection noted that this is a unique obverse die that is not a recutting of a previously recorded obverse, and we concur with that observation. This piece is sharply struck and attractive, with antique gray surfaces that exhibit delicate gold and blue toning on each side. The obverse is noticeably off-center, while the reverse shows better centering, similar to the Noe-35 variety of Pine Tree threepence. This rarity was lacking from the Ford, Hain, Lasser, and Partrick Collections.

Ex: O.K. Rumbel Collection (New Netherlands Coin Company, 8/1952), lot 2374; Stack's (6/1973), lot 774; Pine Tree Rare Coin Auctions (4/1974), lot 201; via Lester Merkin; Henry P. Kendall Foundation Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2357.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2ARH, PCGS# 45358 Base PCGS# 18



**(1659) Lord Baltimore Groat, VF30
Rare Maryland Colonial Issue**

3634 (1659) Lord Baltimore Fourpence VF30 NGC. Hodder 1-A, W-1010, R.6. The "Large bust and shield" variety, perhaps better described as the off-center bust, since it is placed too low in the field and closely approaches the exergue legends. Rarer than the sixpence, the fourpence (or groat) has only two die varieties. Hodder 2-B is essentially uncollectible, which focuses demand on the present variety. This piece has complete, bold legends with deep lavender and steel-blue toning. The lower left obverse field has parallel marks, but the surfaces are otherwise smooth. The late die state with a prominent break between the V in IV and the right shield border. Listed on page 42 of the 2020 Guide Book. Census: 1 in 30, 5 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3540, which realized \$17,250. NGC ID# 2U3J, PCGS# 32





(1659) Unique Lord Baltimore Small Bust Groat Crosby Plate Coin, Hodder 2-B, AU53

3635 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Groat (Fourpence), Small Bust, Hodder 2-B, W-1020, Unique, AU53 NGC. CAC. Ex: Crosby Plate. Donald G. Partrick Collection. 19.7 grains. This is the sole known example of the Hodder 2-B Small Bust groat or fourpence of Lord Baltimore, the plate coin in the 1875 Sylvester Crosby work, *The Early Coins of America* — a coin of immense importance and prestige.

The Lord Baltimore silver coinage, issued in denominations of fourpence (groat), sixpence (half shilling), and one shilling (one-twentieth of a pound sterling), was struck apparently before October 1659 at London's Tower Mint and exported to the province of Maryland (*Terra Mariae* or Mary's Land) under the auspices of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. The coins occupy an important and *peculiar* position in American and British coinage history. Coming a few years after the 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony's NE shillings and sixpence and the Pine Tree, Oak Tree, and Willow Tree coinage that followed, the Maryland coins were the first struck abroad for an American colony. They were also struck during the interregnum when there was no British monarch or head of state, Oliver Cromwell having died in September 1658.

Finally, the Lord Baltimore coinage was struck in the period of English minting technology just before the widespread introduction of milled (or machine-struck) coinage into English commerce. The Lord Baltimore pieces thus are among the last species of hammered silver coinage to emanate from the Tower Mint (or one of its moneymen; the exact source is unclear). The technology of manually hammering a coin blank between two dies had remained essentially unchanged since the time of ancient Greece.

The beheading of King Charles I in 1649 ushered in the Commonwealth period; in 1653 Oliver Cromwell was named Lord Protector of England. Cromwell, however, died in 1658, and the Commonwealth collapsed by 1660, leading to the Restoration under Charles II. Meanwhile, another Frenchman, Pierre Blondeau, had demonstrated that he could not only produce superior-quality milled coinage but also make *lettered edges* on them, a death knell for the practice of clipping. It was in the reign of Charles II that the Roettiers brothers were brought from the Netherlands along with their improved screw press. This, combined with horse-powered rolling mills to produce blanks or planchets of uniform thickness, ushered in the era of milled coinage in England. The first milled English coins were silver crowns struck in 1662 bearing the Latin edge inscription DECUS ET TUTAMEN, "an ornament and a safeguard." Milled coinage and the old hammered coinage circulated side-by-side until the Great Recoinage of 1696.

It was during this interesting, brief, crucial window of change in mint technology, in 1658 or 1659 most likely, that the Lord Baltimore hammered coinage was produced. Although there was neither a king nor head of British government at the time these pieces were apparently struck, the presence of a regal-looking portrait of Lord Baltimore on their obverse, the Latin legend DOMINUS TERRAE MARIAE, "Lord of Mary's land" (this at a time when the circulating Commonwealth coinage was in English, as the Latin was considered to smack of Catholicism), and symbols of full sovereignty on the reverse — two arcs above a coronet in the shape of that of a European count palatine, surmounted by an orb crucifer — pushed the envelope in several directions at once.

In cataloging the estate of Mary Fane Fry in November 2002, Morton and Eden summed up the state of affairs during the period in which the Lord Baltimore coinage was minted:

"The Tower Mint, with its satellite workshops and competing factions of traditional moneymen and machine-coiners, was in a bitterly divided, parlous, unhappy state by 1658, and a commission such as Calvert's would surely have been welcomed by any part of it."

Lord Baltimore was called to account in October 1659 by Tower Mint authorities not only for striking underweight (by British standards) silver, but for exporting silver coin out of the realm at a time when the nation was nearly bankrupt. It helped that there was no reigning sovereign, and both he and his coins survived the challenge and kept their heads. There is no record of disciplinary or other action that followed, and the coins clearly circulated from the early 1660s through at least 1671.

The Lord Baltimore Small Bust groat or fourpence is unique. The present coin has been the subject of close numismatic examination, and in fact this single coin was known as far back as 1875, when Sylvester S. Crosby published his seminal work on *The Early Coins of America* and plated the piece as number 4 on Plate 3. The obverse shows the bust of Lord Baltimore considerably smaller than on the Large Bust variety, and with noticeably more space between the bust truncation and the peripheral legend at 6 o'clock. The Small Bust groat lacks a hyphen in TERRAE MARIAE where the Large Bust has the hyphenated TERRAE-MARIAE. The reverse also shows a smaller shield, but there are better pickup points: On the Small Bust, the top-left and top-right points of the crown are centered beneath I(NI) in MULTIPLICAMINI and R of CRESCITE; on the Large Bust, those points are between IN(I) and (C)RE.

A crack runs through the obverse planchet from the rim at the M(ARIAE) to the field before the mouth; this same crack is visible in the 1875 Crosby plate. On the reverse, the crack runs diagonally downward from the A in MULTIPLICAMINI to the I left of the shield.

The Massachusetts Historical Society at one time listed a Small Head groat among its collections, but there was no record of deaccession of the item. In the Norweb Collection the present example was pedigreed to the deceased dealer Richard Picker, one of America's foremost Colonial coin dealers and a man of impeccable reputation. Nonetheless, it was clearly possible (although certainty could not be established) that the coin had formerly been in the MHS collection and removed by an unknown person or persons. This coin was sold with a clear title in the Bowers and Merena Norweb auction and the proceeds given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, which waived any claim it might have previously had on the piece. Apparently both Mrs. Norweb and Picker made efforts to ascertain the origins of the coin. The lack of any earlier provenance in the 1875 Crosby edition (unusual for that reference) also proved a dead end. Given the continuous scrutiny that this coin has had for the past 140 years, it is safe to conclude that it is unique. This extraordinary and well-preserved coin shows beautiful golden patina on dove-gray surfaces with little obvious wear. The peripheral strike on the legends is boldest on the left sides of each face in the area of the crack and softer on the right sides, namely CAECILIUS on the obverse and CITE ET on the reverse.

The Crosby Plate Coin (Plate 3, no. 4). Ex: Massachusetts Historical Society; unknown intermediaries; Richard Picker (1956); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3399; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5621.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2U3J, PCGS# 32



Lord Baltimore Sixpence, AU Details The Unique Hodder 1-B Large Bust Ex: Boyd, Norweb, Partrick

3636 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Sixpence, Large Bust, Hodder 1-B, W-1040, Unique — Cancellation Marks — NGC Details. AU. Ex: Norweb/Partrick. 33.6 grains. Bold detail and mint luster remain on this very slightly worn Lord Baltimore sixpence. The NGC caveat derives from a large X or + sign etched into the obverse, in the left field before the bust. The Norweb catalog called these large, crisscrossing lines a “cancellation or rejection mark,” a theory to which we also subscribe. For the sixpence denomination, the Small Bust design was used for circulating coinage; thus, this piece almost certainly never circulated. *This unique piece, struck from the Hodder 1-B dies, was the discovery coin from the Norweb Collection and remains today the only known example of this sole sixpence die pairing.*

The Hodder 1-B dies, Michael Hodder's classification system as laid out in the Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988, lots 3399-3404) having been adopted by the numismatic community at present as the “official” schema. *Obverse.* Large Bust. The lowest hair curls behind the head end in two distinct strands; the letters LIU in CAECILIUS are widely spaced. The T in TERRAE is lower while the letters ER are even (double-punching shows on the first R); there is more space between the two R's than between TER, and the two R's are about equally high. The lowest curl behind the head ends in two distinct strands of hair that touch only at their extreme tips in a “dot” or bead shape. Double-punching shows on the I in MARIAE. The upper stroke ending the ampersand (&) ends in a straight line. *Reverse.* There is a stop after MULTIPLICAMINI. The V in the denomination is double-punched and opposite the C(AMINI), and the I in the denomination is double-punched and under (CRESCI)TE.

Beautiful golden and green patina amid a silver-gray background appears on the obverse, while the reverse is more deeply toned in silver, greenish-gold, and charcoal. This is a rare opportunity to buy a unique piece of Americana.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; Richard Picker (12/1/1962); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3402, realized \$19,800; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5622.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American.



**Lord Baltimore Hodder 2-B Shilling
Small Bust
Sole Silver Example Available
Uncirculated Sharpness
Marvelous Quality**

3637 (1659) Maryland Lord Baltimore Shilling, Small Bust, Hodder 2-B, W-1090, R.8 — Cancellation Marks — NGC Details. Unc. Ex: Norweb/Partrick. 73.3 grains. The Norweb catalog referred to these large, crisscrossing lines in the left obverse field as a “cancellation or rejection mark,” a theory to which we also subscribe (similar marks are seen on the unique Large Bust sixpence). For the shilling denomination, the Large Bust design was used for circulating coinage.

Enthusiasts of early American and Colonial coins can generally find a nice, affordable example of the Massachusetts coinage struck under the auspices of John Hull, mintmaster, due to the support and promotion by the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the hardiness and longevity of the mint facility. This establishment was located in its own building in Boston (although today the precise location is unknown, due to Hull's extensive land holdings).

The Maryland silver coinage, however, is far rarer overall, issued for a much shorter time in only three circulating denominations: fourpence (groat), sixpence, and shillings. The striking period was ca. 1659, although it is possible that the coins may have been struck on more than one occasion into the early 1660s, and the coinage was almost certainly all struck in Britain and exported to Maryland, where there is evidence that the silver groats, sixpence, and shillings did circulate for at least a decade.

Hodder 2-B, the rarer of the two confirmed shilling die varieties. Obverse. Small Bust. CAECILIVS : DNS (large NS with horizontal bar above) TERRÆ-MARIAE & CT. The E in TERRÆ is slightly lower at the top than R. Reverse. The orb crucifer is completely round and centered directly above the center point of the crown below. The lower shield point touches the U in MULTPLICAMINI, and the left-side upright of P in that word shows recutting. This die pairing is actually more available in the copper shilling patterns, of which five are known, than the two silver pieces extant.

This is the sole example available to the numismatic marketplace of the Hodder 2-B silver shilling. Only two examples are known, and the other piece is held by the American Numismatic Society.

Despite the cancellation mark, this is a breathtakingly beautiful shilling, showing generous luster remaining on dove-gray surfaces with greenish-gold accents in the device recesses and at the rims on each side. The bold strike — quite well brought up throughout both sides — and the appearance of completely original preservation make this an exceptional piece, even if it were a survivor of the usually seen Hodder 1-A shilling dies. For a comparison, an example of that R.6 Hodder 1-A shilling variety, certified AU58, brought \$126,500 in our FUN 2008 Signature, lot 2636. This piece, the only available silver example of the Hodder 2-B dies, should engender spirited bidding at the auction block.
Ex: Henry Chapman (6/29/1911); Albert Fairchild Holden; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3403; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5628.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American.



**(1663-1672) Small St. Patrick Silver, AU53
W-11520 West Jersey Legal Tender**

3638 (Circa 1663-1672) Small Size St. Patrick, Silver AU53 PCGS.
W-11520, Martin 1d.1-Ba.11, R.6. When Mark Newby came to America in 1681, he brought copper and silver coins with him that were likely struck in Ireland. The New Jersey General Assembly authorized his coins as legal tender a few months after Newby's immigration. The number of coins that Newby imported is unknown, but it must have been a considerable quantity, as nearly 200 different die varieties are described in Sydney Martin's 2018 reference on the St. Patrick Coinage.

A much smaller number of silver coins were also imported and only 12 of the St. Patrick farthing varieties are known in silver. The die combination offered here is the most plentiful of the 12 varieties, and is still rated R.6. Martin believes that no more than 100 silver St. Patrick pieces exist for all 12 die pairs. PCGS has certified 15 St. Patrick silver pieces (7/19), including this piece, the only AU53, and four finer examples. This piece is exceptionally well produced, showing brilliant satin luster and splashes of gold and iridescent toning. Listed on page 43 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Don Taxay; Howard Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7165, where the wrong coin is illustrated online.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2U3S, PCGS# 45





**1737 Higley Three Pence, Fine 15
Freidus 1.3-A**

3639 1737 THE VALVE OF THREE PENCE, CONNECTICVT, Freidus 1.3-A, W-8215, R.7, Fine 15 NGC. 124.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. An American classic. This particular die variety was unknown to Crosby, and was brought to the attention of the numismatic community in an article by Henry Chapman in the March 1916 issue of *The Numismatist*. Dan Freidus traced six examples of it in his 1994 Coinage of the Americas Conference presentation subsequently published by the ANS in *The Token: America's Other Money*. The Higley coppers have long been regarded as among the most important early American coins, and the lack of documentary evidence relating to them has made them the stuff of legend. This piece provides exceptional value and will be a point of pride for its next owner.

The obverse detail on this coin is exceptional for the grade level, with any number of higher-grade examples having less to offer in terms of visible design elements. The deer is outstanding, fully formed with distinct edges, a clearly rendered eye, and antlers on which one can easily count four points apiece. Given the importance of the Higley deer as one of the premier instances of early American folk art on coins, the viewer could hardly ask for more. The obverse legend is affected by pitting around the border, especially clockwise between 12 o'clock and 7 o'clock, but it remains clear and fully legible. Even the minor aspects of the coin's artistry — the double line on which the deer stands, the single line encircling it, and the dentilation around the border — are unusually distinct. It is indisputable that the obverse of this example must have been unusually well-struck. Higley coppers tend to be well-centered, and this one is no exception.

The reverse is less firmly struck and the level of detail visible is more in keeping with what one expects of a coin in this grade. The central crowned hammers are mostly soft, with the one on the lower left being the sharpest. CONNECTICVT is somewhat faint, with TIC being especially light. The small numerals of the date are easy to miss at first glance, but they are all present and reasonably clear, as is the star to their left. The marginal pitting seen on the obverse is also present here, but to a lesser extent. On both sides, tan highlights distinguish the design from darker brown fields. The overall eye-appeal is very strong. Listed on page 50 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 15017.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# AUAT, PCGS# 201



1737 Freidus 2-B.a Higley Copper, VG8 One of Only Three Known Unknown to Crosby

3640 1737 Higley Copper, VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE VG8 NGC. Unknown to Crosby, Freidus 2-B.a, W-8225, R.8. 156.1 grains. There are four obverse design types. Type One has the legend THE VALVE OF THREE PENCE; Type Two has the legend VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE; Type Three has the legend VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE; and Type Four has the legend THE WHEEL GOES ROUND. There are three known obverse dies of Type One, a single obverse die of Type Two, three obverse dies of Type Three, and a single obverse die of Type Four. Freidus identified three known examples of the Type Two obverse, two examples with reverse B.a and one with reverse B.b. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Q. David Bowers mentions that three examples of Freidus 2-B.a are known, although details of the second and third pieces are not recorded.

This remarkably rare Higley copper shows weakness of strike in the center of the obverse, but the figure of the deer is still discernible. The strike on the reverse shows more localized weakness with the third or right crowned hammer indistinct. The left portion of the reverse is remarkably strong in detail, suggesting misalignment of the reverse die at the time of striking. The surfaces are deep gray-brown in the fields with lighter, almost tan-brown color over the design elements. Several crisscrossing scratches are seen on the reverse, along with a planchet depression at 1 o'clock covering the first P in COPPER. Listed on page 50 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Mr. Camuti (3/1965) for \$800; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30366, which realized \$76,375.

Census of Type Two Higley Coppers

1. 2-B.a VG8. Mr. Camuti; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage (5/2014), lot 30366. **The present coin.**
2. 2-B.a Fine, porous. Krugjohann Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1976), lot 23; Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 150; anonymous collector.
3. 2-B.a. A piece mentioned in the *Whitman Encyclopedia*.
4. 2-B.b. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 276; J.C. Mitchelson; Connecticut State Library.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 4NZU, PCGS# 210



1737 Freidus 3.1-B.a Higley Copper VF Details

One of Only Eight Known Examples

3641 1737 Higley Copper, VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE — Scratches — NGC Details. VF. Crosby VIII-21, Freidus 3.1-B.a, W-8240, R.7. 142.7 grains. The legend VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE holds a special place in numismatic legend. The story was related by Sylvester S. Crosby in *Early Coins of America*:

"We have heard it related of Higley, that being a frequent visitant at the public house, where at that time liquors were a common and unprohibited article of traffic, he was accustomed to pay his 'scot' in his own coin, and the coffers of the dram-seller soon became overburdened with this kind of cash, (an experience not at all likely to cause trouble to collectors of the present day), of the type which proclaims its own value to be equal to what was then the price of 'potation,' - three pence.

"When complaint was made to Higley, upon his next application for entertainment, which was after a somewhat longer absence than was usual with him, he presented coppers bearing the words, "Value me as you please" "I am good copper."

"Whether this 'change of base' facilitated the financial designs of the ancient coiner, or not, we have never been informed: sure we are however, that should he be aware of the immense appreciation in the value of his coppers, since that day, it would amply reward him for the insulting conduct of the publican.

"We cannot vouch for the truth of this 'legend,' but we believe those first issued bore the words, 'The value of three pence,' and, whatever the cause, subsequent issues more modestly requested the public to value them according to their own ideas of propriety, although they did not refrain from afterwards proclaiming their own merits."

As Samuel Higley continued to produce his copper coinage from locally mined ore, he obviously acquired a punch for the letter U, rather than adapting a V as he had on the previous type that reads VALVE instead of VALUE, as seen here. The 3.1-B.a is one of the more "plentiful" varieties, with an estimated eight pieces known. Variety 3 coins are difficult to attribute, even to differentiate from Variety 2 pieces, because most are found heavily worn. As Daniel Freidus points out: "If the word 'VALVE' is not sharp, Type 3 may be distinguished from Type 2 by other diagnostics. The star is rotated differently and there is a dot between 'PLEASE' and the star which follows it. In addition, on Type 2, the spaces between 'ME AS YOU' are greater than the spaces between these words on all three dies of Type 3. There is also a distinctive die cud in the field of die 2." This piece is identifiable as a Variety 3.1 by a single broad line relative to the line above the III. This example is also conveniently featured as the plate coin for Variety 3.1 in the 1994 ANS reference.

Each side is deep brown with just slightly lighter reddish-tinged brown over the devices. The scratches listed by NGC are in the form of an X on each side. The devices are remarkably well-detailed on this piece. The only area of softness is in the area of the word YOU near the obverse rim. All three crowned hammers are sharply defined on the reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30367, which realized \$47,000.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 4NZU, PCGS# 210



(1737) Higley Copper, AG3 Friedus 3.2-C Broad Axe Variety

3642 (1737) Higley Copper, Broad Axe, J CUT MY WAY THROUGH, AG3 PCGS. Breen-242, W-8260, Friedus 3.2-C, R.6. 132.5 grains. The Higley coppers, also known as Granby coppers, were produced by Dr. Samuel Higley, a Granby, Connecticut medical doctor who purchased land that included a copper mine. According to legend, Higley was fond of paying his tab at the local tavern with his own coins. There are few facts about these coins, but a great deal of numismatic myth. The Higley coppers were the first copper coins produced in colonial America, and are incredibly important to the numismatic historian.

The central design motifs on both sides are clearly visible, while portions of the peripheral lettering are illegible on this lightly corroded dark olive-brown example. We expect considerable interest in this piece as an affordable Higley copper when compared to most examples in the marketplace. Listed on page 51 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Corrado Romano Collection (Stack's, 6/1987), lot 22; Stack's (1/2010), lot 4109.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# AUAX, PCGS# 213





**(1737) Unique Higley Copper, VF30
The Wheele Goes Round Copper, Freidus 4-C
From the Garrett, Roper, and Partrick Collections**

3643 (1737) Higley Copper, THE WHEEL GOES ROUND, VF30 NGC. Crosby Unknown, Freidus 4-C, W-8295, Unique. 152.2 grains. Ex: Garrett. Donald G. Partrick Collection. Obverse Type 4. A wheel inscribed THE WHEEL GOES ROUND. Reverse Type C. A broad axe with the legend J CUT MY WAY THROUGH. Both sides feature the index hand (fist with outstretched index finger) and the W-punch with its connected top; the workmanship on the obverse is similar to that of the Higley broad axe reverse. Thus, there is no doubt Higley dies accomplished the striking of this unique piece. Chestnut and steel-brown appear on the obverse, and mostly bluish steel-brown graces the reverse of this most important copper. A few handling marks are evident, as expected for the grade and age of this copper.

This unique Freidus 4-C is the only known Higley copper of this distinctive type: the only such Higley copper and the pivotal coin for the ultimate Higley collection. (The Higley 2-B.b is part of the 2-B type.) The obverse design is quite a departure from the usual deer motif seen on all other Higley varieties. Freidus writes: "Given that all features of this [obverse] die are dramatically different than all other dies no diagnostic details are needed."

The obverse depicts a wheel with 12 spokes, likely from a central hub, although the coin is indistinct at the center. An index hand marks the beginning of the legend, THE . WHEEL GOES . ROUND. The C reverse is from the undated Broad Axe die inscribed J. CUT. MY. WAY. THROUGH. That reverse also appears with obverse dies 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

Howland Wood discovered this variety in 1913 and reported his findings in the July issue of *The Numismatist*, with a photo of this identical example:

"The above illustration represents an entirely new discovery in the Colonial series, being a variety of the well-known Higley series of coppers that has never been mentioned or known of until a short time ago, when it came into the possession of Mr. Howland Wood among a lot of old coppers. It was covered with dirt and verdigris to such an extent that its character was not suspected until it had been thoroughly cleaned.

"The reverse of this interesting coin bears the same device as Crosby's Type No. 3, Reverse C., which is illustrated on Plate VIII of his work on 'Early Coins of America,' and bears the number 24. This is the broadaxe device with the motto 'I CUT MY WAY THROUGH.' This reverse goes with the undated variety of the Higley pieces, which has the deer obverse, in contrast to the varieties bearing dates, respectively 1737 and 1739.

"This would seem to show that the new variety was struck about the same time as No. 24. The curious obverse of the new variety, however, is entirely different in design from that of the other pieces of the series, although its quaintness of inscription clearly indicates the same origin. 'THE WHEEL GOES ROUND,' with the wheel as the central device, is exactly of the same workmanship as the Higleys showing the deer, and the letters and index hand are undoubtedly from the same punches."

The article continues to reprint an address of Joseph C. Mitchelson, delivered before the New York Numismatic Club in 1910. The present offering is only the fourth time that this historic, unique, American copper has appeared at auction, offering an unprecedented opportunity for the advanced colonial specialist.

Ex: Howland Wood; Henry Chapman; Col. James W. Ellsworth; Wayne Raymond; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1306; John L. Roper 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 154; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5637.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# AUAY, PCGS# 216



1739 Higley Copper, Fine Details Broad Axe Reverse, W-8265

3644 1739 Higley Copper, Broad Axe — Damage or Tooling — PCGS Genuine. **Fine Details.** Friedus 3.2-D, W-8265, R.7. Ex: Norweb. 127.8 gn, 29.6 mm per its Norweb auction appearance. Samuel Higley, a medical doctor who graduated from Yale College, operated a copper mine near Granby, Connecticut. Higley is associated with various very rare copper issues, the earliest of which is dated 1737. Since Higley died on a ship voyage in May 1737, he could not have made the present lot, dated 1739. Probably, his son John was responsible for several Higley varieties, including W-8265.

The first Higley issues feature three hammers on the reverse, which refer to smith operations at the copper mine. Later varieties replace the hammers with a single axe and a motto of perseverance: I CUT MY WAY THROUGH. The obverse legends also evolved, from a definitive declaration of value as threepence, to the more conditional VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE.

The Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia lists W-8265 as URS-4 (five to eight known). We are aware of eight examples:

- 1. VF or better.** Col. E.H.R. Green; Mayflower (5/1957), lot 1628; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 972.
- 2. VF20 PCGS.** Henry Da Costa Gomez Collection, Part Two (Stack's, 6/2004), lot 4004; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2106, which realized \$92,000.
- 3. Fine Details.** Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1240; Heritage (2/2013), lot 3700, which realized \$49,937.50. **The present piece.**
- 4. Good.** Charles Ira Bushnell; Garrett Collection, Part III (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1307.
- 5. Good 4 PCGS.** Robert Prann Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1947), lot 579; French's, 1969; John "Jack" Royse Collection; Baltimore Auction (Stack's-Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6017.
- 6. Good 4 PCGS.** Heritage (9/2017), lot 3707, which realized \$38,400.
- 7. Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 41.**
- 8. Connecticut State Library.**

This is an important representative of the extremely rare W-8265 variety. The deer and axe types are clear, as is the denomination. The date, CUT MY WAY, and VALUE ME are readable. The dark brown fields are evenly granular and contrast with tan-brown devices. The right obverse has a couple of tiny pits, and close examination reveals a few pinscratches on each side near the borders, from an attempt to remove verdigris. Given the rarity of the variety, any example would be a highlight of an advanced Early American collection. Listed on page 50 of the 2020 Guide Book.

From The Poulos Family Collection.



**Rare New Yorke in America Token
Undated, Brass, VF20
Rulau-E-NY-621, W-1705**

3645 Undated New Yorke Token, Brass VF20 PCGS Rulau-E-NY-621, W-1705, R.6.. This rare token was issued by Francis Lovelace, the British governor of New York from 1668-1673. The obverse design features Cupid and Psyche (Crosby says Venus) under five palm trees. The mythological figures are believed to be a play on the issuer's name, and the eagle on the reverse is identical to the crest on the Lovelace coat of arms. Other facts that help establish an approximate date for the token include the spelling of the city's name. The name New Yorke was adopted in 1664, when the British occupied the city, and the final E was dropped from the spelling around 1710.

The token is farthing size, and the weight, composition, and die axis are similar to the 1670 farthing tokens of Bristol, England. The tokens may have been manufactured in Bristol, as there is no evidence that they ever circulated in this country, and those with long pedigrees have typically been found in Europe. The discovery specimen (the first described) was a pewter example located in the Hague about 1850. Today, approximately 20 pieces are known in brass, with four examples in pewter.

The present example shows even, well-balanced wear over each side. The high points are tan-yellow, and contrast sharply against the russet patina that surrounds and is seen within the recesses of the devices. The surfaces are clean and problem free, except for a few spots of corrosion on the reverse. Listed on page 49 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 20, 4 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (1/2010), lot 2390, where it brought \$32,200.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# AUBJ, PCGS# 226



Circa 1670 New Yorke Token, XF40 The Second Finest Known W-1705

3646 (C. 1670) New Yorke Token, Brass, Breen-245, W-1705, R.6, XF40 PCGS. This important American token recalls the early days of colonial New Yorke, before the spelling was changed to the present day New York. Only about 20 examples survive from a small emission, including one in the Smithsonian Institution and two in the ANS Collection. This piece is the second finest of the known examples, previously offered over six years ago as part of the Ted L. Craige Collection. Golden-brown patina accompanies areas of light yellow on this attractive example that has slight evidence of an incomplete planchet at 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock. In addition to the approximately 20 brass examples, there are four examples struck in lead.

Francis Lovelace served as the second colonial governor of New Yorke from 1668 to 1673. He was born in England about 1675, and died there in 1675, living the last couple years in poverty. During his administration of New Yorke, Lovelace acquired Staten Island from the Native Americans. He was also responsible for losing the colony to the Dutch in 1673, returning to England in disgrace. The next administration of New Yorke was under John Lovelace who assumed the governorship in 1708. He was no relation to Francis. All of the evidence suggests that these coins were issued sometime during the five year period from 1668 to 1673.

Ex: Ted L. Craige Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2013), lot 196, which realized \$94,000. NGC ID# AUBJ, PCGS# 226



**1776 Continental Dollar, AU58
Newman 1-C, Die Crack at FUGIO
Well-Preserved and Attractive, With CAC**

3647 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter AU58 PCGS. CAC. Newman 1-C, W-8445, R.3. Two die marriages of Continental dollars exist with a missing R in CURRENCY (spelled CURENCY) — Newman 1-B and 1-C. This is the latter variety, struck in pewter, with a die crack joining the tops of GI in FUGIO. The lack of a pellet-shaped die lump at the center of Pennsylvania's reverse ring confirms the variety, which shares its obverse with the rare Newman 1-B.

The intertwined ring borders were strengthened on the 1-C reverse die, appearing as solid lines, while the similar 1-B variant shows prominent, crude dots beneath the ring borders. Among the popular CURRENCY misspellings, the present 1-C variety struck in pewter is by far the most available issue for collectors.

This is a wonderfully preserved example, with rich slate-gray toning punctuated by silver-gray luster in protected areas. Glimpses of reflectivity add cameo-like eye appeal. Virtually all of the complex motifs and delicate lettering are not only complete, but sharp as well. The coin is almost perfectly centered with full dentils, except in a brief obverse area between 2 and 4 o'clock. It is struck on a good, hard flan and visually free of corrosive effects. The medal-turn reverse is rotated 90° clockwise.

Accounts of the Continental Currency coinage have always been clouded by speculation and educated guesses. Recent research suggests that, like some other Colonial issues, the pieces may have been struck in Europe and imported to the Colonies; however, there are those who maintain that the mintage occurred on American soil, either in New York or at other locations, the timing and circumstances influenced by the fall of New York to the British on October 28, 1776.

One fact remains constant. There has been no significant change in the availability of Continental dollars regardless of its mintage location. The design and legends are clearly of American origin. Listed in the 2020 Guide Book on page 87. NGC ID# 2AYN, PCGS# 791



1776 New Hampshire Copper, VG10 W-8395, Ex: Stickney, Garrett The Crosby Plate Coin

3648 1776 New Hampshire Cast Copper, VG10 PCGS. W-8395, R.6. Ex: Garrett. 154.9 grains. This example is plated in Crosby, in the *Guide Book*, and in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia*, and likely elsewhere. Although this variety is estimated at "URS-5 or 6" in the Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia, suggesting a population in the range from nine to 32 pieces, we suspect the actual population is less than nine. This is only the second example we have handled, and is slightly finer than the Newman coin that we offered in November 2014, and again in July 2015. That piece, PCGS certified Good 6, realized \$94,000 in each appearance. This coin from the Garrett Collection is the only example that appears in the Stack's Bowers online archives.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives considered a copper coinage issue early in 1776 and directed William Moulton to make up to 100 pounds weight of these copper coins that depicted a pine tree and the words AMERICAN LIBERTY on the obverse, and a harp in a plain field on the reverse. The original legislation called for the date, 1776, to appear on the reverse.

Henry Chapman discussed this particular coin in the Stickney catalog:

"(1776) Cent. Pine tree. AMERICAN LIBERTY. R. Harp turned to left. Made by casting. Good. Excessively rare; probably but two known. Weight 155 grains. See plate. Crosby plate VI, No. 3, this identical piece which was the only one Crosby knew of, and of which he speaks of on page 176."

This piece has splendid golden-brown color with hints of olive patina. The surfaces are lightly porous, a result of the casting process when these pieces were made. An old vertical scratch appears in the right obverse field, but otherwise, this is a lovely example of the rare New Hampshire copper. Listed on page 59 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Matthew A. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 112; Colonel James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1323; Stack's Bowers (3/2012), lot 4005.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2AZX, PCGS# 286



**1785 Silver Immune Columbia, AU55
Diagonally Reeded Edge, W-1985
Possibly the Finest Known**

3649 1785 Immune Columbia Piece, 13 Stars, Silver, Reeded Edge, W-1985, High R.6 AU55 NGC. Ex: Garrett. Donald G. Partrick Collection. 87.2 grains. 92% silver, 7% copper. NGC has recorded the weight of this piece as 87.2 grains, while the Garrett catalog gave the weight as 133.7 grains. J. Bruce Jackson records eight examples with weights that fall in the range of 75.1 to 93.1 grains, suggesting the weight in the Garrett catalog was a typographical error. The weight is nearly identical to the 87.3 grains standard of contemporary British shillings. This is possibly the finest known example. The PCGS AU55 example, photographed on CoinFacts, shows extensive rim damage and much more wear than the presently offered example.

Q. David Bowers suggested in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* that these silver pieces were "Likely made at a later date." However, we compared the reverse of this piece to the obverse of Eric P. Newman's 1785 Nova Constellatio Crosby 3-B, and the Newman piece is a later die state, proving that these silver pieces are contemporary issues of 1785.

Vibrant cobalt-blue, gold, and rose toning appear on the light gray surfaces of this attractive silver example. A few scattered marks and trivial rim bumps are evident on this appealing piece.

Like so many others in the series, the exact number of these pieces is uncertain. A population of seven to nine was recorded in the Garrett catalog. Breen called this "shilling" extremely rare, but failed to venture a guess as to how many are known. The Norweb cataloger suggested a total of eight to 10, while Jackson recorded 11 examples in his 1992 survey. Michael Hodder raised the population to 15 examples in the 2004 Ford catalog, while Q. David Bowers said URS-4 (five to eight) in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*.

Examples are known both with vertical and diagonal edge reeding. Most catalogers fail to differentiate, although we know of at least four vertically reeded edge coins (Norweb, ANS, New Netherlands 60th, and Newman), and at least two (Robison and the present Garrett piece) with diagonal edge reeding.

Ex: Édouard Frossard (2/13/1883); T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1333; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 284; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5646.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2AZD, PCGS# 829



1787 Immunis Columbia Copper

MS64 Brown

The Finest Wide Planchet Variant, W-5680 Struck over New Jersey Maris 26-S

3650 1787 New York Immunis Columbia / Large Eagle, Wide Planchet, Plain Edge, Breen-1136, W-5680, High R.7, MS64 Brown NGC. CAC. Ex: J.G. Mills. Donald G. Partrick Collection. 155.3 grains. The New Jersey undertype is prominently visible on this fantastic overstrike. Both sides exhibit glossy and lustrous light brown surfaces with splashes of maroon patina. The strike is exceptionally sharp, lacking in detail only as a result of the overstrike. The pristine surfaces show no contact marks on either side.

Michael Hodder considered the Immunis Columbia coinage in his detailed article "The 1787 'New York' Immunis Columbia, A Mystery Re-Ravelled" that appeared in the January 1991 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*. Hodder noted that the four known Wide Planchet Immunis Columbia pieces are all struck over New Jersey Maris 26-S coppers. These pieces were long considered patterns that were produced by Matthias Ogden in a petition to Congress for a Federal coining franchise. However, Hodder provides evidence to the contrary, writing:

"This new study indicates that the issue was struck circa late 1788-middle 1789 under the auspices of Matthias Ogden in the original Rahway mint, where New Jersey 16-S and 26-S had also been coined. It is probable that the entire issue was planned for circulation, and was not struck to support Matthias Ogden's March 3, 1787 coinage proposal, but rather, to provide Ogden with another source of revenue free from the 10% seigniorage payable to the state on the New Jersey coinage."

Considering the Maris 26-S undertype on all four known examples, this variety rightfully deserves a place within an advanced New Jersey coinage collection. Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish discuss the New Jersey-Immunis Columbia relationship in *New Jersey State Coppers*:

"Many New Jersey varieties are found struck over a wide array of undertypes, but it is extremely rare to find New Jersey coppers used as host coins. Only Maris 26-S and 35-J are known to have been used as host coins in a systematic manner, thereby suggesting that the overstriking actually took place in one of the New Jersey mints. Maris 26-S is therefore not only an attractive New Jersey variety, but it is also a coin that hints at the complexity and interrelationships of the coinages, mints, and the men involved. An IMMUNIS COLUMBIA certainly would make a logical supplement to a New Jersey collection, allowing its owner greater opportunity to consider the full complexities of the numismatic situation."

Census of Known Specimens

1. MS64 Brown NGC. John G. Mills Collection (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 124 to "Cup" whose identity is unknown; possibly to Col. James Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 605; Marvin Browder; Ed Milas; Stack's; Jon Hanson (8/8/1998); Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5651. **The present piece.**

2. AU55 ★ NGC. Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), Lot 596; James Ten Eyck; Albany Historical Society; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), Lot 845; Waldo Newcomer (circa 1931 via B. Max Mehl); "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; B.G. Johnson in the early 1940s; Eric P. Newman, purchased for \$50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30425.

3. EF. ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 73.

4. Uncertain grade. Col. Phares O. Sigler Collection.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# BFJL, PCGS# 841





1787 George Clinton Excelsior Cent, VF20 Seldom-Seen New York Copper, W-5790 Legendary Confederation Period Rarity

3651 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, George Clinton VF20

PCGS. Breen-989, W-5790, Low R.7. The 1787 George Clinton cents were originally created as patterns by Captain Thomas Machin during the chaotic post-colonial Confederation period of early American coinage. With no federal Mint in operation, both "official" and unofficial private issues circulated widely throughout the original 13 states. Machin petitioned the New York State Assembly on March 3, 1787 for the right to produce copper coinage for the state of New York. Competing coiners John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher filed similar petitions during the same time period.

Machin's proposed pattern featured a portrait of then-governor George Clinton on the obverse, who was a personal friend of Machin's and a career soldier and statesman. Clinton served two tours as vice president of the United States (under Thomas Jefferson and James Madison), and is still recognized as the longest-serving governor in the history of the United States.

Although Machin did not receive the contract for coinage in New York, his patterns for the Clinton cent were distributed to members of the New York assembly. A few of the coins circulated, but the small mintage was not distributed to the general public and there was no organized numismatic community to preserve examples for collectors. By the late 1850s the issue was largely forgotten, when W. C. Prime, a grocer and collector from East Poultney, Vermont, located the discovery coin in 1859.

The present coin was last seen in a 1988 Stack's sale (see roster below) but its earlier whereabouts remain uncertain. Most likely, it is one of the coins listed in the "Other Appearances" section of our roster. Identifying these early colonials is truly an adventure. The scant descriptions and lack of photographic reference in the earliest auction catalogs makes attributions similar to catching lightning in a bottle. Early provenance of this coin would be a worthy research subject for the fortunate new owner.

The current coin is a solid VF example, with glossy, medium to deep-brown surfaces. All of the motifs remain well-detailed except for slight weakness on the CLINTON lettering. A few areas of light granularity and minor pitting do not hinder the appeal, nor do a few flecks of verdigris seen on the reverse in the deepest recessed areas. A small planchet defect on the right figure's torso is the most noticeable pedigree marker on the coin.

Only a dozen confirmed specimens of this rare issue survive, and perhaps one or two more unattributed examples exist at the present time. Listed on page 67 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Roster of 1787 George Clinton New York Excelsior Coppers

The following roster was compiled with the generous assistance of Wayne Burt, Erik Goldstein, Stuart Levine, P. Scott Rubin, and Anthony Terranova. In addition to the dozen examples recorded here, 18 early auction appearances were listed in our August 2014 offering of this piece.

1. **MS63 Brown NGC.** Charles Ira Bushnell; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 887, realized \$135; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 452, realized

\$150; Waldo Newcomer; "Col." E.H.R. Green circa 1931 via B. Max Mehl; Green Estate; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

2. **MS62 PCGS.** William Sumner Appleton; Appleton bequest to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1905; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1973), lot 31, realized \$34,000; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 5/1975), lot 463; Archangel Collection (Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 7088, realized \$168,000.

3. **Uncirculated.** British Museum (acquired in 1855).

4. **Uncirculated.** British Museum duplicate. Reported by Anthony Terranova.

5. **Uncirculated.** Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand in 1909; Norweb Collection; donated to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in 1982. This piece appears to match the Crosby plate.

6. **XF40 PCGS.** John G. Mills; purchased privately by James Ten Eyck; Ten Eyck bequest to the Albany Historical Society; Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 817; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 603, realized \$29,000; Henry P. Kendall Foundation (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2510, realized \$235,000.

7. **XF40 PCGS.** U.S. Marshals Service Auction (Boston, 7/2000), lot 37; Rossa and Tannenbaum; Anthony Terranova; Joseph Lasser; donated to Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

8. **Extremely Fine.** A piece found in a Long Island farmhouse circa January 30, 1895; Dr. Thomas Hall; purchased privately by Allison W. Jackman; Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 142; unknown intermediaries; Theodore Grand Collection (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 14, realized \$500 to Eric P. Newman; traded to F.C.C. Boyd in exchange for his 1792 Silver Center cent in 1951; John Ford; private sale in 1973; Long Island collection.

9. **Very Fine or better.** Colonel Mendes I. Cohen; Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 2311, realized \$21; Thomas Warner; Warner Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1884), lot 2093; John Story Jenks; Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5492, realized \$200; unknown intermediaries; Donald Groves Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 335, realized \$21,000; Laird U. Park; Park Collection (Stack's, 5/1976), lot 59; Ellis Robison; Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 154; William Anton.

10. **Very Fine 20 PCGS.** The Caldwell Collection (Stack's, 4/1988), lot 2006; Palos Verdes Collection (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5507, realized \$94,000. **The present coin.**

11. **Fine 15 PCGS.** "Col." E.H.R. Green Collection; Green Estate; Robert R. Prann; ANA Convention Auction (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1947), lot 602; John L. Roper Collection, Second Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 274; Gilbert Steinberg Collection (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 103; Colonial Coins & Medals FPL (Stack's, 1990), lot 135; John Royse Collection; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6056, realized \$218,500.

12. **Fair.** Metropolitan New York Convention (Stack's, 5/1968), lot 52. *From The Palos Verdes Collection (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5507, which realized \$94,000.*

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2B3P, PCGS# 433



1787 New York Excelsior Copper, W-5795 Rare Indian and Arms Mule, XF Details

3652 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and New York Arms, W-5795, High R.6 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. While the state of New York never authorized copper coinage, several unauthorized issues appeared in the late 1780s, including a number of different designs. Two private firms were responsible for most of the New York issues. Machin's Mills was located near Newburgh, producing a variety of emissions including coinage for Vermont and Connecticut. Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey operated another firm in New York City.

One design is this combination of a standing Indian on the obverse, and the New York Arms on the reverse. In the Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia, this variety is recorded as URS-5, meaning that between nine and 16 examples survive. The present piece shows light surface corrosion on its charcoal and brown surfaces with raised steel-blue residue on the high points, possibly due to the effects of fire or heat. The impression is nicely centered with all of the legends and design complete. Listed on page 67 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Ted L. Craige Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2013), lot 314.

From The Poulos Family Collection.

1787 Nova Eborac Copper, MS63 Brown The Finest Known Large Head, W-5750

3653 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Large Head, Breen-985, W-5750, R.6, MS63 Brown NGC. Ex: Norweb. Donald G. Partrick Collection. Like so many other contemporary colonial issues, there is much speculation and little knowledge about these coppers. The obverse legend refers to New York, so that city is likely the mintage location. Breen attributed the engraving to John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, although this cataloger believes the design is crude, and the dies probably engraved by one or more individuals of less talent than Bailey or Brasher; others may disagree.

This impressive and finest known example has splendid olive-brown surfaces with full cartwheel luster. Both sides exhibit splashes of golden-tan, faded from original red. A few surface marks at the central obverse are likely original planchet marks that were not struck out. This example from the Norweb Collection is finer than any other Nova Eborac Large Head copper that we have encountered. Here is an exceptional opportunity to acquire a high-grade and eye-appealing example of this important copper variety.

Ex: New Netherlands (1/1956); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2676; Marvin Browder; Ed Milas; Stack's; Jon Hanson (8/8/1998); Donald Groves Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5663, which realized \$30,550; ANA Sale (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3933.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2B4C, PCGS# 484



1790 Standish Barry Threepence, AU53 W-8510, Among the Finest Known

3654 1790 Standish Barry Threepence AU53 PCGS. Breen-1019, W-8510, R.6. Ex: Seavey-Parmelee-Park-Weinberg. Die alignment: 0°. An exceptional example of this rare post-Colonial issue, of which perhaps two dozen are known. The peripheries are more firmly struck than the centers, and the strike is typically uneven. ALTIM OF BALTIMORE is fairly weak, while the date — uniquely expressed as JULY 4 90 — is well-struck and TOWN is downright bold. The center portrait is about as clear as ever encountered on these pieces. The reverse center's THREE PENCE is weak, as almost always, but most of the peripheral legend is distinct, with some softness at the opening STA of Barry's given name. The planchet is slightly out of round, but the design elements and all legends are complete. This piece shows no evidence of the prominent die cracks visible on both sides of the magnificent MS64 example — the finest known in private hands — sold by us in January 2015 as part of the Donald G. Partrick collection.

Standish Barry of Baltimore was one of two Maryland silversmiths to strike silver coinage in the years between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia, John Chalmers having struck several types of silver coins in Annapolis in 1783. Both coinages saw extensive circulation, judging from the condition of surviving examples. Beyond the simple need to provide a circulating medium, however, the exact motivations behind the Barry threepence are uncertain. The unusually precise date has led to speculation that it may have been issued in commemoration of a local event, possibly held in honor of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, though Independence Day as such was inconsistently and mostly unofficially observed at the time.

The obverse figure has also been the subject of much deliberation, with George Washington being the most commonly proposed identification, along with Standish Barry himself. In the Spring 2009 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*, however, Max B. Spiegel brought to light an 1843 article from the *Baltimore Sun* that named the figure depicted as James Calhoun, who was serving in a position analogous to Mayor in Baltimore on July 4, 1790. A comparison of contemporary portraits of Calhoun and the threepence's obverse figure strongly suggests that this attribution is accurate.

This specimen was part of the extraordinary collection formed in the 19th century by Bostonian Lorin G. Parmelee. Building on an already remarkable cabinet, Parmelee developed it into one of the best ever by purchasing entire collections outright, skimming the handful of pieces needed, and selling the rest at auction. He did this with the George F. Seavey, J. Carson Brevoort, and Charles I. Bushnell collections, as well as with selections from the Sylvester S. Crosby collection. The present coin was from the Seavey cabinet, and was featured in the catalog of Parmelee's collection when it finally came to market in 1890. Listed on page 77 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: George F. Seavey Collection (1873), Descriptive Catalogue listing 188; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 303; Laird U. Park Collection (Stack's, 5/1976), lot 21; The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part I / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4302, which realized \$48,000. NGC ID# 2B5N, PCGS# 609



**(1797) New York Theatre Token, W-9080
PR64 Red and Brown**

3655 1797 New York Theatre PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. D&H-Middlesex-167, Breen-1055, Rulau-E-NY-892, W-9080, R.6. Copper, 35 mm. Approximately 20 examples are known of these tokens depicting the New Theater (later named the Park Theatre) in New York that opened in 1798, and burned in 1820, was rebuilt, and burned again in 1848. The location was present day Park Row near Ann Street in the lower Manhattan Financial District. The New York Theatre token was struck in England as part of a series of architectural tokens, and this is the only one that depicts an American subject.

These tokens are quite rare, with less than 20 known today. PCGS has certified 10 examples, but only two with the Red and Brown designation. NGC has certified only one with the AU53 grade (7/19). A splendid example, this token displays considerable original orange color, with lovely blue overtones. Listed on page 80 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Stack's (11/2009), lot 713.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# AUBP, PCGS# 90659



1818 New Spain Jola, AU50 Second Finest Small Planchet Piece

3656 1818 New Spain (Texas) Jola or Half Real, Small Planchet AU50 PCGS. Just nine 1818 Texas jolas have been certified at PCGS, including six Small Planchet pieces and three Large Planchet examples (7/19). This example is the second finest of the Small Planchet coins that PCGS has certified, and the third finest overall. NGC has certified one Large Planchet coin and two of the Small Planchet variety. Considering the 1817 jolas, and the two varieties of 1818, there are probably about 80 to 100 examples known.

Manuel Pardo, the acting Spanish Governor of New Spain, received word from Mexico City in early 1817 that the production of 8,000 small copper coins was authorized in response to the need for small change at the Spanish missions of New Spain, known today as Texas. A local merchant, Manuel Barrera was chosen to coin the 8,000 copper pieces, worth one-half real each. A new Spanish Governor, Antonio Maria Martinez, chose a new coiner, Jose Antonio de la Garza (JAG) whose initials appear on the 1818 pieces. Garza received the previous issue and replaced them with his own coins in December 1818, apparently explaining the rarity of the 1817 coins today. The history of these pieces is recounted in *The Paper Republic* by James P. Bevill, published in 2009.

The obverse of these crudely designed pieces include the letters JAG, the 1818 date, and the fraction 1/2 indicating the denomination. The reverse has a single star that appeared on the 1817 and 1818 jolas, and is considered the first appearance of the Lone Star, the well-known representation of Texas. This Condition Census example has attractive, glossy steel-brown surfaces with full design details and excellent eye appeal. It is the third finest New Spain jola certified. An excellent opportunity for the Texiana collector. Listed on page 80 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Stack's Bowers (8/2011), lot 7179.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2B6G, PCGS# 661



1792 Washington Silver Pattern, XF Details Baker-20, Musante GW-31 (B) Lettered Edge, Apparently as Always

3657 1792 Washington Silver Pattern, Lettered Edge, Baker-20, Breen-1231, Musante GW-31 (B), High R.7 — Obverse Graffiti — NGC Details. XF. Ex: Picker. The silver 1792 Washington President, Large Eagle pattern, designated Baker-20, is among the rarest issues in all Washington coinage. Just five examples are known, only three of which are privately owned. The other two coins reside in institutional collections: one in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the other in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Massachusetts Historical Society coin is arguably the finest piece known. It was donated in June 1905 by the estate of William Sumner Appleton, who was a prominent 19th century collector. The other institutional coin is holed and plugged, and was donated to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by William S. Baker. Baker is believed to have acquired it in W.E. Woodward's May 1888 sale of the Vicksburg Collection. It was previously the coin owned by A.S. Jenks of Philadelphia, whose collection was auctioned by Edward Cogan in April 1877.

The Appleton and Jenks coins were two of four pieces known to Crosby in 1875. In *The Early Coins of America*, Crosby named Charles I. Bushnell and Lorin G. Parmelee as the owners of two other pieces. Parmelee acquired Bushnell's coin in 1882, and it is that piece which was later sold with Parmelee's collection in June 1890. The Chapman brothers acquired it, and the coin later passed through the collection of "Col." E.H.R. Green, among others, and ended up in the possession of John J. Ford, Jr. It last appeared publicly in Stack's May 2004 sale of the Ford Collection, where it sold for \$115,000. The piece Parmelee owned in 1875 was sold or traded prior to 1890. Today, it is either the John L. Roper coin or the Eric P. Newman example.

Baker-20 has a lettered edge. Most modern references list a Plain Edge silver variety, designated Baker-20A, but it is our opinion that such a coin does not exist. Our exhaustive study of auction listings going back to the early 1860s fails to reveal any confirmed appearance of a Plain Edge coin, and no such piece is known today. The origin of the so-called Plain Edge silver issue appears to be George Fuld's notes on the variety in the 1965 reprint of Baker's 1885 seminal reference on Washington coins and medals. Fuld states simply that "four or five plain edge" coins are known. Baker's original reference made no mention of a Plain Edge variant. Where Fuld got his information is unknown, although it is possible that the supposed Plain Edge variety was the result of misinterpreting early auction descriptions of silver Getz half dollar patterns as appearances of Baker-20, compounded by the fact that a few early Baker-20 auction listings do not mention the edge lettering. In any case, while copper coins are known with plain and lettered edges, it is believed that silver pieces exist only of the lettered edge type.

We are pleased to reoffer the Newman coin in its second known public auction appearance. NGC denies this piece a numeric grade due to a few faint pinscratches on Washington's portrait and what appears to be a crude letter "D" in the left adjacent field. However, these are virtually undetectable by the naked eye. The toned olive-gray and gunmetal-blue surfaces deliver an old-silver appearance, and the design elements exhibit little wear. The edge lettering is clear.

It has been more than 14 years since a silver 1792 Washington President, Large Eagle pattern has appeared at public auction. Both the Bushnell-Ford coin and the Roper example are tightly held in a prominent private collection. The previously unavailable Newman coin in this sale is an historic offering and a monumental rarity.

Roster of Silver 1792 Washington President Patterns

Musante GW-31 (B), Breen-1231, Baker-20 (Silver, Second Obverse, Lettered Edge):

1. Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1248, which realized \$126 (included in the Crosby 1875 census); Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 619, which realized \$86; to S.H. & H. Chapman; later, "Col." E.H.R. Green; 1942 B.G. Johnson, Eric P. Newman partnership; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 26, which realized \$115,000; Donald Groves Partrick. 168.5 grains.
2. Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 245; John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 379, which realized \$35,200; Donald Groves Partrick. 182.9 grains.
3. Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2018), lot 15007, which realized \$204,000. 186.7 grains. **The Rulau-Fuld Plate Coin. The present coin.**
4. William Sumner Appleton (included in the Crosby 1875 census); Massachusetts Historical Society. 188 grains.
5. A.S. Jenks of Philadelphia (included in the Crosby 1875 census); A.S. Jenks Collection (Edward Cogan, 4/1877), lot 690, which realized \$101; Vicksburg Collection (W.E. Woodward, 5/1888), lot 1168, which realized \$50; W.S. Baker; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; photographed in *The Numismatist* (9/1975); Kessler Spangenberg (NASCA, 4/1981), lot 2471, which realized \$19,000; returned to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. *Plugged at 12:00. 168.5 grains? (Per Fuld, ANS 1995.)*

Additional Musante GW-31 (B), Breen-1231, Baker-20 Appearances

- A. E.F. Kuithan Collection (Edouard Frossard, 6/1883), lot 97, unsold.
- B. Per George Fuld *Coinage of the American Confederation Period, American Numismatic Society, 10/28/1995* page 194: "Another specimen appeared in the New England area around 1970, with lettered edge, in extremely fine condition." Possibly the same as Baker-20 number 2 above.

Musante GW-31 (D), Breen 1232, Baker-20A (Silver, Second Obverse, Plain Edge)

Likely does not exist.

Additional Musante GW-31 Silver Appearances (Edge Type Unidentified)

- A. In the possession of Lorin G. Parmelee in 1875 (included in the Crosby 1875 census and different than Bushnell lot 1248 recorded above), likely inferior to the Bushnell example.
- B. William A. Lilliendahl (W.H. Strobridge, 5/1862), lot 964, which realized \$90, to "Harris". Harris was a pseudonym often used by Bushnell, per George Fuld *Coinage of the American Confederation Period, American Numismatic Society, 10/28/1995* pg. 193. Cataloged as a "Washington Half-Dollar," the first such reference. "Worn as a medal." Possibly the same as C below and/or Baker-20 number 5 above.
- C. Bache, et al Collections (W.E. Woodward, 3/1865), lot 3279, which realized \$100, to McCoy. *Holed or partially holed.* Possibly the same as B above and/or Baker-20 number 5 above.
- D. Colin Lightbody (Edward Cogan, 12/1866), lot 718, which realized \$100, to Cogan.
- E. A second example from the "Col." E.H.R. Green estate holdings. Part of the approximately 11,000 half dollars sold to Eric P. Newman and B.G. Johnson in 1942 for \$27,500. Possibly the same as Baker-20 number 3 above.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2B75, PCGS# 714



1792 Roman Head Cent, PR65 Brown Hancock's Tribute to Washington Baker-19, Only 10 Certified at PCGS

3658 1792 Washington Roman Head Cent PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Baker-19, Breen-1249, W-10840, Musante GW-21, R.6. Technically part of the Conder token series, the 1792 Washington Roman Head cents were reportedly struck in Birmingham, England from dies that John Gregory Hancock engraved. Hancock is often called a young engraving prodigy, but that is not an accurate statement. Leonard Forrer stated that Hancock was an engraver circa 1775 to 1815, and Breen mistakenly assumed that those were his life dates. Birmingham records indicate that he was married in 1780, suggesting that he was actually born circa 1760, and in his 30s when these dies were engraved.

Struck expressly for contemporary collectors, these pieces show Washington in official Roman garb. The number produced is not known today, but was undoubtedly a small number, as few examples survive today. Some estimates suggest that 15 to 20 have survived, while other estimates suggest 25 to 30. Either way, this is an important colonial type, one that only a few collectors can acquire. PCGS has certified ten 1792 Washington Roman Head cents in all grades, including two in PR65 Brown and two in PR66 Brown. The population includes possible resubmissions.

This satin Gem has pristine light brown surfaces with trivial marks consistent with the PR65 grade. Among the best that survive, this piece has lovely iridescent toning and traces of original mint color. This fully struck piece will make an excellent addition to an advanced Washington collection. Listed on page 85 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Don Taxay; Howard Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7182.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# AJY2, PCGS# 731



1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, VF30 Baker-25, W-10775, Narrow Flan

3659 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper VF30 PCGS. Baker-25, W-10775, Musante GW-22, High R.5. Plain Edge. 32 mm. Named after the man believed to be responsible for their creation, Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the 1792 Getz patterns were reportedly struck "for distribution to members of Congress in support of Robert Morris' bill calling for the establishment of a mint," according to Neil Musante. Several varieties exist, including metal, diameter, and edge variants. This is the variety in copper on a narrow, 32 mm planchet with a plain edge. Fewer than 60 pieces are known in copper and only 20 or so in silver survive from an estimated production of 200 coins. Copper for the planchets was apparently obtained from old stills.

The surfaces display pleasing chocolate-brown color and even wear with contact limited to scattered minuscule marks. Identifying characteristics include planchet flakes below the front of the bust and below the back portion of the bust on the obverse, with that side struck only slightly off-center. Struck in medal turn, with the alignment being such that both sides appear upright when the piece is turned over. The reverse of this example exhibits an off-center strike, with a small portion of the legend at upper right missing as a result. Areas of faint verdigris appear on the reverse but detract little, if anything, from the appearance. Listed on page 84 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Matthew A. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 395; Gilbert Steinberg Collection (Stack's, 5/1992), lot 4; Benson Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2001), lot 122; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part I (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30001; Anthony Bettencourt Collection / Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 398. NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921



1792 Washington Silver Pattern, VF Details The Getz Small Eagle Design Musante GW-22

3660 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, Plain Edge — Holed, Plugged — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Baker-24, W-10780, Musante GW-22, R.6. 209.9 grains. 34.5 mm. George Fuld records this piece as number 14 among the silver Getz pieces in his 2009 book, *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz*. Fuld noted that the "present location [is] not known." He notes in his reference that 13 examples have a plain edge like this piece, five examples have an ornamented edge, three examples have an intertwined leaves edge, and one example has a lettered edge that was struck over a British half crown with the lettering from the undertype. Nine examples have no apparent undertype, while the other 13 were struck over other silver coins. Most likely, all 22 known examples were struck over previous coins, but not always with visible undertype.

This example has details of a Very Fine coin with pleasing antique gray surfaces. A rather substantial plug is evident at 12 o'clock, the letters TE of STATES reengraved on the reverse. Myriad surface marks are evident on the obverse, especially visible with low magnification. The silver Peter Getz pieces are famous issues that have been prized for generations.

Ex: B.G. Johnson et al (Hans M.F. Schulman, 4/1951), lot 1081; F.C.C. Boyd; Ted L. Craige Collection (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 11496.
From The Poulos Family Collection.

HALF CENTS



1793 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, AU55 Condition Census

3661 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3, AU55 PCGS. The 1793 half cent holds an important place in U.S. coinage history. The first coin of this denomination to be produced by the Mint, this issue is also a coveted one-year type. The obverse design was based on sketches prepared by David Rittenhouse, who in turn relied heavily on Augustin Dupre's attractive *Libertas Americana* medal of 1782. On July 20, the first 7,000 pieces were produced, followed by 24,934 coins on July 26, and a further 3,400 pieces on September 18. These deliveries totaled a mere 35,334 pieces.

The present variety is the second scarcest die marriage of this issue after C-1, B-1. The present Choice AU example easily qualifies for Condition Census status. This is a remarkably appealing representative. Both sides are evenly toned in crimson-brown. The strike is both expertly centered and exceptionally bold. We note that the reverse is rotated several degrees clockwise in relation to the obverse. There are a few small abrasions on the obverse and green verdigris has gathered between some of the leaves in the reverse wreath, but we stress that the surfaces possess nearly unsurpassable eye appeal for the issue. A lovely coin that makes a significant contribution to the importance of this sale. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: FUN Signature (1/2001), lot 6090; Atlanta Signature (8/2001), lot 5128. NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35006 Base PCGS# 1000



**1796 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, VF Details
Rare No Pole Variety
From the Robison Collection**

3662 1796 No Pole C-1, B-1, R.6 — Environmental Damage — **PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Among circulation strike half cents, the 1796 No Pole variety qualifies as the most important half cent variety, although a few other varieties are rarer. The 1796-dated half cents are famous for the small number that were actually struck, and the similarly small number that are known today. The actual number of 1796 half cents coined has always been the subject of debate. Most students of the series agree that the half cents delivered in the first quarter of 1796 were from 1795-dated dies. Three deliveries of half cents occurred on April 19, 1796 (3,350 coins), June 8 (1,740 coins), and October 14 (1,390 coins). The Guide Book reports a 1,390-coin mintage, while others suggest 3,140 coins from the last two deliveries, or 6,490 pieces from the last three deliveries.

There are two die varieties, the C-1 No Pole with probably no more than two dozen known, and the C-2 With Pole having a population in the range of 80 to 100 pieces. Other key half cent issues are the 1802/0 and the 1808/7, both having substantially higher populations.

This piece shows the diagnostic bisecting die crack across the obverse that explains the rarity of the variety. None are known without the crack that apparently occurred during production of the obverse die before any coins were struck. Both sides of this piece show excellent detail with uniform ebony patina and microscopic evidence of corrosion. Considerable lighter brown appears on the high points of the obverse, with a ring of light brown in the left obverse field. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

Ex: Joseph Steel Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1953), lot 1454; Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 313; later, Michael Demling Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2013), lot 4016.

From The Poulos Family Collection.

LARGE CENTS



**1793 S-3, B-4 Chain Cent, VF25
AMERICA Reverse**

3663 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-3, B-4, Low R.3, VF25 PCGS. Chain cents were the first regular issue coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint in March 1793. Congress established the U.S. Mint on April 2, 1792 with passage of the Mint Act, based on an earlier report that Alexander Hamilton prepared. That first issue included 36,103 coins from five different die pairs. About half of those coins were from the die marriage now identified as S-3, and survivors are excellent candidates for type collections. This piece has attractive olive and light brown surfaces with myriad handling marks, none of consequence. A small rim bruise is evident at 3 o'clock. A late die state, this important cent has prominent clash marks at Liberty's neck and below the bust line. Our EAC grade Fine 15. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35438 Base PCGS# 1341



1793 S-4, B-5 Chain Cent, XF40 Periods at Date and LIBERTY

3664 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Breen Die State I, featuring a faint die crack and bulge from the obverse border at 7:30 to Liberty's lower hair lock. A well-established emission sequence for the Chain cents suggests that this variety was the last produced of the design. The hair is styled differently than on the earlier varieties, suggesting a different engraver. In his *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*, Walter Breen suggested that Joseph Wright might have engraved the obverse die:

"On this obverse die, the hair is so differently treated from the rest as to suggest a different engraver. Perhaps this was a sample die by Joseph Wright leading to the engravership. Wright's 1792 pattern quarter obverse has a similarly soft treatment of the hair, and a period after LIBERTY."

Current rarity ratings suggest that about 12,000 coins were from the With Periods die pair. Breen suggested a lower figure of "probably over 8,800." Based on the current rarities, there are probably just over 1,000 Chain cents of all varieties that still exist today, including about 350 examples of the S-4, B-5 variety that has periods on the obverse. Those coins were likely included in the final two or three deliveries of Chain cents, March 8-12, 1793. While the surfaces have trivial, scattered marks, both sides exhibit splendid olive-brown toning with splashes of steel-brown. Our EAC grade VF30. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35444 Base PCGS# 91341



1794 S-48, B-38 Cent, VG8 The Hines-Downing Starred Reverse

3665 1794 Starred Reverse, S-48, B-38, R.5, VG8 PCGS. The 1794 Starred Reverse is one of the best known and most collectible of all large cent varieties, and certainly one of the easiest to identify for the non-specialist, with its 94 tiny stars punched mostly between and sometimes on top of the reverse denticles. There are several theories that have been put forth to explain the 94 stars. Breen opined it may have been an anti-counterfeiting device, while Sheldon thought it could have just been the result of an idle hour at the mint. It is probably merely a coincidence that the number of stars, 94, corresponds with the last two digits in the year 1794. The present piece has clear legends aside from ONE CENT and AMERICA, and the portrait is bold for the grade. More than half of the stars are evident on the reverse. The dark brown surfaces are moderately porous. A rare opportunity to acquire this famous early variety. Certified in a green label holder with the edge masked. Our EAC grade Good 4.

Ex: Henry C. Hines; Homer K. Downing (1952 ANA, New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 1644; Dr. Charles L. Ruby (Superior, 2/1975), lot 45; Heritage (12/2005), lot 40.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35705
Base PCGS# 1374



**1795 S-80, B-11 Jefferson Head Cent
Fine Details
Recently Discovered Example**

3666 1795 Jefferson Head, Plain Edge, S-80, B-11, Low R.5, PCGS Genuine. The PCGS number ending in .97 suggests Environmental Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a Fine specimen that has been corroded. This piece made its numismatic debut in the March 2012 Stack's Bowers sale, and is offered now for the second time ever, presenting an important opportunity for advanced collectors.

The Jefferson Head cent is a mysterious issue, with diverging opinions of its origin. Some have described these pieces as contemporary counterfeits, while others suggest they are privately produced patterns. The general consensus is that John Harper, a well-known Philadelphia machinist and artisan, made these pieces as samples of his work with the hopes of receiving a contract for the production of copper coinage on behalf of the United States. On November 4, 1795, Harper wrote to Mint Director Elias Boudinot:

"I propose to engage with you, or any other gentlemen, on the following terms—that is to say—to receive sheet copper of the wright [sic] size and coin the same into Cents complete for circulation at the rate of eighty dollars per ton and to return the same in Cents and shruf [clippings] deducting twenty-five pounds in each ton for wast [sic]. I will also forge and harden all the dies, beds, and punches for the same."

Moderately corroded surfaces exhibit steel patina in the fields and lighter brown on the devices. A few noticeable marks include an obverse rim nick at 4 o'clock, and a pair of reverse rim nicks at 7 o'clock. A few other marks will also aid in tracking the future provenance of this piece. Our EAC grade VG8.

Ex: Stack's Bowers (3/2012), lot 4029.

From The Poulos Family Collection.

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT



**1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Snow-9, PR64
Flashy Fields With Colorful Accents**

3667 1856 Snow-9 PR64 PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Snow-9 is the typically seen proof variety of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, identified by the die line above the I in UNITED and the tine that extends from the left ribbon end. Rick Snow suggests these key-date proofs may have been struck between 1857 and 1860 to the extent of perhaps 1,500 pieces. This example enjoys marvelous visual quality. The excellent surface preservation displayed throughout is what one would expect of an even higher-graded representative. Each side features flashy fields and bronze-gold color that turns to shades of violet, orange, and powder-blue when rotated. A thin, diagonal planchet crack extends from the rim between D and S on the obverse into the field below. Well-deserving of the CAC approval sticker. Encapsulated in an old green label holder.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227A, PCGS# 147890 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENTS



**1860 Indian Cent, MS67+
Bright, Original Surfaces**

3668 1860 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This highly lustrous Superb Gem is nearly unabraded, and carbon is virtually imperceptible, even beneath a strong lens. The bright tan-golden surfaces are light throughout, and the strike is bold aside from the tips of a few headdress feathers. The 1860 has a mintage of 20.6 million pieces, much less than the prior year's emission of 36.4 million pieces, although the 1859 is valued more highly because of its status as a single-year type. 1860 cents are available in middle Uncirculated grades, but Superb Gems are exceptionally rare. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5054.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2058



**1861 Cent, MS67
Essentially Immaculate
Obviously High-End for the Grade**

3669 1861 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. This is an utterly spectacular example of the 1861 cent — the key date among copper-nickel, Oak Wreath cents (1860-1864). The 1861 is elusive in Gem condition, scarce in Premium Gem, and rare in Superb Gem grades with a single survivor known finer than this coin. It is actually hard to imagine an example in better condition. There are essentially no abrasions on either side. A touch of incompleteness on the feather tips is probably all that limited the assessment when this coin was certified three decades ago. Glowing amber-gold surfaces showcase hints of orange and blue color. Absolutely immaculate and equally eye-appealing. Housed in a first generation holder. Population: 13 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

**1864 Indian Cent, MS66 Red
L on Ribbon Bronze Variety
Snow-5 Repunched Date**

3670 1864 L On Ribbon, Repunched Date, FS-2304, Snow-5, MS66 Red PCGS. James B. Longacre's initial L can be seen on the ribbon behind Liberty's neck. This issue is about three times scarcer in Red condition than the No L variety, and the finest pieces — graded Premium Gem Red — are notably rare. This piece is ideal for Registry Sets. Vibrant, satiny copper-pink luster illuminates impressive sharpness and preservation. The reverse has slightly deeper peach-orange hues. Under a loupe, a few flecks are visible, but the eye appeal of this coin is largely unhindered. Snow-5 is one of several Repunched Date varieties for this issue. Doubling is evident with a loupe on the tops of the numerals and is most prominent on the 18. Population (all L on Ribbon varieties): 8 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Castle Collection. PCGS# 37404 Base PCGS# 2081



1868 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red Bright Mint Luster, Among the Finest

3671 1868 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Snow-8. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection. Boldly struck and displaying vibrant golden-orange color and luster throughout. Well-detailed on the headdress, but noticeable softness is seen on the shield at the top of the reverse. A wispy die crack on the obverse extends across the tops of OF AMER. Small die lumps and die lines are also noted on the obverse, and some of these are found near the date, near the L (for Longacre), and just beneath Liberty's eye. Bold machine doubling can be observed on all of the obverse legends. A pair of small nicks appear on and just below Liberty's cheekbone. These two minor nicks combine with only the most trivial of carbon flecks to keep this lovely piece from capturing an even finer grade assessment.

From an original mintage well in excess of 10 million coins, fewer than 130 examples of this date have been certified with the Red color designation, by the two major services combined; all of those grading between MS63 and MS66. Only seven coins have achieved the MS66 rating, however: four at PCGS and three at NGC. This piece is easily one of the most outstanding business strike 1868 Indian cents that we have ever seen, and it is destined for a fine quality collection of this series.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2026.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227S, PCGS# 2093

1869 Indian Cent, MS66+ Red None Finer at Either Service

3672 1869 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Richard Snow observes the 1869 Indian Head cent is "a very tough date to find in all grades." An oversight in the Mint Act of April 22, 1864 led to the large-scale melting of small cents and two cent pieces in the late 1860s. Because the act provided no redemption clause for those denominations and the legal tender limit for the cent was only 10 cents, banks could refuse to accept large deposits of cents and two cent pieces from merchants. The merchants only recourse was to turn the coins in at the Mint to be melted and recoined. Snow reports more than 55 million bronze cents were melted during the next 10 years. The availability of the 1869 cent, with a relatively small mintage of 6.4 million pieces, was drastically reduced by this activity.

The present coin is a spectacular specimen, fully struck, with bright, even orange-red color. Close examination with a loupe reveals a couple of tiny specks, the only notable one on the lower part of E in ONE. Overall eye appeal is excellent. Population: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 112.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 2096



1869/69 Indian Cent, MS66 Red Tied for Finest

3673 1869/69 Snow-3, FS-301, MS66 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The 1869/9 is a *Guide Book* variety that was thought to be an overdate for many years, though careful study revealed it to be a repunched date instead. Still, it is a dramatic and highly desirable variant that enjoys considerable popularity. The present Premium Gem, housed in a green label holder, has rich copper-orange color with occasional suggestions of lilac. A minor dot above the E in STATES is mentioned solely for accuracy. For all 1869 cents regardless of variety, Population: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2071.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 37476 Base PCGS# 2096

1870 Indian Cent, MS66 Red Tied for Finest Certified

3674 1870 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Shallow N. The Mint introduced a new reverse hub for the Indian cent in 1870 that is characterized by a bold N in the word ONE. Many of the old, Shallow N dies were rehubbed — a fact that explains why there are so many doubled die varieties for this issue. Snow reports that Shallow N 1870 cents are “much scarcer” than their similarly dated Bold N counterparts.

The present Premium Gem is also important because it is a Condition Census survivor of this low mintage (5.2 million pieces), conditionally rare date. The piece is sharply struck throughout, and the surfaces are aglow with orange-red hues. Even brighter suggestions of pale orange color are noted at the upper-right obverse border and at the lower-reverse rim. We cannot, however, find more than one or two tiny carbon flecks, none of which are distracting. This is a lovely Indian cent, irrespective of the date. PCGS reports only nine examples in MS66 Red and none finer, and NGC has only certified a single coin above the MS65 Red level (5/19). Only two other CAC-certified coins have been verified at this grade level (5/19).

Ex: Joseph P. Correll Collection (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 150; Joseph C. Thomas Collection, Part Two / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 113.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227U, PCGS# 2099



1871 Indian Head Cent, MS66 Red Tied With Two Others for Finest Certified

3675 1871 MS66 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Bold N in ONE. The 1871 Indian cent claims a production of nearly 4 million coins. Two major varieties exist, with the Bold N variant being more plentiful among circulation strikes than the Shallow N type. Of arguably greater significance is the rarity of this issue with full Red coloration. Most pieces have dull, streaky Red and Brown color, with the latter hue dominating. Not so with this Premium Gem, which ranks among the finest 1871 cents at PCGS and NGC combined. Luminous brick-red surfaces display full strike definition on the portrait, shield and wreath. A trace of softness appears on elements of the obverse legend, and the only tick of note is a fleck on Liberty's upper cheek. We last offered an MS66 Red example as part of our January 2014 FUN sale. Opportunities to acquire comparable Registry-grade coins are few and far between. Specialists should take advantage. Population: 3 in 66 Red, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227V, PCGS# 2102

1872 Cent, MS66 Red Finest Certified at PCGS

3676 1872 MS66 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Q. David Bowers' *Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents* has some cogent observations concerning the 1872 issue: "These cents were struck in quantities similar to the 1871. Aside from the 1877, this is the toughest date to find today. The planchets made from the recoinage melt were not of a consistent quality. Most coins of this date are streaky due to uneven alloy mixes. Many examples were poorly struck or are found with missing detail due to some liquid, such as machine oil, getting on the planchets or dies. ... It is very difficult to find attractive, problem-free examples. Most are poorly struck, or are struck through machine oil. Any attractive problem-free example should be considered for your collection. One Detroit collector, Carl Herkowitz, spent 25 years buying problem-free examples of this date. Even so, he had a difficult time finding more than 200 pieces."

The present business strike 1872 has the Bold N reverse, as used on the 1877 proof coins. It is simply a phenomenally lovely example of this date, despite Bowers' description of a "typical" coin above. Both sides show coruscating luster radiating from surfaces that are light tan-orange, with glints of greenish-yellow. The strike is virtually complete, despite a die that shows some hints of fatigue. This piece is the only 1872 graded MS66 Red at PCGS, with none finer (5/19). By way of comparison, there are eight 1877 cents in MS66 Red, again with none finer. Certified in an older green-label holder.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1565.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227W, PCGS# 2105



1873 Open 3 Cent, MS66 Red Tied for Finest Certified

3677 1873 Open 3 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. 1873 cents, regardless of whether they represent the Closed 3 or Open 3 variety, are difficult to find with full red color, and are virtually impossible to find nicer than the present coin, which is tied with seven other pieces for the distinction of being the finest 1873 Open 3 cent certified by both major grading services. Upon examining this coin, it is easy to see why it bears such a distinction. The detail is as crisp as one is likely to find on any Indian Head cent, with every feather in the headdress showing complete detail. The wreath, lettering, and shield are boldly set out from the fields. Bronze-red in color, with mint frost pervading the surfaces, a few marks are mostly visible under magnification separating this coin from an even finer grade. Housed in a green label PCGS holder.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1566.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227Y, PCGS# 2108

1873 Closed 3 Cent, MS66 Red Scarcer, Early Date Variant

3678 1873 Closed 3 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. After delivering approximately 3 million 1873-dated coins, the Mint changed the date punch for the Indian cent to display an open 3 in the date. The initial date punch, which has come to be known as the Closed 3, resembled the date 1878 too closely with the result that Chief Coiner Archibald Loudon Snowden filed a formal complaint on January 18, 1873. The balance of the 11.6 million-coin 1873 delivery comprised coins of the Open 3 variety. With a much lower original mintage, the Closed 3 is the rarer of the two date styles produced this year. Examples are even more difficult to find with strong eye appeal because many survivors are plagued by streaky toning and/or inadequate striking detail. Not so the present Premium Gem. Every element of the timeless design is at least boldly impressed, and most are sharp. The bright, lustrous surfaces reveal well-blended gold, orange, and red colors that leave little doubt about this coin's originality. There are no outwardly distracting blemishes, but pedigree of this important coin compels us to mention a tiny obverse spot in the field above the 7 in the date. Combined NGC and PCGS population at the MS66 Red level is a mere 11 coins, and there are only two finer (5/19).

Ex: Joseph P. Gorrell Collection (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4431; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2076.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 2111



1873 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown Snow-1, FS-101, Doubled LIBERTY Tied Atop the Condition Census

3679 1873 Doubled LIBERTY, Snow-1, FS-101, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Snow-1 is designated as a five-star variety. It is included in the *Guide Book* and featured in the *Cherrypickers' Guide*, where the authors describe it as "always sought by collectors, in all grades" and "in very high demand." To be sure, its inclusion in all the important references and the strength and breadth of the obverse doubling contribute to the variety's perennial appeal.

Walter Breen discovered the 1873 Closed 3 cent with strong doubling on LIBERTY in 1957. Over the past 60 years the variety has proven itself to be the most challenging doubled die in the entire Indian Head series, with only 300 or so pieces known. Rick Snow adds: "Most are lower grade. Less than 20 examples are known in Mint State condition. Only one example is known with full red color." He ranks the two MS65 Red Brown representatives at PCGS, including this example, as the top coins on the Condition Census.

The doubling is absolutely clear on this important Gem. Although it is strongest on Liberty's headband, the profile, eye, and hair strands are nearly as bold. Strike definition is crisp on the headdress feathers, legends, wreath, and shield. Glowing copper-orange color around the border melds with deeper shades of violet and chestnut-brown toward the centers. The absence of obvious marks is appreciable. A late die state representative with a crack through the base of the date. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 2 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior Galleries, 5-6/1999), lot 1671.

From The Castle Collection. PCGS# 37505 Base PCGS# 2116



1874 Indian Cent, MS66 Red Unknown in Finer Condition

3680 1874 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. In his *A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents*, Richard Snow says of the 1874 cent, "... with mintages climbing slightly this year (14,187,500 circulation strikes), this date is more readily available than the earlier dates in the 1870s." Snow's assertion notwithstanding, coins with full red color are quite elusive. PCGS and NGC together have seen fewer than 200 such examples, the vast majority of which are in the near-Gem grade category.

A medley of copper-gold, mint-green, and orange color rests upon the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this Red Premium Gem, and a sharp strike brings out strong detail on the design features. This includes the feather tips, diamonds, shield lines, and leaf ribbing on the wreath. Near-pristine surfaces are devoid of mentionable contact marks or unsightly spots. A gorgeous Indian cent. Population: 14 in 66 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1568.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 227Z, PCGS# 2120



1877 Indian Cent, MS66 Red Tied for Finest Known of This Key Issue

3681 1877 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The many Mint Acts passed in U.S. history have had long-running and often unexpected repercussions for American coinage. The Mint Act of 1871, gave the Mint the legal ability to redeem and melt coins not issued in precious metal and reissue cents in their place, something that facility had done for several years before. All pieces redeemed in this fashion were melted until 1874, when the Mint began to pay older bronze cents back into circulation.

While not so dramatic a bill as some other Mint Acts in U.S. history, the consequences of that piece of legislation were far-reaching. The Panic of 1873, brought on by a series of declines in the stock market and triggered by the failing of a single company, had a domino effect that created a four-year depression, which lasted until 1877. In the meantime, the glut of cents that had inspired the Mint Act of 1871 was easing, and in 1874, the Mint began to reissue bronze cents rather than melting and reminting them. As reissuing increased, production of new cents decreased, and the slowing economy only accelerated this trend.

The low-mintage 1877 cent issue brought the trend to its ultimate conclusion. America was still in the midst of the depression, and silver coins were only beginning to circulate for the first time since the beginning of the Civil War. Of the almost 10 million cents turned into the Mint in 1877, over 9.8 million were paid back out, and the small supplemental mintage of cents for that year, stated at 852,500 pieces, was the smallest to that point in the small cent era. A number of prominent numismatic scholars, including noted expert Rick Snow, believe that even the stated mintage is too high. All known genuine 1877 cents are tied to a single reverse of a type last used five years before. At a time when a typical die's working life was in the low six figures, it seems highly improbable that this lone reverse die could last for so many pieces, especially since no known examples show significant die cracks or wear on that side. If the 1877 cent issue was struck from just one reverse die and that die had an average lifespan, the actual production for 1877 would be smaller than that of the 1909-S Indian, which is generally acknowledged as the lowest-mintage issue of the series.

In his Introduction to Snow's *A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents* (2006), Q. David Bowers offered sage sentences about just how elusive Uncirculated Indian cents are in the context of their broader mintages: "The survival of Mint State coins is a matter of chance — a piece put away in a cast-iron bank in the 1880s, or left in a box of keepsakes, or perhaps picked out of circulation by a coin collector. In proportion to the original mintage figures, only a tiny fraction of 1% of the various issues have survived in Mint State." It is easy to lose sight of such truths when looking at pages of carefully preserved pieces in an auction catalog, but facts remain facts, and at the highest grade levels, often only a handful of pieces exist, hardly enough to satisfy the demand from dozens of would-be buyers.

Such conditions are only magnified when the issue under consideration is a key. The 1877 Indian cent, with its small starting population and its low rate of survival, has resulted in a tiny pool of high-grade representatives. While NGC has graded no pieces above MS65 with full Red color, PCGS has certified eight examples as MS66 Red, including the present coin (5/19). The surfaces display vibrant copper-orange color that shows only the slightest hint of turning at the margins. The strike is sharp, which is particularly evident at the wingtips and the N in ONE, which has a solid outline despite this issue's diagnostic weakness at the lower-right corner. A handful of pinpoint carbon flecks on the reverse are only appreciable under magnification. An altogether unbeatable representative of the most challenging Indian cent issue and a grand opportunity for the dedicated collector of the series.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1569.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2129

**1881 Cent, MS67 Red****None Graded Finer**

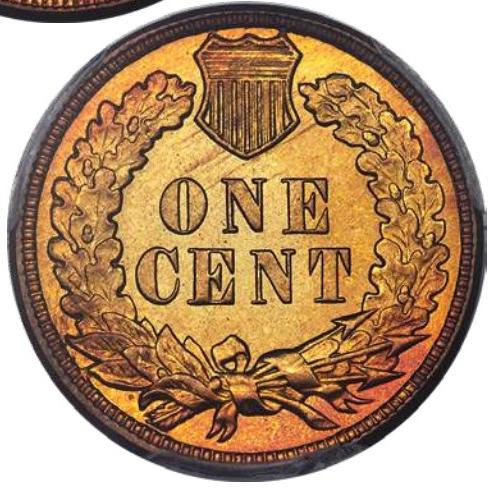
3682 1881 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. A mintage of 39.2 million coins ensures the availability of the 1881 in most grades, including MS65 Red. The issue's collectibility tapers off in MS66 Red and nearly grinds to a halt at this unsurpassed level. Liberty's cheek and the adjacent fields are contact-free. A single microscopic speck occurs at 12 o'clock on the obverse, and two minute carbon spots appear on the reverse. This radiant Superb Gem with rich copper-orange color and bold definition is otherwise flawless. Destined for a fine set. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 4 in 67 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2288, PCGS# 2141

**1882 Cent, MS67 Red
Nearly Perfectly Preserved Surfaces**

3683 1882 MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Fire-red hues frame green-gold centers. Strong cartwheel luster sweeps across the unabraded surfaces, which are pristine aside from the most minute carbon flecks. A hint of lilac color is noted above the second S in STATES. The strike is sharp, and only the top outline of the shield exhibits any indication of incompleteness of definition. Certified in a prior generation PCGS holder. The 1882 is scarce in full Red, even in MS64 and lower grades, since time has mellowed the original color of most Uncirculated survivors. It is remarkable for an example to combine full Red color with high-end preservation. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (5/19).
Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2080.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2289, PCGS# 2144



**1886 Cent, MS66 Red
Scarcer Type Two Obverse
Among the Finest at Both Services**

3684 1886 Type Two MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The lowest headdress feather points between CA in AMERICA. Rick Snow calls the 1886 Type Two cent “one of the tougher dates in all grades,” adding that “Full red gems are still very rare” despite a couple of groups of high-grade examples hitting the market during the 1980s and 1990s. This MS66 Red cent is tied with six other submissions at PCGS and a single example at NGC. None are graded higher.

Boldly struck motifs stand out against the copper-orange surfaces of this clean Premium Gem. One tick on the cheek appears to be the only post-Mint imperfection. Phenomenal quality.

Population: 7 in 66 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228E, PCGS# 92156

**1887 Indian Cent, MS67+ Red
Fiery-Red Surfaces**

3685 1887 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. Though 1886 is far more famous as a transitional year for the Indian cent, due to the changes made to its obverse, the next year brought another change, albeit one less-recognized outside specialist circles. From early 1885 and through 1886, the Mint ceased buying cent planchets from their previous supplier, James Watson & Son, and mintages for those two years were depressed compared to cent production for the early 1880s. In 1887, cent planchet purchases resumed, this time from a firm linked with Joseph Wharton, who is better known to most numismatists for his decades-earlier efforts to wheedle the Mint into using nickel from his mines. The contract lasted only two years, and in 1889 the Mint used a local firm, Merchant & Company, as its supplier.

The resumed purchases of cent planchets correlate with a substantial increase in cent production that would last several years; 1887 would see over 45 million pieces struck. Rick Snow notes that on a number of high-end examples of this issue, the surfaces show an interesting tan-gold color; this hue appears on the present lot, though only as an accent.

This fiery, virtually impeccable Superb Gem is one of just three Red examples certified by PCGS at that level, with none numerically finer (5/19). The overall detail is crisp, including four complete diamonds on Liberty's ribbon, and the carefully preserved surfaces are vibrant with only slight variations in the prevailing copper-orange, lemon-yellow, and tan-gold shadings.

Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2085.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2159



**1888/7 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Colorful, Semiprooflike
Snow-1, FS-301
Single Finest Certified**

3686 1888/7 Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. This is a spectacular example of the most famous variety in the Indian Head cent series, and a coin that has resided in some of the most esteemed specialized collections assembled over the past quarter century. What more could one ask for?

The 1888/7 Indian cent was first discovered in 1969-70 by Jim Ruddy, who found two Uncirculated specimens "in the cabinet drawer of a non-collector in Virginia," according to Rick Snow. Ruddy published his findings in the February 1970 issue of *Coin World* magazine. The find captivated the collecting community and was considered one of the premier discoveries of the decade. The overdate's mystique only grew with time as its true rarity became better understood. Today, the 1888/7 is featured prominently in the *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers' Guide*.

The variety features clear remnants of an underlying 7 above and below the last 8 in the date. Another diagnostic found most known examples and present on this coin is a cud on the denticles above the E in UNITED. This particular example is the finest one seen by PCGS or NGC. It ranks second on the Condition Census for the variety after an uncertified coin reportedly in MS65 Red which was sold in 1991 for \$43,000, per Sam Lukes. Three other Mint State coins are listed by Rick Snow, including the Ruddy discovery coins (both MS63 Red and Brown) plus another MS63 Brown specimen. In all, about 35 examples are believed extant, many of them in low grades.

This near-Gem example, once featured on the cover of the May 1999 issue of *Longacre's Ledger*, has been described by Snow as "a beautiful semiprooflike coin with lots of original red and a contact hit on the cheek." The significance of the tick pales in comparison to the magnificent eye appeal, with an array of colorful accents that complement the flashy fields. Strongly struck motifs show only the faintest hint of softness on the feather tips and the ribbon bow. For more information on the history of this example, consult page 162 of *A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents*. Population: 1 in 64 Red and Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: J.J. Teaparty (1993); Eagle Eye Rare Coins; New England collector; Michael Arconti via Eagle Eye Rare Coins; Dr Juan XII Suros Collection (Superior Galleries, 2/1999), lot 42, where it was incorrectly described as one of the two Ruddy discovery coins; David Schweitz; Dr. Tim Larson Collection, offered by Eagle Eye Rare Coins in 2005; Dr. Thomas Fore; sold to a private collector in 2008.

From The Castle Collection. PCGS# 37544 Base PCGS# 2170



1888 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Single Finest Certified

3687 1888 MS67 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. This is the one and only Superb Gem 1888 cent certified by either grading service. The PCGS Population Report documents the nearest contenders as 17 examples graded MS66 Red (including one MS66+). NGC shows only three coins in MS66 Red, with none designated finer. Each side is perfectly balanced in color and overall appearance. The centers are light orange-red with tinges of jade; deeper red appears around the margins. The only mark worthy of note is a tiny planchet flaw in the right reverse field, inside the wreath. The strike is just a bit soft on the tips of the headdress feathers. Clash marks are lightly visible on the reverse. Certified in a green-label holder.

Ex: The Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2087.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 2168

1893 Cent, MS67 Red Exceptional Preservation of Surfaces

3688 1893 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Rick Snow describes a particular characteristic of 1893 Indian cents in *A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents*, part of Whitman Publishing's "Official Red Book" series. The phenomenon is called "liquid-strike through." He wrote: "Strike-through depressions caused by machine oil or water will leave differing types of depressions, depending on the location of the the design elements. A liquid strike-through on the field leaves a small, bright, circular area. If it is on the portrait then the liquid can migrate to the extremities of the design, like the bust point or feather tips. This will show up as weakness with bright luster, but will not be weakly struck, per se."

This Superb Gem illustrates the liquid strike-through on the first three feathers, with the design missing but showing shiny bright orange luster. The balance of the obverse and reverse design features are bold, the result of a full strike. Both sides have frosty luster with subdued orange color. The surfaces are entirely free of carbon specks or other blemishes. Population: 2 in 67 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3066; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2089.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228M, PCGS# 2186



**1895 Cent, MS67 Red
Magnificent Top-Graded Example**

3689 1895 MS67 Red PCGS. An impressive mintage of more than 38 million Indian cents was accomplished in 1895, and while high-grade representatives survive in some quantity, full Red Superb Gems are notably rare. This piece, one of only four MS67 Red examples at PCGS, presents an important opportunity for the Registry Set collector, as none have graded finer (5/19). Blazing mint luster radiates from seemingly pristine coppery-red surfaces, while the design elements are crisply impressed. A single faint toning speck occurs below the wreath bow on the reverse, though it is not readily detectable.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228P, PCGS# 2192

**1896 Cent, MS67 Red
Condition Rarity**

3690 1896 MS67 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Indian Head cents of 1896, showing a circulation-strike mintage exceeding 39 million pieces, can be located without too much difficulty through the near-Gem level of preservation. As might be expected, full Red Gems are much more challenging and higher-grade coins are quite rare.

The lustrous cherry-red surfaces of this Superb Gem display occasional wisps of greenish-gray, and the strike is complete throughout. Close inspection reveals no mentionable contact marks or spots. Population: 2 in 67 Red, 0 finer (6/09).

Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1034.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228R, PCGS# 2195



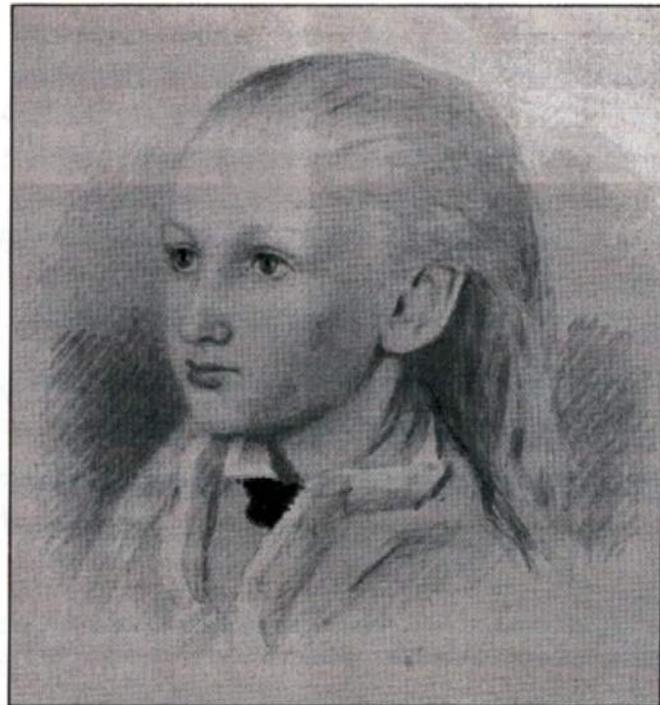
1897 Cent, Top-Certified MS67+ Red Repunched Date, Snow-8, FS-402

3691 1897 Repunched Date, Snow-8, FS-402, MS67+ Red PCGS.
CAC. Indian cent production topped 50 million coins in 1897, making this a plentiful issue. Still, full Red Gem-quality representatives are elusive, and Superb Gems are undeniably rare. This is one of just four MS67 Red examples certified by PCGS and NGC combined with none finer.

Nearly flawless copper-orange surfaces glisten with vibrant mint luster, while swirling hues of cherry-red and peach color accent portions of each side. The design elements are well-defined and there are no signs of even minor carbon spotting. Obvious repunching inside the top of the lower loop of the 8 and on the 9 below the lower curve identifies this elusive variety, of which this is possibly the finest-known example. This coin represents an important opportunity not only for the Registry Set collector, but also the advanced Indian cent variety enthusiast. Population (all varieties): 3 in 67 Red (2 in 67+ Red), 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5530.

From The Castle Collection. PCGS# 37596 Base PCGS# 2198



SKETCH OF SARAH LONGACRE BY J.B.L.



1899 Indian Cent, MS68 Red The Finest Coin in the Series

3692 1899 MS68 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. We first offered this piece in January 2003, then offered it again in 2009. Here we essentially reproduce the original description: Of all the hundreds of millions of bronze Indian cents struck from 1864 until the end of the series in 1909, this example stands alone as the finest survivor of the type. Both sides are essentially blemish-free with fabulous mint luster. Sharply struck throughout.

The current PCGS Population Report lists two bronze Indian cents at the MS68 Red level, both of which are dated 1899. It has long been believed, by Richard Snow and others, that this is an error and that the present example is the only bronze Indian cent graded MS68 Red. This coin was the most prized piece in the Dr. Alan Epstein Collection. When Eagle Eye Rare Coins purchased that collection in 1995, this was the coin that proved most difficult for Dr. Epstein to part with. In fact, as the collection was being dispersed, he bought this coin back. He knew that any attempt to duplicate his efforts at creating the finest Indian cent collection would necessarily mean he would need this coin. About a year later he finally decided to part with the coin. It was then sold into the Gorrell Collection though Eagle Eye Rare Coins and in 2009 it entered the Joseph C. Thomas Collection, making this offering only the second auction appearance for this singular condition rarity. Once this coin sells there will not be another chance to purchase a bronze Indian cent at this stellar level of preservation.

The PCGS population remains unchanged and we still believe this is a duplicate entry, remaining the sole MS68 Red in the entire series. There may never be another one graded so fine. The present opportunity provides collectors with a chance to acquire the ultimate bronze Indian Head cent.

From the Dr. Alan Epstein and Joseph P. Gorrell Collections; The Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central State Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2091.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 228U, PCGS# 2204



1905 Cent, MS67 Red Important Condition Rarity at This Level

3693 1905 MS67 Red PCGS. With a mintage approaching 81 million pieces, examples of the 1905 Indian cent can be located in all color designations through MS64. The population drops significantly at the Gem level and again in Premium Gem. Higher-grade specimens are virtually unobtainable, especially those with full Red color. PCGS and NGC have graded only six examples combined in MS67 Red with none finer.

Scintillating mint luster shines from both sides of this magnificent fire-orange Superb Gem. Design definition is crisp — much sharper than usual for the issue. Even the feather tips approach full detail. Close examination reveals no mentionable marks or spots; the surfaces are impeccably preserved. An important condition rarity at this level. Population: 2 in 67 Red, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4132.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2292, PCGS# 2222

1906 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Only Two Others Certified

3694 1906 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. This fully lustrous orange and lemon Superb Gem is struck with such exactitude that incomplete details can only be detected on the high point of the shoulder and on the base of the sixth vertical shield stripe. Even the tips of the headdress feathers, often a bit soft on a business strike, are intricately defined. Even under a loupe there is no evidence of contact visible, and except for the most minute toning flecks near Liberty's ear, the present Indian cent is essentially perfect. Population: 3 in 67 Red, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3071; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2095.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2293, PCGS# 2225



1907 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Surprisingly Scarce in the Finer Grades

3695 1907 MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. As pointed out by Dave Bowers, true Gem Indian cents from 1900-1909 are very elusive, as they were not saved like the dates were from 1880 through 1899. The late John Pittman once charged Bowers with finding him a true Gem 1907. We believe that John would have liked this particular coin as it has rich, warm red color over each side and is virtually flawless, with only the tiniest flecks of carbon visible beneath a glass. Exceptional overall quality. Population: 5 in 67 Red, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2096.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2294, PCGS# 2228

1908 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Among the Finest Certified

3696 1908 MS67 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The Philadelphia Mint struck in excess of 32 million Indian cents in 1908, the same year the San Francisco facility struck its first meager complement of S-mint cents to the tune of only 1.1 million pieces. Despite the generous production total for the 1908 Philadelphia issue, this cent is one of only two examples at PCGS to attain the lofty MS67 Red assessment (5/19). The surfaces boast a sharp strike, save for trivial bluntness on the 19 of the date — likely a function of the large number struck. This piece shows near-perfect preservation, glowing coppery color and no mentionable distractions.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 3719.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231



1909-S Indian Cent, MS67 Red The Only Superb Gem at Either Service

3697 1909-S MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh. Prior to producing its initial delivery of Lincoln cents, the San Francisco Mint struck 309,000 Indian cents in 1909. Only the second S-mint cent in U.S. coinage history, the 1909-S also has the distinction of being the lowest mintage date in the business strike Indian cent series. Long regarded as a key date, the 1909-S is actually somewhat obtainable in most grades. While contemporary collectors have provided today's specialists with plenty of circulated and low-grade Mint State examples from which to choose, the 1909-S remains rare with full Red color, especially in grades exceeding MS64.

Sharply struck and impeccably preserved, this lovely Superb Gem boasts shimmering surfaces that project dazzling bright mint luster and display beautiful light reddish-tan and mint-green coloration. The slightly streaky toning produces a woodgrain effect, especially on the obverse, which serves to further enhance the already splendid eye appeal of the piece. A couple of faint carbon flecks are evident on each side of the coin, but they are very small and consequently of little concern. This marvelous key date example is the only 1909-S Indian cent to be certified as MS67 Red by either of the major grading services and deserves serious attention from the specialist seeking to build a high grade Registry Set of this immensely popular series. Population: 1 in 67 Red, 0 finer (5/19).

Ex: Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2098.

From The Castle Collection. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2240

LINCOLN CENTS



**1914-D Cent, MS65+ Red
Finely Textured and Well-Preserved
A Premier Issue in the Series**

3698 1914-D MS65+ Red PCGS. The 1914-D ranks among the premier issues in the Lincoln cent series, jostling with the slightly more famous 1909-S VDB. However, whereas the 1909-S VDB was heavily publicized at the time of issue and well-saved, the 1914-D slipped into circulation for the most part. Far fewer examples were set aside in high grades.

Satin copper-orange surfaces display finely textured, exceptionally clean fields and strong detail on the relief elements. A single tick appears behind Lincoln's head, and there are a couple of small carbon spots on each side. Population: 75 in 65 (10 in 65+) Red, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2473



**1922 No D Cent, Satiny MS64 Red
Die Pair Three, Weak Reverse**

3699 1922 Weak Reverse MS64 Red PCGS. Ex: Jerald L. Martin Collection. Die Pair Three. Die Pair Two cents are missing the mintmark from overpolishing, but those from Die Pairs One and Three owe their existence to filled dies. At some time during production, grease, dirt, or some other type of foreign matter came into contact with the obverse and settled in the D mintmark cavity. The amount of contaminant present, as well as how deeply it settled into the cavity, explains why Die Pairs One and Three have yielded coins of both the Weak D and No D varieties.

This near-Gem is devoid of any trace of the mintmark. Severely worn dies are the norm for this pairing, and both sides are noticeably soft. Vibrant satin mint luster and the absence of singularly distracting blemishes, however, ensure this coin's status as one of the finest Weak Reverse examples extant. There are traces of carbon and a few scattered blemishes that keep the piece from Gem status. Population: 3 in 64 Red, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2U6G, PCGS# 2542 Base PCGS# 2539



1925-D Cent, MS66 Red Rare Condition Census Example The First at Auction in a Decade

3700 1925-D MS66 Red NGC. This 1925-D Lincoln cent in MS66 Red is one of the hidden gems of this year's ANA sale. According to the certified population figures, it is tied for the finest known — one of just a half dozen '25-D cents in this nearly impossible-to-acquire grade, including two PCGS coins and four NGC (7/19). However, in practice, it is significantly more important than that. The certified population figures do not fully reflect the challenge of acquiring this issue, and we suggest they may be inflated by resubmissions. Prior to the present coin, only one MS66 Red example of this issue has been documented at public auction: a PCGS coin, which in its sole auction appearance, in lot 194 of our September 2009 Long Beach Signature sale, realized \$74,750. That coin is now plated on PCGS CoinFacts. The current coin, certified by NGC but every bit the equal of the CoinFacts plate coin, is only the second MS66 Red example of this issue to appear at public auction... ever.

The importance of this piece to Registry Sets goes without saying. No current NGC or PCGS Registry Set represents the 1925-D cent with an MS66 Red coin. The closest candidate is the MS65+ Red piece in the current finest PCGS Registry Set. The absence of an MS66 Red coin in the Set Registries may be explained by simply stating that such coins do not exist in any sort of meaningful quantity and thus have eluded current Registry builders. This might support the idea that the six MS66 Red submissions reported by NGC and PCGS actually represent perhaps only three or four coins. Or, perhaps, the top-grade 1925-D cents are just so tightly held that only two — the CoinFacts plate coin and this specimen — have appeared at public auction since the advent of third party grading. In any case, this incredible 1925-D enters the ANA Signature sale as a virtual lone wolf among Lincoln cents. Original copper-pink and orange-red luster reveals virtually flawless preservation and impressively sharp devices. Faint die striations in the fields confirm an early die state, and only the most keen eye will be able to detect any tiny traces of carbon. We anticipate excitement among Lincoln cent collectors when this piece crosses the auction block. NGC ID# 22CG, PCGS# 2563





1943 Bronze Cent, AU58 Famous Off-Metal Error Ex: Bob Simpson Collection Among the Most Celebrated U.S. Error Coin Issues

3701 1943 Struck on a Bronze Planchet AU58 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bob Simpson. Bob Simpson still retains, to our knowledge, a complete 1943-PDS set of bronze cents, all Uncirculated. This is a duplicate Philadelphia Mint coin that we first sold in 2016.

How Many Genuine 1943 Bronze Cents Survive?

The best estimate, excluding branch mint issues, is 10 to 12 coins. A census published of 1943-PDS bronze cents in the Flynn and Wexler 1996 Lincoln cent reference is of limited use today; although it lists numerous ANACS (or ANAAB more properly, the old ANA Authentication Bureau (which was discontinued in 2002) authentications, it is difficult to conclusively match those coins with the more recent certifications at PCGS and NGC.

The Present Coin, 1943 Bronze Cent, AU58 PCGS

David Lange in his *Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents* calls the 1943 bronze cents "error coin royalty" (from the Things We Wish We Had Said department), and it is certainly true that no other U.S. error coins have spurred the popular imagination nearly so much as these pieces have. In fact, Bob Simpson himself discovered a counterfeit 1943 bronze cent in circulation as a youngster, and for a short while he, too, thought that he had come into possession of a tremendous treasure. He still retains that coin today, although it was soon revealed as a counterfeit — likely by a magnet, as most are copper-plated 1943 steel cents.

This piece is easily identified by its lack of singular distractions and limited wear, far finer than most survivors of this rare error. A bit of smudging in the right obverse field, directly above the 4 and about in line with Lincoln's chin provides a clear identifier, as does a similar area at the rear of the coat below RTY.

1943 Philadelphia Bronze Cents Certified Populations

This is a listing of the certified grading events at PCGS and NGC. Duplications and crossovers are likely; some genuine examples may be omitted.

PCGS-Certified Coins

1. MS62 Brown. Found in circulation by Marvin Beyer, Jr., age 14, around 1957; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 1958), where the coin was withdrawn by Marvin Beyer Sr. before the sale; reportedly sold to the Greer Company of Los Angeles for \$40,000 in 1959; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4146, as MS61 ANACS, \$60,375; Benson Collection, Part II (Goldbergs, 2/2003), lot 148 as MS61 Brown PCGS, \$97,750 (certification #50035361); subsequently graded MS62 Brown PCGS Secure; Bob Simpson (9/2012); Simpson Collection. Beautiful blue-brown surfaces with generous luster, softly struck on Lincoln's beard and coat. Certification #18523486. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

2. MS61 Red and Brown. "James Schirrippa," per PCGS CoinFacts. Sharply struck with deep orange and purple-blue patina and some brownish toning on the lower reverse, hints of green in the obverse field. Carbon spot at L(IBERTY). V-shaped mark right of C(ENT). In the Staten Island Collection Lincoln Cents, Off-Metal Strikes Registry Set (#2 behind the Simpson Collection). Certification #50040291. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

3, 4. MS61 Brown. Two submissions; one is certification #19228068, last seen in the High Desert Collection. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Lovely orange-gold and light-blue surfaces on both sides. PCGS still

shows two in this grade, although as mentioned, one with certification #50035361 was later upgraded to the #1 Beyer-Simpson coin above. It is unclear if there are still two other PCGS coins in the MS61 Brown grade.

5. AU58. According to a photo (page 322, #8) in the 1996 Wexler-Flynn Lincoln cent *Authoritative Reference*, this coin was earlier certified by ANAAB with certificate #FD0251. Bob Simpson; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5266, realized \$305,500. PCGS certification #25510132. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

6. AU55. Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13257, brought \$317,250; Regency Auction (Legend-Morphy, 5/2014), lot 12, realized \$329,000. Currently in the Numism1 Set Registry inventory at PCGS and contained in the Hoiner 100 Greatest U.S. Coins Registry Set. Well-struck overall with medium milk-chocolate surfaces, small flecks at bottom of coat (below 1) and front of Lincoln's head above the eyebrow. Weakness shows on O(NE) and AM(ERICA). Certification #26441689. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

7. XF45. Sandy-tan example with a few scattered marks. Softly struck on 43 in the date. Certification #37650115, Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2019), lot 3012.

8. XF45 PQ. CAC. Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2017), lot 756. Not identified by certification number.

9. Genuine PCGS (VF Details). A "teenaged newspaperboy"; bought at a Dearborn, Michigan, coin show around 1987; Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), lot 2462, brought \$60,375; New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3508, realized \$88,125. PCGS #21445181. Some unfortunate test cuts were made in the surfaces. Photographed as #4 in the Wexler-Flynn reference.

NGC Certifications

These grading events will undoubtedly duplicate some coins listed above.

10. MS63 Brown.

11. MS62 Brown. Albert Michael Pratt; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3899. Certification #2067200-002. An attractive walnut-brown specimen with a tick over the 4 in the date.

12. MS61 Red and Brown.

13. MS61 Brown. Albert Michael Pratt; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4763. Certification #2067200-001. Reddish-brown and steel patina, with a large obverse die break on the rim at 6 o'clock.

14, 15, 16. AU58; three grading events. One coin was once depicted on NGC Coin Explorer, unidentified as to grade or certification number — but it is the former Simpson coin, number 5 above, now in a PCGS holder.

17. AU55.

18. AU53. Discovered in a school cafeteria in 1947 by Don Lutes, Jr.; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4362, realized \$204,000. Certification #4629671-001. Pictured on NGC Coin Explorer. Lightly worn olive-brown example with a short horizontal gouge below the 3 in the date.

19, 20. AU50; two submissions.

Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5266.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 22E5, PCGS# 82709



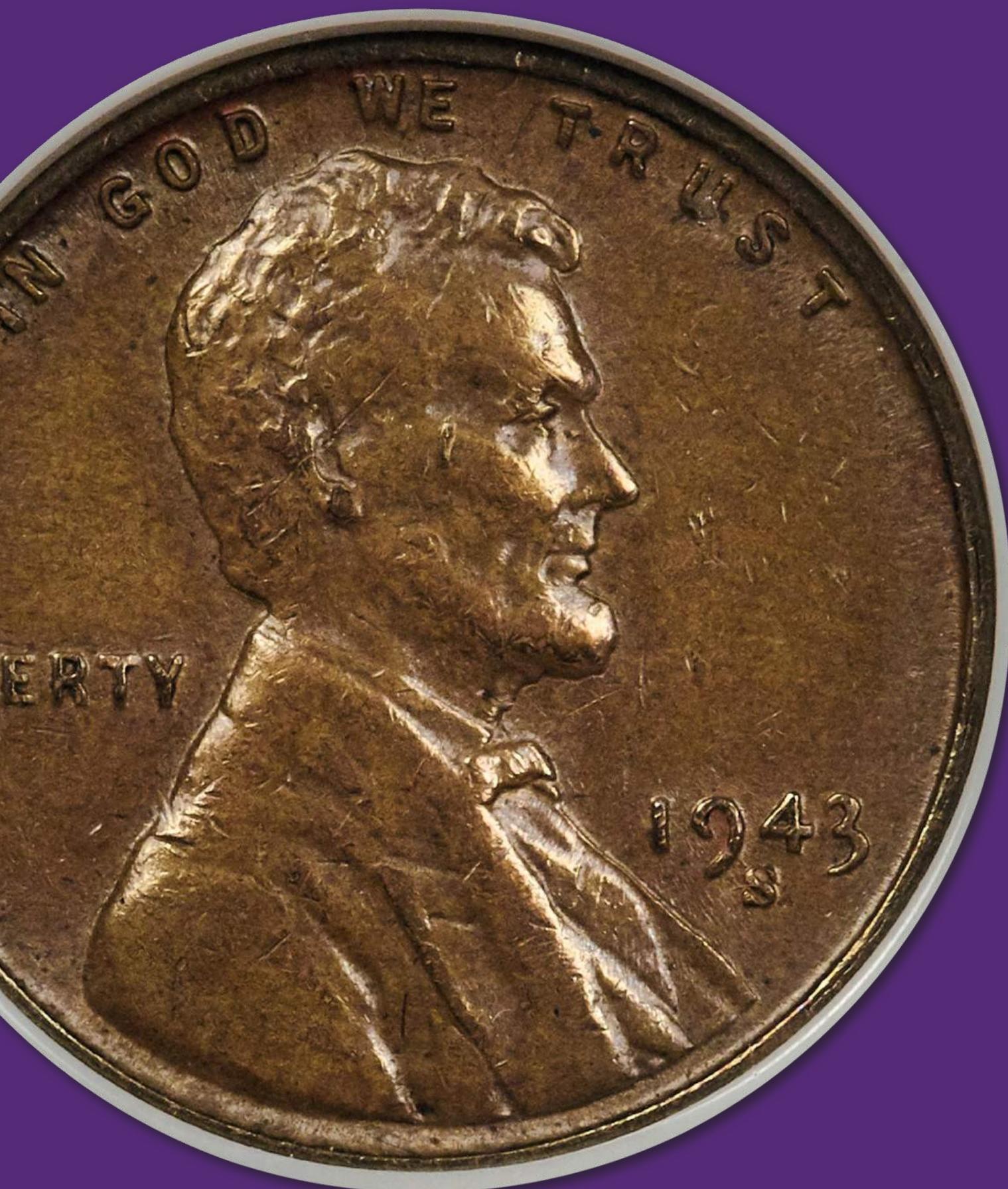
1943-D/D FS-501 Steel Cent, MS67 Tied for the Finest Certified

3702 1943-D/D FS-501 MS67 PCGS. Zinc-coated steel cent production was in full force in 1943 to preserve copper as a strategic material during World War II. Dies were created at the Philadelphia Mint as they always were, and then shipped to the branch mints where workmen placed the mintmarks in the die and then sent them to the presses. On this particular die, the D-mintmark was first punched in too low and too close to Lincoln's coat, and then was repunched in the proper position, resulting in a dramatic doubled mintmark variety. Examples are extremely hard to locate and are very popular with advanced collectors. This Superb Gem has brilliant light gray luster and pristine, virtually perfect surfaces. Population: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/19).

From The ACW Collection. NGC ID# 22E6, PCGS# 37819 Base PCGS# 2715



Swearing in ceremony for Mint Director Nellie Tayloe Ross's third term, 1943





1943-S Bronze Lincoln Cent, AU53

Famous Wrong-Planchet Error

Only Six Examples Traced

3703 1943-S Struck on a Bronze Planchet AU53 NGC. Ex: Kenneth S. Wing, Jr. Collection. The 1943 bronze Lincoln cents are among the best-known and most valuable issues in all of American numismatics. Their fame actually extends far beyond traditional numismatics, as millions of children in the middle decades of the 20th century thrilled to colorful ads about the “copper pennies” on the back pages of comic books, while their parents read similar solicitations in mainstream magazines. Rumors that Henry Ford would reward the finder of any 1943 “copper” cent with a new car swept the country, despite frequently published denials by the Ford Motor Company. The lowly cent was a familiar object to everyone in everyday life and the prospect of finding one that was miraculously worth a fortune was intoxicating. Countless rolls of cents were searched in hopes of finding such a treasure. Frequent “finds” were well-publicized in newspapers and the media, but the finders were almost always disappointed when cursory examination revealed their coins were copper-plated examples of the regular-issue zinc-coated steel cents manufactured in 1943 to conserve copper for the war effort. Still, a few legitimate finds kept the legend of the 1943 “copper” cent alive-and-well with the general public and established a legacy unlike that of any other American coin. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer one of the earliest and most storied “finds” of this iconic issue, a very rare AU53 NGC specimen from the San Francisco Mint, in its second auction appearance.

An Unintended Consequence

Copper was an essential commodity in the wartime economy of 1943 and any shortage could seriously affect the war effort. To conserve this essential material, the Treasury Department decided to substitute zinc-coated steel planchets for the usual bronze blanks used in cent production in 1943. The “steel” cents were produced in massive numbers, and were widely saved by contemporary collectors for their novelty value. As fate would have it, a few bronze planchets became stuck in the tote bins used to feed the coin presses in late 1942. These planchets went unnoticed when the tote bins were refilled with zinc-coated steel planchets to begin cent production the following year. The wrong-metal planchets soon became dislodged and were fed into the coin press with the regular-issue “steel” blanks, creating the celebrated 1943 bronze cents. This phenomenon occurred at all three active mints. Today, an estimated 15-20 examples of the 1943 bronze cent from the Philadelphia Mint survive, while just a single example from the Denver Mint is known, and six specimens from the San Francisco facility have been confirmed. Any 1943 bronze cent is an important find and examples regularly sell for six-figure prices at auction.

The Present Coin

Although the 1943-S bronze cents are much rarer than their Philadelphia Mint counterparts, it appears they were actually discovered first. At least two coins, including the specimen offered here, were discovered within one year of the time of issue. This piece was found in circulation by 14-year-old collector Kenneth S. Wing, Jr. of Long Beach, California in 1944. It was exactly the kind of find that would establish the legend of the 1943 bronze cents and keep hopeful collectors searching through rolls of cents down to the present day, but Wing did not publish his discovery at the time. He did show the coin to a local coin dealer, who made a strong offer of \$500 for it, but Wing decided to keep his treasure and try to find out more about it.

Wing maintained an extensive file of correspondence and clippings regarding his 1943-S bronze cent, which he retained throughout his lifetime. He made an inquiry about his coin with the Treasury Department and received a reply from Acting Mint Director Leland Howard in August of 1946 telling him “there were no copper cents struck during the calendar year 1943 at any of the coinage Mints.” Howard’s reply was typical of the Mint’s responses to all questions about 1943 copper cents. Mint officials continued to officially deny the possibility of any off-metal cents produced at the Mint until well into the 1960s, by which time their existence was firmly established.

Undeterred, Wing continued to correspond with coin dealers like Leonard Julian and Abe Kosoff about his coin over the years. He showed his bronze cent to the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint in 1948 and was privately told it was probably genuine, despite the official denials of the Treasury Department (they were particularly sensitive to any possibility of coins leaving the Mint through unofficial channels because of the controversy about the 1933 double eagles, which began in 1944). In 1957, Wing’s father made a business trip to Washington, D.C. and had the coin examined by Curator Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli at the Smithsonian Institution, among others. In a June 18, 1957-dated letter, Clain-Stefanelli reported, “The authenticity of this piece is in my opinion beyond doubt.” Wing kept his 1943-S bronze cent until his death in 1996 and it remained in his family until 2008, 64 years after he discovered it.

Kenneth Wing’s 1943-S bronze cent made national headlines when it finally surfaced in 2008. Rare Coin Wholesalers, headed by Steve Contursi, purchased the coin from Wing’s heirs in July of that year for \$72,500, a transaction that made front-page news in *Numismatic News* and *Coin World* the following month. It was acquired by prominent collector Kerry Rudin, and remained in his collection until it was offered in our 2018 FUN Signature, its first auction appearance. We are privileged to offer this landmark rarity again in our present sale.

The present coin is an impressive AU53 example, with glossy surfaces that show a mix of light brown, crimson, and traces of original red patina. Because the steel planchets used for regular-issue 1943 cents were much harder than the usual bronze blanks, the Mint adjusted the pressure settings and die spacing on the coin presses to improve striking quality. As a result, all 1943 bronze cents are sharply struck, and this piece is no exception, showing just a touch of light wear on the strongly impressed devices. The surfaces are lightly abraded but a few slight flaws on the obverse help with pedigree identification, including a near-vertical tick on Lincoln's cheekbone and a hairline-thin scrape from the obverse field left of T(RUST) to a hair curl above Lincoln's head down to the ear. The overall presentation is most attractive. One of only six known specimens of this iconic issue, this particular coin has only been offered once at public auction. It may be many years before a similar opportunity to acquire this rare numismatic treasure presents itself. The discerning collector should bid accordingly.

Roster of 1943-S Bronze Cents

We can confirm only six examples of the 1943-S bronze cents certified by the two major grading and authentication services, including several resubmissions and crossovers. Perhaps as many as 15 to 20 examples survive of the 1943 Philadelphia bronze cents, while the 1943-D bronze cent, MS64 Brown PCGS, in the Simpson Collection (for which he paid \$1.7 million in 2010) remains unique, despite decades of searching on the part of thousands of collectors. The roster is based on publicized trades and public auctions; private trades may represent other examples that are unlisted here.

1. MS62 Brown PCGS Secure. "Found in the year of issue in a Mint-sewn bag of 1943-S steel cents" by Merl D. Burcham, per its early appearances with Superior Galleries (the Superior lot description from February 1974 is reprinted in Dr. Sol Taylor's *Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent*, fourth edition [1999], page 138); later to error coin dealer Frank Spadone; part of a \$15,000 trade of "regular and pattern silver coins valued at that time [1965] between Spadone and Walter Farris of Bristol, Tennessee, per the Superior ads (and covered in a *Coin World* story on page 41, January 20, 1965); authenticated at some point by Walter Breen (before 1965, by which time Farris had obtained the certification); Dr. Charles L. Ruby Collection, Part I (Superior, 2/1974), lot 1991; Jan Bronson; Alan Van Vliet, in 1976; Margene Heathgate Collection (Superior, 6/1997), lot 145, realized \$49,500; Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2000), lot 257, as MS61 Brown NGC, brought \$115,000; Legend Numismatics to Bob Simpson as MS62 Brown PCGS for \$1 million (9/2012); Simpson Collection. Possibly the MS61 Brown NGC example listed on their *Census Report*. Wexler-Flynn #3, PCGS certification #25510131.

2. AU58 PCGS. Central States Auction (Kurt Krueger, 4/1989), lot 979; Dave Berg in 1989; private collection; Haig Koshkarian Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2004), lot 380; Simpson Collection; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 3087, realized \$282,000. This piece became the Bob Simpson "duplicate" when he purchased a 1943-S bronze cent in MS62 Brown PCGS Secure for \$1 million in September 2012, a transaction arranged by Legend Numismatics. Formerly graded AU58 NGC, still listed on the NGC *Census Report*. Wexler-Flynn #1, PCGS certification #18523980.

3. AU55 PCGS Secure. Fred Weinberg in 1979; Dwight Berger in 1983; purchased from an unspecified auction "sometime during the 1980s" and newly certified at PCGS in autumn 2015. Previously authenticated by ANACS. The Sorensen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5267, brought \$211,500. Wexler-Flynn #2, PCGS certification #25653505.

4. AU55 NGC. Saint Louis Signature (Heritage, 3/1989), lot 56; Dwight Berger; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1997), lot 5919. Wexler-Flynn #4, listed on the NGC *Census Report*.

5. AU53 NGC. Ex: Kenneth S. Wing Jr. Collection. "Discovered within a year of its issue, this attractive specimen remained in the same family for more than 60 years," according to its NGC Photo Proof certification and extensive documentation provided by its current owner. Found in circulation in 1944 by 14-year-old collector Kenneth S. Wing, Jr. in Long Beach, California; Kenneth S. Wing family; sold to Rare Coin Wholesalers for \$72,500 (7/2008); purchased from Park Avenue Numismatics for \$173,000 (8/2008); Kerry Rudin; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4764; realized \$228,000. NGC certification #3184796-001; formerly in a slab with NGC certification #3210930-001 (now listed as AU53/Deleted by NGC), also formerly certified as XF45 PCGS, certification #11456467, and still pictured on the PCGS CoinFacts site. Photographed on NGC Coin Explorer. **The present coin.**

6. VF35 PCGS. Dr. Carl A. Minning, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 1122, brought \$51,750; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4147; Phillip Flannagan et al. Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/2001), lot 6076, realized \$62,100; Alfred V. Melson Collection, Part Two / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 178, garnered \$207,000; Geyer Family Collection / New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3510, brought \$141,000. Described by the 1999 Bowers and Merena cataloger as "King of the Small Cents / Nationwide Publicity Item!" PCGS certification #3457896.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 22E9, PCGS# 82715



**1944 Steel Cent, AU55
Struck on Leftover 1943 Planchet**

3704 1944 Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet AU55 NGC.
In an effort to save copper for the World War II effort, the mint began making cents of zinc-coated steel in 1943. The next two years saw production of "shell-case" cents made from recovered shell casings collected after the various battles. A small number of steel planchets remained in tote bins in 1944, and they were not removed from the production line. Those that escaped the inspection process were released into circulation where this Choice AU example was quickly set aside. The pristine light gray surfaces have brilliant luster. NGC ID# 4ZUF, PCGS# 82722



**1969-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent
FS-101, MS63 Brown
Incredible Mint State Example**

3705 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Brown PCGS.
CAC. In *100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins*, third edition, the 1969-S Double Die Obverse cent is ranked in the #2 placement. Schechter and Garrett write: "The overall rarity and mystique of this coin give the king of the Lincoln cent varieties a comfortable seat among the greatest modern U.S. coins." The king of Lincoln cent varieties indeed — the 1969-S doubled die is nearly as strongly doubled as the 1955 doubled die, but it is more than 100 times rarer. Discovered in mid-1970, the 1969-S doubled die was initially declared counterfeit by the U.S. Secret Service, but after investigation the Service reversed its position and accepted the reality that the mint error was genuine. Since, finds of the variety have been almost exclusively in circulation or bank rolls. PCGS estimates that about 30 pieces are known.

The pick-up point for this variety is, of course, the strong obverse die doubling. LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST, the date, and Lincoln's jacket exhibit pronounced doubling. On this piece, some light machine doubling (a different phenomenon caused during coinage) is evident on the mintmark. Satiny luster glimmers when tilted beneath a light, and there are surprisingly few distractions. Outstanding eye appeal is generated by vivid copper-orange luster in the protected areas with burgundy and olive toning elsewhere. This is one of just three Brown coins for the grade at PCGS, with only a handful of Red and Brown and Red pieces listed finer. The CAC endorsement will only heighten collector interest (7/19). PCGS# 37994 Base PCGS# 2921



**1969-S Doubled Die Cent
FS-101, MS62 Red and Brown
Already A Legendary Modern Issue**

3706 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS62 Red and Brown
PCGS. More than a dozen years have passed since the now-famous 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse cent first gained widespread notoriety. A near-Gem red coin sold at auction for well over six figures, and sent collectors everywhere searching rolls and pocket change for the rare variety. Amazingly few examples have surfaced since then, confirming the absolute rarity of the variety, and anointing the *Cherrypickers'* FS-101 "King" of the Lincoln cent varieties. It also ranks #1 among all contenders in Schechter and Garrett's *100 Greatest Modern U.S. Coins*.

Heritage has sold just one other example in Mint State Red and Brown, which is understandable considering that just a half dozen Uncirculated pieces are certified in that format. This is a different discovery, with fire-orange surfaces tempered by a faint high-point overlay of reddish-tan patina and a few scattered, tiny marks and carbon flecks. The date shows diagnostic die doubling, along with LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST, with all letters widely doubled. Mint luster glows throughout both sides. We expect unprecedented competition for this rare and mystical modern anomaly, the epitome of desire for all Lincoln cent variety specialists. Population: 3 in 62 Red and Brown, 3 finer (6/19). PCGS# 37995 Base PCGS# 2922



**1969-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent
MS63 Red
FS-101, Key to the Memorial Series
Lustrous Copper-Orange Example**

3707 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Red PCGS. CAC. The two varieties in the Lincoln cent series that immediately preceded the 1969-S Doubled Die cents were merely rehearsals, warmups for the main event. They include the famous 1955 Doubled Die Obverse cents, and the Small Date cents of 1960. The 1955 Doubled Die pieces were discovered within weeks of their release, many in the form of change in cigarette vending machine packs. Five years later, the 1960-P and -D Small Date cents set off (or fanned the flames of) the first mania in "modern" BU rolls when they were noticed. After *Coin World* published a story on the 1960 Small Dates, \$50 bags of bank-wrapped BU 1960-P Small Date rolls soared to more than \$12,000.

Today, the 1960 Small Date cents are not nearly as sought-after as they once were, although there are some interesting doubled die and tripled die *Cherrypickers'* proof varieties. The 1955 Doubled Die Lincoln cents are eternally popular, and finding true Red examples with original color and surfaces are a challenge.

However, all of those coins pale in comparison to the 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse cents. They are far, far rarer than their earlier counterparts, and with true Red color as here, they are even more remarkable rarities. For example, PCGS has seen 69 submissions of the 1955 Doubled Die in MS63 Red, with 195 pieces finer, while this 1969-S is tied with just two other pieces in MS63 Red. There are three Red submissions finer; two MS64 and one in MS66 (7/19).

This rarity features delicate copper-gold color with slight cloudiness over the upper obverse. On the reverse, a scattering of minor carbon spots culminates in two larger areas, below the right side of the steps and between the third and fourth columns in the Memorial. The strike is well-defined and the doubling obvious, especially on the base of the L in LIBERTY and nearby letters, where it is visible to the unaided eye. For the many collectors of Lincoln cents, this is an opportunity unlikely to repeat itself anytime soon.

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3235.

From The Poulos Family Collection. PCGS# 37996 Base PCGS# 2923

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS



**1909 VDB Cent, PR65 Brown
First Year Proof Rarity**

3708 1909 VDB PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. The 1909 VDB Lincoln cent was preserved in quantity in Mint State grades, and original rolls still appear in the market place from time to time. However, matte proofs had a low mintage of 1,194 proofs, although it is probably the case that less than half of those were actually distributed, the rest likely entering circulation. This lovely Gem exhibits a delightful display of gold, lavender, rose, and iridescence on both sides with a full strike and amazing eye appeal. Census: 7 in 65 Brown, 4 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22KR, PCGS# 3300



**1909 VDB Matte Proof Lincoln Cent
Original Fire-Orange Luster, PR65 Red**

3709 1909 VDB PR65 Red NGC. The rarest of the proof Lincoln cents is the 1909 VDB. Only 1,194 coins were produced, and yet this issue is even scarcer than that mintage suggests. Later matte proofs such as the 1915 and 1916 have even lower mintages (1,150 and 1,050 coins, respectively), and yet they are more plentiful today than the 1909 VDB. Some researchers suggest that only part of the reported mintage was ever released, which if true, would account for the scarcity of this issue today.

Any 1909 VDB proof cent is scarce, but coins with original mint Red are decidedly rare. In *A Guide Book of Lincoln Cents* (2008), Q. David Bowers writes: "Years ago coins with full *original* Mint color were almost unheard of. Today, more than two dozen have been certified. Makes one wonder!" Collectors can wonder not about this coin — the fire-orange surfaces, accented with wisps of lavender and olive color on the high points of Lincoln's portrait, are blatantly original, bleeding to a lighter golden color around the outer peripheries. Original Red matte proof Lincolns of any date are rare this attractive, let alone the 1909 VDB. Housed in a prior generation holder. Census: 6 in 65 Red, 8 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22KR, PCGS# 3302



**1916 Cent, PR66+ Red and Brown
High-End and CAC Endorsed**

3710 1916 PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Every detail of this high-end proof is needle-sharp, the surfaces finely textured and virtually pristine with rich burgundy-brown and copper-red hues. A loupe reveals a few tiny pepper specks, but the eye appeal of this final-year matte proof is outstanding, hence the CAC recognition. By 1916, collector interest in matte proofs had declined to the point of only 1,050 proof cents being struck. After the 1909 VDB, this is the scarce of the matte proofs overall. Survivors grading as fine as the present coin are rare. Registry Set collectors will want to pay attention when this piece crosses the auction block. NGC ID# 22KZ, PCGS# 3325

THREE CENT NICKEL



1866 Nickel Three Cent, Frosty MS67+ Advanced Die State

3711 1866 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Certain 19th century type coins seem perpetually fated to be overlooked and underrated. Notice in our auction catalogs how few circulation strike three cent nickels and Shield nickels there are, especially compared to the number of high-grade proofs offered of each type. Proofs were set aside by collectors, business strikes not so much. The 1866 nickel three cent is rare in MS66 and exceedingly so finer. This Plus-designated Superb Gem is exceptionally vibrant and frosty, devoid of any mentionable toning. Struck from severely deteriorated dies, the peripheries show extensive flowlines and both sides are heavily clashed. However, the sharpness of the obverse portrait is unaffected and the luster is incredible. Close study with a loupe fails to reveal even minor abrasions. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22NK, PCGS# 3732

PROOF THREE CENT NICKEL



1868 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+ Cameo Dramatic Contrast, Finest Certified

3712 1868 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. It has always seemed odd to us that early proof three cent nickels were not recognized as significantly scarcer than their later-date counterparts. This is the finest of an estimated 600 or so proofs reportedly struck in 1868. The exact production total is unknown since records were not kept for minor proof coinage before 1878. No trace of color is present on either side of this deeply mirrored and strongly contrasted proof that displays near-flawless preservation. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 275N, PCGS# 83764

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS



**Proof Shield Nickel Set, PR66 to PR67
Lacking Only the 1867 Rays Rarity**

3713 NGC-Certified Set of Proof Shield Nickels.

1866 Rays PR67 Cameo NGC. A brilliant Superb Gem Cameo proof with excellent contrast. Both sides are bright gray with no toning. Census: 12 in 67 (2 in 67 ★), 0 finer (7/19).

1867 No Rays PR66 ★ Cameo NGC. Amazing field-to-device contrast with brilliant, untoned, and deeply mirrored light gray surfaces. Census: 15 in 66 (4 in 66 ★, 1 in 66+), 4 finer (7/19).

1868 PR66 NGC. A lovely Premium Gem proof with delicate gold toning over the deeply mirrored fields. Nearly cameo quality. Census: 19 in 66 (2 in 66 ★), 3 finer (7/19).

1869 PR66 NGC. Two gold toning spots are noted on the shield, and myriad marks at the left reverse appear to be as struck on this brilliant Premium Gem. Census: 40 in 66 (3 in 66 ★, 2 in 66+), 7 finer (7/19).

1870 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. Myriad die lines are evident on both sides of this Premium Gem Cameo proof that exhibits full untoned brilliance. Census: 17 in 66, 3 finer (7/19).

1871 PR66 NGC. Although undesigned, this Premium Gem proof shows light contrast beneath its wispy gold toning. Census: 29 in 66 (1 in 66 ★, 2 in 66+), 5 finer (7/19).

1872 PR66 Cameo NGC. Light gold toning fails to subdue the splendid field-to-device contrast. Census: 17 in 66 (1 in 66 ★, 1 in 66+ ★), 5 finer (7/19).

1873 Closed 3 PR66 Cameo NGC. This brilliant, untoned Premium Gem Cameo proof has excellent contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and lustrous devices. Census: 8 in 66, 5 finer (7/19).

1874 PR66 Cameo NGC. Hints of gold toning appear on the brilliant surfaces of this impressive Premium Gem Cameo proof. Census: 9 in 66, 4 finer (7/19).

1875 PR66 NGC. No toning is evident on the brilliant gray surfaces of this Premium Gem proof. Census: 24 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer (7/19).

1876 PR66 Cameo NGC. Sharply struck and fully brilliant with no toning. This Premium Gem Cameo proof exhibits excellent contrast. Census: 41 in 66 (3 in 66 ★, 3 in 66+), 8 finer (7/19).

1877 PR66 Cameo NGC. A proof-only issue, this brilliant Premium Gem Cameo proof has brilliant light gray surfaces. Census: 66 in 66 (5 in 66 ★, 1 in 66+), 6 finer (7/19).

1878 PR67 NGC. Hints of gold toning appear on the light gray surfaces of this Superb Gem proof that has the usual satin luster instead of deeply mirrored fields. Census: 22 in 67, 0 finer (7/19).

1879/8 PR66 NGC. CAC. The overdate has a short point at the top right of the ball over the date. This satiny Premium Gem has exceptional eye appeal and is nearly a cameo example, despite the lightly reflective fields.

1879 PR66 Cameo NGC. A lovely example with a doubled date that also shows additional strike doubling at the date. This brilliant Premium Gem Cameo proof has excellent contrast. Census: 16 in 66 (1 in 66 ★), 9 finer (7/19).

1880 PR66 NGC. CAC. Light contrast is evident on the medium gray surfaces that show splashes of gold toning on each side.

1881 PR67 Cameo NGC. A boldly defined Superb Gem Cameo proof, this 1881 nickel has hints of gold toning over its brilliant gray surfaces. Census: 25 in 67 (1 in 67 ★, 1 in 67+), 1 finer (7/19).

1882 PR67 NGC. A lovely Superb Gem proof with hints of gold toning over its brilliant gray mirrors. Census: 35 in 67 (1 in 67 ★), 4 finer (7/19).

1883 Shield PR67 Cameo NGC. A sharply struck and fully brilliant Superb Gem Cameo proof. Census: 14 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). (Total: 19 coins) NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 83817



1867 Rays Nickel, PR66 Rare Type, About 60 Pieces Known

3714 1867 Rays PR66 PCGS. Dannreuther-1. The 1867 Rays nickel in proof format is one of those issues that jumps out of the *Guide Book* as readers casually flip through its pages. For most specialists in this series it simply represents a goal to realize sometime down the line. Among the select few who boast an example in their collections, the 1867 Rays proof nickel serves as a capstone.

When the Shield nickel denomination was introduced in 1866 it featured rays around the denomination. That design type was employed for all proofs and business strikes during the first year of issue, as well as 2 million pieces for circulation in 1867, plus a small number of proofs. It is reported that at least 25 pieces were struck, but the established survivorship is actually around 60 proofs. According to John Dannreuther (2007), probably 20 to 30 pieces were struck as Originals, including this piece, followed by later strikings under Mint Director Henry Linderman for well-connected collectors. Walter Breen writes in his *Proof Encyclopedia* that the rays were removed by order of the Treasury Secretary, Hugh McCullough, on January 21, 1867. No specific reason was given for the design change, but it likely had something to do with striking problems, undoubtedly exacerbated by the hardness of the nickel alloy.

This Premium Gem representative shows none of the problems usually encountered, be it softness or extensive cracking. Indeed, the strike is as sharp as one would expect of a proof, while a combination of moderate field reflectivity and frost over the devices produces a slight cameo effect. Both sides are mainly nickel-gray with the faintest trace of golden color. A few tiny planchet voids and lint marks are as made. Post-production imperfections are essentially unseen. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer in non-Cameo (6/19).

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2012), lot 2283.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 276H, PCGS# 3818

PROOF LIBERTY NICKEL



**1909 Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Finest We Have Offered**

3715 1909 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. This is the finest PCGS-graded 1909 proof Liberty nickel with Cameo contrast that we have offered, according to our Permanent Auction Archives, which were established in 1993. The coin is tied for finest in the Cameo category with four other submissions at this level. Frosted relief elements and glassy, mirrorlike fields deliver a spectacular white-on-black effect. Specks of delicate tan-gold color accent each side. An extraordinarily well-preserved example from a mintage of 4,763 pieces. Population: 5 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 83907

BUFFALO NICKELS



**1915-D Nickel, MS67
Major Condition Rarity This Fine
None Graded Higher**

3716 1915-D MS67 PCGS. The 1915-D Buffalo nickel's high-grade availability closely resembles that of its semikey contemporaries, with just under 2,000 grading events at PCGS. Most of those coins fall within the MS62 to MS65 range. Premium Gems are much scarcer, but they still appear fairly regularly at auction. According to our Permanent Auction Archives, established in 1993, we have only offered two distinct MS67 coins on four separate occasions, and both were graded by NGC. There are four MS67 coins at PCGS, none of which have been offered publicly in the last quarter century as far as we can tell (4/19).

This marvelous Superb Gem enjoys glowing peach-orange and lavender patina over smooth, satiny surfaces. Each side presents an impressively sharp strike and a near-total lack of abrasions. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 4 in 67, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22R8, PCGS# 3928



**1916 FS-101 Nickel, XF40
Doubled Die Obverse
Key to the Series**

3717 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, XF40 PCGS. The 1916 Double Die Obverse is the uncontested key date in the Buffalo nickel series, especially in high grades. It is significantly more challenging than the 1918/7-D, 1936-D 3-1/2 Legged, or 1937-D Three-Legged varieties. David Lange has gone so far as to call it "one of the most desirable varieties in this or any series." The present example circulated to a modest extent and shows even friction over the high points. However, it was obviously strongly struck to begin with. The legends are bold, and the dramatic obverse doubling is obvious on virtually every element of the design. Mostly nickel-gray with splashes of olive color. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 13 in 40, 65 finer (4/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 2TSS, PCGS# 145628 Base PCGS# 3931



Iron Tail in profile



**1916 Doubled Die Obverse Nickel
FS-101, CAC-Approved MS63
Spectacular, Rare Mint State Example**

3718 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 NGC. CAC. The "stoppers" in a *Guide Book* collection of Buffalo nickels are the major die varieties, most significantly the 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, the 1918/7-D, and the 1937-D Three-Legged. Of these, the 1916 Doubled Die is by far the rarest. In *A Guide Book of Buffalo and Jefferson Nickels* (2007), Q. David Bowers writes: "This issue, unpublished until 1962, is one of the most sought-after of all Buffalo nickel varieties ... It turns up with some frequency, but usually in worn grades. The number known is undetermined. ... A good guess would probably be 150 to 250 coins."

Today, this estimate is remarkably still valid, at least at the upper end. NGC and PCGS combined report 296 pieces in all grades, including a likely number of duplications. By contrast, just 21 of those grading events featured a Mint State coin. Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled a Mint State 1916 Doubled Die nickel on only nine occasions, the most recent being an MS61 NGC coin in the April 2016 Central States Signature that realized \$59,925. We have not handled an MS63 coin since the previous offering of this same example, in the March 2012 New York Signature, where it realized more than \$103,000 without the CAC endorsement it now carries.

The intrigue of the FS-101 variety surpasses the simplicity of its prominent doubling. It represents what is known as pivot doubling, where the secondary hub impression in the die did not come from a perfect rotation but rather a pivot — or offset — that resulted in wide doubling along one border of the die and virtually no distinguishable doubling on the opposite border (the pivot point). On the 1916 Doubled Die nickel, the pivot point is about 1 o'clock, while the doubling is at its widest on the date and decreases in width to each side. The secondary impression is southeast of the primary, and it is also out of alignment on a planar scale, with the secondary impression deeper at the top of the date numerals than at the bottom. Students of the Buffalo nickel series have long studied this issue, and the scarcity of it only magnifies its appeal.

The Uncirculated coin offered here is satiny with original champagne-gray surfaces that have wisps of deeper amber toning crossing them in diagonal streaks. Little die erosion is evident, and central sharpness is pleasing. A few unobtrusive contact marks hardly affect the importance of this offering — the first 1916 Doubled Die nickel finer than MS61 to appear in our auctions in more than seven years. Census: 5 in 63, 6 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 2 finer (6/19).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 3/2012), lot 3178, which realized \$103,627.65. NGC ID# 2TSS, PCGS# 145628 Base PCGS# 3931



1918/7-D Nickel, MS62

**FS-101, Fantastic Multicolor Toning
Scarce in Mint State**

3719 1918/7-D FS-101 MS62 PCGS. Although there are technically higher-graded examples of the famous 1918/7-D nickel, it is difficult to imagine one with better eye appeal than this lustrous MS62. Each side features peach-orange and rose centers that merge with violet and powder-blue tones toward the rims, culminating in golden-yellow patina around the very edges. There are small, well-hidden marks on the portrait and bison but the only one of any consequence occurs on the front left leg. Strike definition is generally strong, including on the overdate. Population: 15 in 62 (1 in 62+), 36 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939

1927-D Buffalo Nickel, MS66

Impossible to Find in Better Condition

3720 1927-D MS66 PCGS. Outside of the famous *Guide Book* varieties, the 1927-D proves to be one of the rarest Buffalo nickels in Gem condition or finer. The average certified grade is marginally better than AU58, although that does not take into account all the uncertified coins that survive in lower circulated grades. Mint State coins regularly appear in MS63 and MS64 condition, while those in MS65 are much scarcer. We last offered a Premium Gem representative as part of our September 2016 Long Beach Signature sale, attesting to how infrequently opportunities to obtain comparable examples arise.

A bold strike characterizes each side. Softness is limited to the corner of the 7 in the date and the highest points of the bison's shoulder. Luminous golden color glows from softly lustrous and phenomenally clean surfaces. From the #5 Current and All-Time Finest Buffalo Nickel PCGS Registry Set with Major Varieties. Population: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (4/19).

From The Little Blue River Herd. NGC ID# 22S9, PCGS# 3961

EARLY HALF DIMES



1795 Half Dime, Remarkable MS64 V-4, LM-10, Latest Die State

3721 1795 V-4, LM-10, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Late Die State. This latest state shows a pronounced die cud above T, Y, and star 9. This die pairing was part of the famed Wadsworth-Rea hoard, a group of more than 100 Mint State 1794-1795 half dimes that was discovered in the 1870s. This was a fortunate find for collectors as well as the discoverers. Of the 10 die pairings, seven are rare. Only three, LM-8, 9, and 10 (all hoard varieties) are considered common. This is a remarkable, high-grade example. The die cud must have developed fairly soon after the dies were lapped, since there is a significant presence of die polish still evident in the fields of this coin. The obverse devices are especially well-defined, and there are no large or mentionable abrasions on either side. For all 1795 varieties, Population: 34 in 64 (8 in 64+), 25 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38594 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Half Dime, V-4, LM-10, MS64+ Outstanding Surfaces, Late Die State

3722 1795 V-4, LM-10, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. The LM-10 dies clashed and cracked early in their usage. Later, the obverse was heavily lapped to remove the clash marks, weakening the stars in the process, and a heavy rim cud developed along the top of TY and star 9. Eight obverse and five reverse dies were used for 1795-dated half dime coinage, comprising 10 different die pairs. The number of dies needed for coinage was high due to the steel being prone to breakage; in 1795, the Mint had yet to perfect its die-making process. In addition to the failure of the LM-10 obverse, the obverses of LM-1 through LM-3 and LM-7 through LM-9 all developed bisecting or nearly bisecting terminal die cracks, while the LM-4 through LM-6 obverse dies developed peripheral cracks and/or rim cuds.

This high-end Choice LM-10 coin is just as suitable as a Flowing Hair type coin as it is a representative of the late die state of this variety. Satiny luster cast in warm lavender and champagne toning is highly appealing, but the hallmark of this piece is the remarkably sharp strike, showing almost no weakness on Liberty's lower hair curls or the eagle's wings. Even the eagle's head is intricately detailed. Complete border dentils are visible on each side. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38594 Base PCGS# 4251



1796 Draped Bust Half Dime, MS63 LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1 Variety

3723 1796 LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1, R.3, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Philadelphia Mint struck 10,230 Draped Bust half dimes in 1796, with two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the LM-1 variety, with the first LIBERTY broken at top and bottom and the leaf end far from F in OF on the reverse. This was the only use of both dies. The LM-1 is a somewhat scarce variety, usually seen well-worn.

This attractive Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked surfaces, with a small planchet depression in the field near star 13. Colorful shades of lilac and sea-green toning visit both sides, with vibrant mint luster underneath. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 4 in 63, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 22ZX, PCGS# 38596 Base PCGS# 4254

1800 V-1, LM-1 Half Dime, MS63 Late Die State, Double Struck Both Sides

3724 1800 V-1, LM-1, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Strongly double struck on both the obverse and the reverse, most obviously on the scroll but also visible on virtually all the motifs. This is a Select Uncirculated example of the LM-1 die pair — the most available die marriage of 1800 — with a total mintage of 40,000 pieces for the date.

The strike displays weakness on the obverse, a result of the late die state, strong die clashing, and likely die wear. Liberty's uppermost hair strands and several stars show doubling. A large die break and cud below the date and die clashing above the date are diagnostic of the late die state. The reverse is weak on the shield and the eagle's breast. The eye appeal is strong, however, with attractive orange, blue, and iridescent shades covering both sides of the coin. Population (all varieties): 21 in 63 (2 in 63+), 19 finer (7/19).

Ex: Houston Money Show Signature (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3493. NGC ID# 2326, PCGS# 38601 Base PCGS# 4264

BUST DIMES



**1800 Draped Bust Half Dime, MS63
LIBEKTY, V-2, LM-3 Variety**

3725 1800 LIBEKTY, V-2, LM-3, R.4, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1800 Draped Bust half dime claims a robust mintage of 40,000 pieces, with four die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the popular LM-3 variety, with the distinctive broken R in LIBERTY and the leaf joined to the left diagonal of the second A in AMERICA. The 2020 *Guide Book* estimates this variety accounted for approximately 16,000 pieces of the reported mintage. The obverse die was used again to strike the very rare LM-4 variety of this date. The reverse die was used previously to strike the LM-1 and LM-2 varieties of 1800.

The present coin is an attractive Select specimen, with well-detailed design elements that show the effects of die buckling from the point of the shield to the eagle's beak. The surfaces are lightly marked and lustrous, under shades of bluish-gray, lilac, and sea-green toning. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 2326, PCGS# 38603 Base PCGS# 4265



**1829 Capped Bust Dime, MS66
Medium 10C, JR-12 Variety
Finest Certified at PCGS**

3726 1829 Medium 10C, JR-12, R.3, MS66 PCGS. A substantial mintage of 770,000 Capped Bust dimes was produced in 1829, with 12 die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the JR-12 variety, with a Square Base 2 in the date and a Medium 10C in the denomination. The obverse die had been used before to strike the JR-8 and JR-9 varieties of this date. The reverse die was later used to produce the JR-6 variety of 1831 and the JR-1 variety of 1832.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. A short die crack passes from the rim through the 8 in the date and another travels through stars 11 through 13. The well-preserved surfaces are blanketed in shades of bluish-gray and sea-green toning, with satiny mint luster underneath. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2378, PCGS# 38838 Base PCGS# 84511

PROOF SEATED DIME



1830/29 Capped Bust Dime, MS65 JR-5, FS-301, Lustrous Original Surfaces

3727 1830/29 JR-5, FS-301, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Medium 10 C. Although the underdigits are faint, this Gem dime is an example of the 1830/29 overdate JR-5 variety. Only two varieties for 1830 dimes share an unused obverse die from 1829 — paired with different reverses. The ME in AMERICA is level and separated on JR-5, and the scroll begins at the left side of D and ends at the center of M. On the similar JR-4 overdate, the scroll starts and ends further to the right. The final diagnostic is the second T in STATES, which rides high above the tops of A and E on JR-4, but is level on JR-5.

The overdate on the 1830/29 varieties is always obscure at best, and the feature is confirmed by the 0 in the date fully under the curl. JR-5 is a later state of the obverse, which makes the overdate even more difficult to discern. Slight repunching is visible on both the lower outside loops of 8 and 3, and a faint trace of the underdigit 9 peeks out above 0. Doubling from the initial 1829 punch is visible on the date. The overdate aside, any 1830 Capped Bust dime is rare and highly sought in Gem condition. Few coins are finer than this original and attractively toned example, with reddish-gold and lilac-gray toning enhanced by blue and lemon-yellow accents. The strike is a bit flat in the centers, as always seen on the JR-5 die pair. Bright mint luster glows beneath the toning, while the few minor marks are hidden beneath the natural patina.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 4010. NGC ID# 4FA7, PCGS# 38848 Base PCGS# 4519

1874 Arrows Dime, PR68 Cameo The Finest Cameo by Two Points

3728 1874 Arrows PR68 Cameo NGC. The 1873-1874 dimes are a highly collectible subtype within the Seated Liberty series. The weight of dimes, quarters, and half dollars were slightly increased in 1873; allegedly to bring these denominations into line with metric standards. As was done 20 years previously, this weight change was designated by the placement of arrowheads on each side of the date.

This is an absolutely remarkable coin. Apparently NGC thought so also. It is the finest proof 1874 certified at both services, including both Cameo and non-Cameo pieces. Both NGC and PCGS have graded two PR67 non-Cameo dimes, but among Cameo-designated pieces this coin is the finest by two grading points at each service (7/19). Each side is well-matched in overall appearance and visual appeal. Most of each side is brilliant with a light ring of golden toning encircling the margins. The central figure of Liberty shows evidence of heavy die polish, which indicates this die was polished just prior to striking this coin. If others were struck from this same pair of polished dies, they were not as well-preserved as this piece. An extraordinary opportunity for the type collector. NGC ID# 23DJ, PCGS# 84770

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECE



**1877 Twenty Cent Piece, PR65
Rare Ultra Cameo Example**

3729 1877 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. The short-lived twenty cent denomination was never popular with the general public because the coins were often confused with the long-established Seated Liberty quarters, which they closely resembled in size and obverse design. No business-strike examples were produced in 1877, but the Philadelphia Mint struck 510 examples in proof format to satisfy collector demand. The issue is the acknowledged key to the series today and examples with Ultra Cameo surfaces are seldom encountered.

The present coin is a delightful Gem with well-detailed, richly frosted design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields. Highlights of cerulean-blue and golden-tan toning visit the well-preserved surfaces. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 1 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 95305

BUST QUARTERS



**1819 Quarter, B-2, MS65
Tied for Finest Large 9 at PCGS
Ex: Gardner**

3730 1819 Large 9, B-2, R.3, MS65 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 4/2. The Capped Bust quarters of 1819 had a low mintage of 144,000 pieces, less than half that of 1818, and only four known 1819 die marriages resulted. Here, the Large 9 in the date points to lower fold in Liberty's drapery. The left edge of Liberty's lowest hair curl is over the left edge of 9 in the date. On the reverse, the scroll begins under the left tip of D and ends under the left side of the right diagonal of A2. I3 is centered under the left side of T3.

A crisply struck example with bold definition on all obverse star radials and all of Liberty's hair curls. Light mint-green and peach-gold patina adorns the obverse. The reverse toning is similar, but the mint-green color turns to olive, and coloration has a more mottled appearance than on the obverse. One of the top two finest Large 9 examples at PCGS (7/19).

Ex: Purchased from Jason Carter (2/2010); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98342. NGC ID# 23RK, PCGS# 38957 Base PCGS# 5326



**1820 Large 0 Quarter, MS65+
Lustrous High-End Surfaces, CAC
B-2, Condition Census Coin**

3731 1820 Large 0, B-2, R.2, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The year 1820 was one in which the Mint used a large assortment of letter and numeral punches for die preparation regardless of denomination, as well as dies overdated from earlier years. The quarters of 1820 saw Small 0 and Large 0 variants, as well as Tall and Wide 0 numerals. All 1820 quarters show a curl base 2 in the date, yet a square base 2 for the denomination.

This Plus-graded Gem 1820 quarter resides high in the Condition Census for the B-2 variety. Complete mint luster radiates from each side over surfaces that show olive, lilac, and amber hues deepening in intensity around the protected device edges. It takes a loupe to see a few scattered, trivial marks. The strike is a bit soft on the eagle's claws, but marvelous eye appeal more than compensates. CAC endorsement adds to this coin's considerable credentials, augmented by a strong pedigree. Ex: Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5109; The Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98320. NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38961 Base PCGS# 5329

**1837 B-1 Quarter, MS65
Nicely Toned and Well-Preserved**

3732 1837 B-1, R.3, MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 7 in the date is centered under the left edge of the hair curl. The reverse eagle has no tongue, the 2 has a curl base, and the base of E in UNITED is below that of T. A die crack traverses the lower obverse border from the rim near star 2, through two points of star 1, the forward bust, above the date, and to stars 13 and 12. A crack runs from D through STATE to the dentils. More than 252,000 quarters were reported struck in 1837, and six die pairs are known, with only the B-2 ranked in the "common" category. Ample luster radiates from surfaces toned in light to medium shades of sky-blue, bluish-purple, golden-orange, gray, and lime-green. This Gem shows a sharp strike except for softness in the star radials around the upper border. Both sides exhibit excellent preservation and great eye appeal.

Purchased by Eugene Gardner from Legend Numismatics (1/2010); FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2507; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 98406. NGC ID# 23S4, PCGS# 39010 Base PCGS# 5356

PROOF BUST QUARTER



**1835 B-7 Quarter, Beautifully Toned
PR64**

**One of Only Eight Proofs Known
The Gardner-Greensboro Coin**

3733 1835 PR64 NGC. B-7, R.7 as a Proof. Boldly defined devices on both sides enhance deep, glassy fields on this exceptionally eye-appealing Choice proof. The obverse shows a blush of lavender and gold in the center, with deep ocean-blue margins and a lighter mint-gold periphery. The same color scheme dominates the reverse, although the central hues intrude further into the margins. A few minor contact marks are all well-hidden by the vivid patina.

Star 13 just touches the lowest hair curl. On the reverse, there is no period after 25C, and the lower portion of a misplaced E is evident in the field below the primary E in UNITED. This is the only use of this reverse die, although the obverse was also employed for the Browning-8 variety.

We have been able to confirm the survival of just eight 1835 proof quarters, including a single B-1 representative, pedigreed to the Eliasberg Collection, and seven B-7 examples. Of the B-7 specimens, six are in private hands, and one — believed to be the finest — is housed in the Smithsonian Institution. Of those in private hands, the present piece is tied for second-finest, trailing the Pittman coin only by the margin of a Plus designation. NGC reports five proofs in all grades, four in PR64 and one in PR65. This is currently the NGC Coin Explorer plate coin. PCGS shows four submissions, one each in PR63, PR64+, PR65 Cameo, and PR66 Cameo (7/19).

Ex: ANA National Money Show (Superior, 3/2000), lot 326; Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98327. NGC ID# 27HE, PCGS# 5383

SEATED QUARTERS



**1865 Quarter, Toned MS66
Condition Census Rarity**

3734 1865 MS66 PCGS. Briggs 1-A, Flynn-RPD-001. The three finest 1865 Seated Liberty quarters grade MS66, MS66+, and MS67 PCGS. This is the MS66 coin, plated on CoinFacts and not previously sold at public auction. The MS67 coin has made a couple of recent appearances, and the MS66+ example may be the same as the MS66 CAC coin from the Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), which realized more than \$41,000, although that is unconfirmed. No 1865 quarters are finer than MS65 at NGC (6/19).

This piece displays luminous satin luster and blended sea-green, yellow-gold, and peach-lilac toning over each side. The stars and borders are sharp, as are the central devices. No mentionable abrasions are seen. The 1865 quarter comes from a mintage of only 58,800 coins, most of which was released into circulation after the war. Few Uncirculated coins in any grade survive, let alone at this level of preservation. Population: 2 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 23U2, PCGS# 5461



**1870-CC Quarter Dollar, XF40
Rare So Fine, Prior Generation Holder**

3735 1870-CC XF40 NGC. Briggs 1-A. The 1870-CC — the inaugural quarter dollar from Carson City — is a major key date in the Seated Liberty series. Only 8,340 pieces were struck and survivors are scarce even in circulated condition. Famously, there is only one Mint State coin known — the Eliasberg piece — graded MS64 NGC, which has not held a public auction since its namesake sale (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997). Another Condition Census coin is the Ex: Gardner/Battle Born Collection AU55 example, which sold in Gardner Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), for \$188,000.

This XF40 coin is decidedly more collectible, although it is only marginally more plentiful in this grade. NGC and PCGS combined report only nine coins in this grade, including possible duplication (6/19). That offered here is housed in a prior generation holder. The surfaces are well-detailed with mottled gold, lilac, and sea-green toning. Wear is even and light. A loupe reveals scattered light contact marks, the remnants of years in circulation in the Nevada territory during the 1870s. Census: 3 in 40, 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 3KV9, PCGS# 5477



**1891-O Quarter, MS67+
Single Finest Known
Ex: Eliasberg**

3736 1891-O MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Eliasberg. The edge of the left foot of the first 1 is centered over a dentil, and the left edge of the O mintmark is over the center of the R in QUAR. The long-running Seated Liberty series was winding to close in 1891. Millions upon millions of quarters had reentered circulation during the mid-to-late 1870s, followed by a period of reduced production through the 1880s. Output started to tick up again in 1891 with nearly 4 million coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint and 2.2 million manufactured at the San Francisco Mint. Seated quarter dollar production resumed at the New Orleans Mint for the first time since 1860, although the mintage did not come anywhere close to its P or S-mint counterparts. Only 68,000 quarters were struck, representing the sole O-mint emission in the series with IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse.

Augustus G. Heaton wrote in his 1893 treatise, *Mint Marks*, that the 1891-O quarter "will be rather scarce." Indeed, Heaton's words were prophetic. According to Bowers, the 1891-O is "Rare at the VF and EF levels and even more so in AU grade." It is almost certain that fewer than 20 Mint State pieces survive. PCGS and NGC have graded 182 submissions in all for this challenging New Orleans issue, including 22 in Uncirculated condition — a total that is absolutely inflated. More importantly, however, this MS67+ example is widely recognized as the single finest example of the 1891-O in existence. Formerly housed in an NGC MS68 holder, the coin now occupies the top spot on the PCGS *Population Report* by two and a half points and boasts a CAC sticker to boot.

Vibrant satiny mint luster radiates from mostly brilliant surfaces that show thin accents of almond-gold and steel-blue color primarily around the edges. The stars, Liberty's head and sandal, and the eagle all show complete strike definition. Virtually flawless with strong clashing on each side. Population: 1 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1542. NGC ID# 23VS, PCGS# 5525

PROOF SEATED QUARTER



**1873 Arrows Quarter, PR68★
The Finest Star-Designated Piece**

3737 1873 Arrows PR68★ NGC. Briggs 5-D. The Mint Act of February 12, 1873, converted subsidiary coinage to the metric system, and in so doing slightly increased the weight of silver planchets. Passage of the legislation, sometimes known as the "Crime of '73," discontinued the two cent piece, three cent silver, half dime, and silver dollar, at the same time creating the Trade dollar and moving the Mint offices from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C.

The arrows were a distinguishing mark to easily identify the new coins from the old-tenor silver pieces. The weight change was so slight that old blanks remained within Mint tolerance and probably stayed in use. A further result of the 1873 act was an order sent to San Francisco and Carson City to melt all older coins on hand, creating rarities for collectors today. In two instances, the order completely eliminated a particular issue. No 1873-S Seated half dollars or dollars are known today, despite mintages of 5,000 and 700 coins, respectively.

Only 540 proof 1873 Arrows quarters were struck. The current specimen is tied with two other PR68s as the finest certified by the two major services, but those pieces have Cameo contrast. The fields are deeply reflective, and the obverse possesses warm russet and cobalt-blue edging, with an elliptical area of brilliance over most of the portrait and part of the date. The reverse displays even steel-blue patina that yields to copper-gold about the margins. The only contact noted is a small patch of marks in the right obverse field, near stars 10 and 11. Census: 1 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23XR, PCGS# 5574

BARBER QUARTER



**1901-S Barber Quarter, AU55
The Key to the Series**

3738 1901-S AU55 NGC. The 1901-S Barber quarter claims a minuscule mintage of 72,664 pieces, and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. The elusive nature of the 1901-S was only realized in the 1930s, when the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* began publishing mintage figures for the coins, as well as pricing data. By that time, the coins had been circulating for decades, incurring extensive wear and attrition along the way. Today, the issue is seldom seen in grades above the VG range and the 1901-S is the acknowledged key to the series.

The present coin is an attractive Choice AU specimen that exhibits just a touch of wear on the high points of the sharp design elements. The lightly abraded surfaces retain significant amounts of mint luster under pleasing shades of lavender-gray toning. Census: 4 in 55, 16 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



**1795 O-125 Half Dollar, MS62
Condition Census for the Variety
Richly Toned, Original Surfaces**

3739 1795 2 Leaves, O-125, T-13, R.4, MS62 PCGS. This attractive and wonderfully toned Flowing Hair half dollar was purchased "raw" by a private collector in the mid-to-late 1980s. It was subsequently consigned to Bowers and Merena's Frontenac Sale in late 1991 as part of a notable collection of half dollars, where it appeared in an XF45 PCGS in an early holder, prompting the following description:

"The finest known example of this scarce and desirable Overton variety, and one that is undergraded in this cataloguer's opinion. Every strand of hair on Liberty's portrait is boldly delineated, and save for light rubbing on the eagle's breast on the reverse, every breast feather is boldly rendered... Here is a sharply struck, problem-free, aesthetically appealing example..."

Later, the coin appeared in the March, 1998 Stack's sale where it was listed as follows:

"Brilliant Uncirculated, a magnificent specimen solidly high up in the Condition Census for the variety. In fact, this coin exceeds the published Condition Census for O.125 by a full 20 points! Both sides are toned in a rich, medium silver gray color. Overlying this are iridescent glimmers of rose red and palest blue, together making this one of the most attractive Flowing Hair type halves we have had the privilege of cataloguing."

The coin was purchased for the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, where it resided until 2014, at some point moving up the grading scale to AU55 PCGS. Formerly known as the finest O-125 example by a wide margin, fluctuating grading evaluations over the past two decades or so have changed the Condition Census for the variety.

One characteristic of the coin may have influenced some of its conservative early grading. The Stack's notation reads in part: "What appear to be rim nicks at the top of the reverse are just areas where the edge lettering has pushed over the top of the rim."

At the time, it was thought that the lettered edge device might be applied either before or after a coin was struck, thus explaining the rim irregularities — both on this coin, and on others with similar characteristics. Yet the Castaing machine was meant to add edge lettering to blank planchets, not struck coins. If the coiner waited until after striking, the metal of the coin would harden, making the edge decoration much more difficult to apply.

Today, many researchers suggest the edge anomalies shown on this coin are a function of the blank planchet traveling through the Castaing machine at a slight angle; in effect, the result of improperly feeding the planchet through the edge-lettering machine.

In terms of eye appeal and technical quality, the present coin compares favorably with other representatives in the Condition Census for the variety including the Garrett, Queller, and the Northern Bay Collection coins. The coin is now certified as MS62 PCGS.

A recut leaf below the N of UNITED is diagnostic for the O-125 reverse die, a feature that appears nowhere else in the Flowing Hair series. No adjustment marks appear on either side of this well-made half dollar, showing strong design details above the forehead, on the eagle's breast, and on the claws. Mint luster shines through rich amber-gold and sky-blue toning. A few ivory areas on the reverse may represent impurities in the alloy.

Here is an excellent opportunity for the advanced collector, either to acquire a resplendent Flowing Hair type coin, or for an outstanding addition to a high-grade Flowing Hair variety set.

Ex: Private collector; Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1991), as XF45 PCGS, lot 3015; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1998), as uncertified Brilliant Uncirculated, lot 481; The Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), as AU55 PCGS, lot 98459; New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2015), lot 3245. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39241 Base PCGS# 6052



1796 16 Stars Draped Bust Half Dollar O-102, Impressive VF35 The Miles - Robison Specimen

3740 1796 16 Stars, O-102, T-2, High R.5, Amato-227, VF35 PCGS. Although the 2020 *Guide Book* suggests that the Draped Bust designer was probably Gilbert Stuart — and the engraver Robert Scot — many numismatists have their doubts about the accuracy of that scenario. William F. Nyberg's 2015 well-researched book, *Robert Scot Engraving Liberty*, suggests Robert Scot was both the designer and engraver of the Draped Bust and Small Eagle motifs, possibly with the assistance of John Eckstein in the form of early models and advice.

More recently, the 2017 Steve M. Tompkins reference, *Early United States Half Dollars 1794-1807*, includes a lengthy discussion of the obverse and reverse designs, concluding that they were most likely the work Robert Scot as designer **and** engraver, and that assistant engraver John Smith Gardner made the working dies. Both books discount the possibility of Gilbert Stuart's involvement, or that Anne Willing Bingham served as inspiration and model for the new Draped Bust design.

Such controversy only adds to the intrigue and mystique for specialists in early half dollars. The 1796 and 1797 issues already present a formidable challenge to completing a collection of pre-1800 dates and types for the denomination.

Collectors typically start their early half dollar sets with the Flowing Hair type. Once any desired 1794 and/or 1795 Flowing Hair varieties are chosen, the Draped Bust Small Eagle design presents an even a greater dilemma. Just four varieties make up the entire 1796-1797 subset, and the Small Eagle halves make up one of the rarest two-year design types in all of numismatics, with a total combined mintage of just 3,918 pieces for the four varieties combined. The mintage is almost equally divided between 1796-dated and 1797-dated pieces.

Only a few collectors have succeeded in gathering all four varieties for their cabinet — a Small Eagle half dollar “superfecta” — which is somewhat surprising, because the four-piece set is achievable with patience. The Overton varieties include 1796 O-101, 1796 O-102, 1797 O-101, and 1797 O-102. Overton purists (or should we say masochists?) can expand the challenge by including the late die states 1796 O-102a and 1797 O-101a.

This Choice VF 1796 half has a well-established pedigree and ranks highly among circulated examples of the scarce 16 Star Draped Bust type. Dappled blue, gold, and lilac toning graces the obverse, while the reverse displays gold and lilac-gray shades. Traces of mint luster remain on both sides of the coin. There are no visible adjustment marks. A die crack through stars 1 to 4 and the lack of a fully formed reverse die crack at O in OF indicate Tompkins Die State 2/1.

A tiny mark between Liberty's forecurl and Y of LIBERTY serves as the most recognizable pedigree marker, which links this coin to the R.L. Miles Jr. Collection, where it was called “rare and in great demand.” It remains so to this day, and is sure to inspire the interest of any early half dollar collector.

Ex: R.L. Miles Collection (Stack's, 4/1969), lot 1206; Ellis and Doris Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 1525; Auction '85 (Stack's, 7/1985), lot 1700; New York PNG (Stack's Bowers, 10/2014), lot 105. NGC ID# 24EA, PCGS# 39262 Base PCGS# 6058



**1797 O-101a Half Dollar, Fine 15
The Mougey Coin**

3741 1797 O-101a, T-1, High R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. Amato-442. The Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar, with its minuscule production of 3,918 coins and bearing the dates 1796 or 1797, is perhaps *the* most desirable and sought-after type U.S. type coin. In fact, a type set of U.S. coinage is incomplete without the inclusion of this piece of Americana. Our research to date has accounted for only 280 or so extant specimens, an extremely small number when one considers the demand from not only type collectors but from date/variety specialists as well. It is little wonder that the 1796-1797 half consistently reveals a higher value than any other type coin (copper, nickel, silver, or gold) in most levels of preservation.

The O-101a Choice Fine example offered here exhibits the reverse cracks typical for the later die state of the variety, along with the diagnostic light crack through the second star to the hair curl. Light gray hues are seen on the motifs, which are highlighted against the darker gray-violet fields. The design elements display relatively sharp definition for the designated grade. Indeed, many of Liberty's hair strands are delineated, and there is overall sharpness to the facial features and the bust. The usual strike weakness is noted along the right obverse and reverse borders. It is our opinion that PCGS downgraded the coin because of an old, toned-over horizontal pinscratch on the obverse. It is almost imperceptible, however, until the piece is examined with a magnifier. Close inspection reveals no significant abrasions or mint-made adjustment marks. Overall, this example exhibits considerable appeal, appropriately recognized by the CAC green label, and will fit comfortably into any mid- to high-grade type or date/variety collection. Still housed in a previous generation PCGS holder with the light-blue label, barcode on the back.

Ex: The Peter Mougey Collection (Thomas Elder, 9/1910), lot 425, where it sold for \$41; Joel Rettew Rare Coin Galleries FPL (Winter, 1976), Fine, \$6,750; Heritage ANA (8/1995), lot 5170; William H. La Belle Collection (ANR, 7/2005), lot 1148, where it brought \$46,000; Dick Osburn FPL (10/2005), \$59,000; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2006), lot 1146, where it realized \$48,875; Stack's (11/2007), lot 1077; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1112, where it sold for \$51,750; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4471, which brought \$50,400. NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39265 Base PCGS# 6060



1797 Half Dollar, Well-Defined Fine 15 Challenging Overton-102 Variety

3742 1797 O-102, T-2, High R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. Amato-511. Tompkins Die State 1/1. In addition to their rarity, all 1796 and 1797 half dollars are of great numismatic interest, not the least of which is why they were struck at all in such small quantity. The Mint was not overly strapped for silver bullion, nor could such a small mintage have served any meaningful purpose in circulation. Perhaps the sparse production was simply to test public reaction to the new Draped Bust Small Eagle design.

All 1796- and 1797-dated Small Eagle half dollars were struck in calendar year 1797, with a total combined mintage of just 3,918 pieces. Recent research by Steve Tompkins indicates that quantity was about equally divided between the two dates. A single reverse die lasted for the entire 1796 production, paired with the 1796 15 Star and 16 Star obverses. The reverse die was then carried over to strike the 1797-dated pieces (which had, curiously, 15 obverse stars). The reverse lasted for only a short while before it succumbed, and a new die was needed to finish the brief 1797 production. Even clever and resourceful Chief Coiner Henry Voigt could not figure a way to make the Draped Bust, Small Eagle dies last.

Few type collections of U.S. coins include an example of the 1797 O-102 die pair. The final Small Eagle reverse differs slightly from the first reverse in terms of the wreath alignment with respect to the peripheral lettering. The rarity rating for 1797 Overton-102 is the highest of all four 1796-1797 half dollar varieties. Only about 35-45 examples of the O-102 variety are known, and nearly all are in the low- to mid-grade levels.

This Choice Fine example displays highly attractive, uniform slate-gray toning, and its design features are well-defined for the designated grade. Liberty's hair shows considerable detail, as does the drapery around the bust, and the shoulder is clearly separated from the hair. The reverse is also relatively strong, with the eagle's right (facing) wing exhibiting nearly all the feather detail, and nearly complete separation of the torso, wings, and left (facing) leg.

Much of the coin's design detail is actually Very Fine. Indeed, PCGS may have downgraded this piece because of a few old pinscratches in the lower-right obverse field. They do not detract and serve to identify the piece, as does a tear-drop planchet void below the eye. This is a nice, originally toned coin for the type collector or the date/variety specialist, and it offers an important opportunity for the dedicated collector looking to fill out a set of 1796-1797 Small Eagle Overton varieties.

Ex: Stack's (11/1968), lot 716; ANA Signature (Heritage Auctions, 8/2011), lot 7137; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 4078. NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39266 Base PCGS# 6060



1803 O-104 Draped Bust Half, AU58 Small 3, Condition Census Example

3743 1803 Small 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-104, T-4, R.3, AU58
PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/3. A necessity for type as well as for Overton collectors, this Small 3 example approaches full Mint State with just a bit of high-point rub and a few microscopic marks. Strong mint luster remains at the margins, revealing copper-gold toning with a dappled lilac overlay for excellent eye appeal. Liberty's tresses are sharp and individually defined. The sharp strike extends to the Large Stars, which normally come flat, but here they are well-formed except for those along the upper-left edge that lack central definition.

Overton-104 is the sole Small 3 die marriage, most often identified by the lack of a vertical serif on 3. Typically, the eagle's head and field stars show weakness, although this coin relatively sharp in those areas save for field star 9. Eye appeal is excellent, with vibrant border toning and Condition Census quality that defy the late die state. Population: 3 in 58, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39274 Base PCGS# 6067

1806 Draped Bust Half, MS63

Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109

The 'Col.' Green-Eric P. Newman Coin

3744 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, MS63 PCGS. Ex: "Col." Green-Newman. Tompkins Die State 3/2. The coin offered here is well-detailed, with just a touch of flatness on some obverse stars. Some interesting clash marks are visible on both sides, especially on the upper-right reverse. With glorious album toning, the centers are mostly brilliant silver on both sides, yielding to deep lavender and golden-brown at the borders. Vibrant mint luster adds to the terrific eye appeal. Faint slide marks across the portrait are of little concern given the outstanding originality of this Select Uncirculated Overton-109.

The 1806 Draped Bust half dollar claims the largest mintage of the series at 839,576 pieces. Thirteen different obverse dies were combined with 21 separate reverses to produce 30 known die varieties for the date, three of which were relatively recent discoveries. The present coin represents the popular Pointed 6, Stem Not Through Claw *Guide Book* variety. Overton-109 is thought by many to be the most common die pair of the year in all grades, and confirms that the branch stem was entered by hand onto the reverse die (a step that was missed by the Assistant Engraver on this variety). Population: 12 in 63, 3 finer (6/19).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; our present consignor. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

BUST HALF DOLLARS



**1806 Half Dollar, O-116 (T-20), MS63
Pointed 6, Stem Through Claw
Condition Census for the Variety**

3745 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-116, T-20, R.3, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 3/4. Tied at the lower end of the O-116 (T-20) Condition Census, this Select Mint State coin is richly toned in shades of cobalt-blue and deep lilac-gray, illuminated by orange-gold hues that emerge from soft mint luster beneath the comprehensive, attractive toning. Often confused with Overton-115 (T-17), the two varieties share the same obverse and similar (but different) reverse dies. O-116 claims the later obverse die stages, with advanced die cracks and die lapping especially visible at Liberty's forecurls.

Numerous die anomalies accompany the O-116. TY at LIBERTY are boldly repunched, and the A's throughout the reverse legend lack their inner-right serif. F in OF lacks its lower-right serif. The second S in STATES leans right, while the letters ATES are more widely spaced than on O-115. A strange series of triangular segments — perhaps the lower portion of a series of I's — exists below field star 3, angling upward toward field star 4. The surfaces are nearly mark-free, while the peripheral strike is sharper than its centers, which are a bit soft at Liberty's ribbon and at the eagle's head. Eye appeal is excellent, and CAC endorsement confirms the overall high quality. CAC: 2 in 63, 14 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39319 Base PCGS# 6071



**1807 Capped Bust Half Dollar, MS63
O-113a, Small Stars Obverse
High Condition Census**

3746 1807 Capped Bust, Small Stars, O-113a, R.3, MS63 PCGS. This is one of the two finest O-113a half dollars known, tied with the Dale Friend coin at the top of Stephen Herrman's Condition Census. The Friend specimen recently appeared in our August 2018 ANA Signature sale, lot 5127, where it realized \$28,800. This representative has not appeared at public auction since 2013, when it was in an NGC holder of the same grade. Vibrant luster rolls across dusky toning on each side, illuminating golden and lilac hues on the obverse with daubs of amber and forest-green around the reverse border. The border stars are sharp, although the eagle's head and left (facing) wing are weakly defined. Eye appeal is pleasing. Overton-113a is the only Small Stars die variety of the 1807 Capped Bust half dollar.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6425. NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39360 Base PCGS# 6087



**1809 Capped Bust Half Dollar, MS66
Sole Finest Overton-103**

3747 1809 Normal Edge, O-103, R.1, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Friend. Both the Spring, 2019 and Summer, 2019 Stephen Herrman summaries of Auction Prices Realized are updated to list this Premium Gem 1809 half dollar as the highest-ranking Overton-103 example, surpassing a trio of MS65 coins that previously topped the O-103 Condition Census. Visual quality and preservation are unmatched, with both sides showing scintillating mint luster amid a few splashes of dusky, golden patina. Finely granular surfaces exhibit flowlines at the margins, characteristic of the O-103 dies.

The variety is confirmed by a number of tiny tines off the obverse stars, most notably star 5, which has several. The date is entered in irregular fashion, with 18 wider than 09, and the 9 leans sharply right. The reverse die shows M in AMERICA squeezed in between A and E, slightly rotated clockwise so the serifs barely fit in the allowed space. A wormlike die line extends from the right shield corner into the wing. A lens reveals a tick on the upper cheek and a toning spot near star 9. Strike definition is strong, lacking sharpness only in the opposing areas of Liberty's ribbon and the eagle's head. NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39392 Base PCGS# 6092

**1812 Bust Half O-107, MS66
Early Die State, CAC
Tied for Finest of the Variety**

3748 1812 Large 8, O-107, R.1, MS66 PCGS. CAC. The O-107 variety is known for a diagnostic "mound" or die lump adjacent to the left (facing) wingtop, although in our experience the variety is seen about as often without the die lump, signifying an early die state (O-107'). This example is struck from the early die stage and lacks the lump. A better O-107 diagnostic is the first 1 in the date (the Jumping 1), which was entered far too high in the die and distant from the other digits. A tiny tine off the upper right shield corner confirms the O-107 reverse.

Lustrous, lilac-gray toning is attractively pearlescent, with tan-gold toning accents that cling to some of the devices. This Premium Gem coin is sharply struck at the centers, while the peripheral elements are not quite as sharp, especially at the right-hand stars — a characteristic often seen on even high-grade O-107 examples. A series of three tiny marks below the chin to the neck pedigree this CAC-endorsed piece, which is tied for finest of the variety. Population (all 1812 varieties combined): 10 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 6100



1815/2 Capped Bust Half, MS61 Key Date, O-101

3749 1815/2 O-101, R.2, MS61 PCGS. The War of 1812 had a profound effect on trade and, consequently, coinage in the years from 1812 to 1815. No half dollars were minted in 1813 and 1814, but things had begun to return to normal by 1815 and the Philadelphia Mint resumed half dollar coinage late in the year, using a leftover, overdated obverse die from 1812. The coins were actually delivered on January 10, 1816 and the mintage was estimated at 47,150 pieces. Only one die variety is known for the date, but Overton notes a late die state designated as O-101a.

The present coin represents the earlier die state O-101, with no die crack through 50C. This impressive Mint State specimen offers well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of flatness on some stars. Light clash marks show on both sides. The pleasing surfaces are lightly marked for the grade, under shades of lavender-gray, golden-tan, and sea-green toning. NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108



**1815/2 Bust Half, Sharp MS64
O-101, Lustrous and Attractive, CAC**

3750 1815/2 O-101, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. Turmoil from the War of 1812 and a lack of gold and silver bullion forced to the Mint to suspend coinage operations throughout much of 1815. The public hoarded silver, and both gold and silver deposits at the Mint were virtually nonexistent.

Late in the year, leftover obverse and reverse half dollar dies from 1812 were pressed into service. The obverse was overdated, and the Mint managed a small production of 1815/2 half dollars. Shortly after the coins were delivered in January 1816, a fire at the Mint added to the dismal state of affairs, and no more half dollars were struck until 1817. The entire half dollar production was struck from a single pair of dies. The dies clashed early on, but the Mint took no notice, and die clashing is prominent on nearly all 1815/2 halves. Sometime during the short striking period, the reverse die cracked, and that die failed soon thereafter.

The low mintage of 47,150 pieces plus the allure of its overdate make the 1815/2 Bust half one of the key issues in the Capped Bust series. Although technically the rarity rating is just R.2 for the date, collector demand far exceeds the number of available pieces. Many survivors are impaired in one way or another, and few Mint State pieces are known.

In Choice Uncirculated condition, perceived rarity becomes real in an absolute sense. Only a dozen examples are graded MS64 by both services combined, and few pieces are certified numerically finer. This eye-catching coin is delightfully toned and sharply struck. Mint luster beams through azure-blue, magenta, and peach-gold obverse toning. The well-struck reverse displays golden tones around a purple-gray center. While both sides show multiple die clashing, the reverse lacks die cracks, confirming an early-to-middle die state (O-101). The upper curl of an underdigit 2 is vague, but present, beneath the primary 5 in the date.

The 1815/2 always attracts many bidders when in lustrous and attractive Mint State. We expect epic competition for this near-Gem example with CAC endorsement, which is exceeded by only five certified coins in higher numeric grades at PCGS and NGC combined. PCGS population: 5 in 64 (2 in 64+), 2 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 0 finer (5/19). **From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III.** NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108



**1817/4 Half Dollar, O-102a, VF20
Extremely Rare
The Johnson-Witham Example**

3751 1817/4 O-102a, High R.7, VF20 PCGS. Ex: Witham. We are pleased to present one of the legendary varieties of the Bust half series, and one of the true rarities of the entire half dollar denomination — the incomparable 1817/4 Capped Bust half. With a mere 11 pieces currently known, it is undeniably one of the rarest of all U.S. silver coins. Owning one is the achievement of a lifetime for even the most advanced Bust half collector.

The 1817/4 not only belongs among the rarest American coins, it is also one of the “greatest,” earning the number 47 ranking in Jeff Garrett’s

and Ron Guth’s *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* (fourth edition, 2015). In addition to its rarity, this overdate possesses other attributes considered by Garrett and Guth to make a coin great — namely enduring value, popularity, and a renowned history. Among Bust half collectors, the 1817/4 is of legendary importance, and it represents the ultimate challenge for a collection of Bust halves by variety.

It is true there are other rare varieties in the Capped Bust series. Yet the 1817/4 is still one of the top favorites (if not the favorite) among Bust half dollar collectors. What Bust Half Nut Club member does not



dream of having this classic rarity in their collection? In that regard, the exact coin offered here has special meaning to Overton variety collectors. It carries the pedigree of Stewart P. Witham, a co-founder of the BHNC, and a man who owned two different examples of the 1817/4 within his lifetime.

The present coin was discovered by Ed Johnson. The circumstances surrounding Johnson's acquisition and its later sale to Witham are recounted in a "Memo to File" that Witham typed for himself on May 27, 1966. This memo is presented here in its entirety, courtesy of Sheridan Downey who reprinted it on his Busthalfprices.com website:

"Ed Johnson, of Wooster, Ohio bought this coin which is considered to be Overton 2, Grade Fine to VF, with a typical weak reverse, from a New York dealer in the early years of World War II. The dealer sold Ed several coins as overdates,

including this 1817/14. It was sold as a punctuated date 1817, but Ed was sure that it was not such a coin. It wasn't until further contingent study that he realized that it was 1817/14, which at that time had not been completely reported in the coin press. The coin had actually been discovered and was first reported in the October 1930 NUMISMATIST, verified by Newcomb and Beistle, but it was never carried on from there and not entered into the standard catalogue of the day. Thus Ed took the coin with him to the West Coast and conferred with Abe Kosoff, who had known about it or had seen one of these coins. He (Ed Johnson) was offered \$500 for it on the spot; Adolph Menjou was interested but Ed would not sell. He retained the coin as a symbol of his business, using it on his stationery and on his cards for all of the ensuing years. I bought the coin from Ed on May 18, 1966 for \$4,850."

The 1817/4 half dollar, like other truly great coins, is steeped in history. One only has to speculate on the factors underlying its origin, or why it escaped the attention of numismatists for more than 100 years. E.T. Wallis of the California Stamp Company in Los Angeles is credited with the discovery of the 1817/4 variety. He reported his findings in the October 1930 issue of *The Numismatist*, under the “Editorial Comments—Numismatic News” section, and titled the commentary NEW VARIETY OF HALF DOLLAR OF 1817 REPORTED. Wallis called the coin “practically Uncirculated.” He also referred to the coin on the back cover of his November 14, 1930 auction catalog under the title WE JUST DISCOVERED AN 1817 OVER 14 U.S. HALF DOLLAR. Overton and Parsley indicate the coin then disappeared from public record. Reportedly, Overton uncovered the coin in 1952 and sold it to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. for \$1,500.

Two die states are recognized for the 1817/4 half dollar: O-102 and O-102a. The latter state displays a die crack spanning the entire obverse, from edge above upper peak of cap and running downward across cap, lobe of ear, lower curl and just right of 7 to edge. It was a fatal flaw, foreshadowing a quick end to the die marriage. The reverse die soldiered on with a different obverse (O-103, the Punctuated Date) — an 1817 variety that more than once has concealed a misattributed 1817/4 within its ranks.

This VF20 piece shows attractive light tan patination over both sides, taking on deeper hues in the recessed areas and around the peripheries, where reddish-brown and bluish-purple accents add to the eye appeal. The design elements are generally well centered on the planchet and exhibit strong definition for the designated grade level.

Liberty's drapery and clasp are sharp, as are all letters in LIBERTY, and the eye and eyelid show clearly. The eagle's plumage is about two-thirds delineated, and all horizontal shield lines are separated. Portions of the right sides of both obverse and reverse reveal minor strike softness, a typical characteristic of the variety, but even these areas stand out on the present coin.

The dentilation is complete except on the upper-right obverse. Remnants of the underdigit 4 are clearly visible beneath the 7, including serifs and crossbar. The small notch on the final star, believed to be the trademark of engraver John Reich, is evident, and the vertical die crack characteristic of the die state bisects Liberty portrait. Uniformly distributed light contact marks are no more numerous or severe than what would be expected of a coin that experienced moderate circulation. This problem-free specimen is sure to capture the attention not only of Bust half dollar specialists, but of advanced numismatists in general.

Roster of 1817/4 Half Dollars

1. AU53 PCGS. E.T. Wallis-Louis Eliasberg specimen, O-102a. Offered in a Fixed Price List by Wallis, said by Wallis to have been in a family collection since 1846; “rediscovered” in the Pratt Collection by Al Overton (1953), sold to Louis Eliasberg for \$1,500; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1735; purchased out of Eliasberg by Don Kagin and Andrew Lustig for \$209,000; sold ca. June 1997 by Kagin and Lustig to Dr. Juan XII Suros for a reported \$250,000; Juan XII Suros Collection (Superior, 2/1999), lot 180; sold to Jay Parrino and Don Kagin for approximately \$184,000; ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 7/2003), lot 14430, unsold; Richmond II Collection (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1388; sold to George “Buddy” Byers for \$333,500; George “Buddy” Byers Collection (Stack’s, 10/2006), lot 1031, to John Gervasoni; “Treasures from the S.S. New York” Sale (Stack’s, 7/2009), lot 542, where it realized \$356,500. The finest of the eleven known examples.

2. XF Details NGC. George Williams example, O-102a, XF Details, Corroded ANACS, subsequently crossed over to an NGC XF Details, Environmental Damage holder. Reported in *Coin World* on February 13, 2006, page 10; discovered by George Williams in some fill dirt in upper New York in 2005, dipped in Tarn-X; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3184; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2418, where it brought \$109,500; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 1173, realized \$164,500.

3. VF35 PCGS. Charlton Meyer/D. Brent Pogue specimen, O-102. Purchased from a coin dealer in 1962 by Al Overton; sold to Empire Coin Company; sold privately to Hazen B. Hinman; The Century Sale (Paramount, 5/1965), lot 1112; offered in The Rare Coin Review (Bowers and Ruddy, issues #18-22, 1973-1975); purchased by Gloria Meyer as a gift for her husband, Charlton Meyer; sold to Sheridan Downey and Stu Levine, March 2008; Downey and Levine to the Pogues; D. Brent Pogue Collection (Stack’s Bowers, 9/2015), lot 2021, realized \$282,000.

4. VF25 NGC. Floyd Farley specimen, O-102a. Discovered or first reported by Thomas Pfeffer in 1967 or 1968 and sent to Don Taxay for authentication and sale; sold to Stewart Witham in early 1968; sold privately by Witham to Floyd Farley in March 1968, where it remained until 2002; Floyd Farley Collection (Sheridan Downey, 7/2002), lot 8, where it brought \$132,000.

5. VF20 PCGS. Alfred E. Burke example, O-102a. Acquired in 1965 by Burke of Philadelphia from Robert Dando as a “Punctuated Date” (O-103) in 1970 for \$28; recognized by Burke as an 1817/4 in 1973 or 1974 after he bought the 1970 edition of Overton’s reference; Sheridan Downey Mail Bid Sale (4/1997), where it brought \$135,000; Oregon Collection of Capped Bust Half Dollars (Downey, 7/2005), lot 100, where it realized \$193,359 to James Ross; crossed over from NGC VF20 to PCGS VF20 at ANA show in August 2009.

6. VF20 PCGS. Stewart Witham example, O-102a. Discovered by Ohio coin dealer Ed Johnson, who owned it in the 1940s; purchased by Stewart Witham in 1966; offered privately in 1983; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3147. **The present coin.**

7. VF Details - Toolled PCGS Secure. Newly discovered example, O-102. It is the most recently discovered example with rather extensive tooling in the date area, purchased from a dealer as an example of the O-103 variety; Chicago ANA Auction (Stack’s Bowers, 8/2014), lot 13096.

8. Fine 15 PCGS. Leonard Elton Dosier specimen, O-102. Discovered by Milton Silverman in 1976. Silverman did not reveal the existence of this piece until 1985. Sold to Leonard Elton Dosier; sold privately by Elton Dosier to Sheridan Downey in 1988; Mail Bid Sale #22 (Downey, 10/1988), lot 268, to John Crowley for \$90,860; Crowley Selected Rarities Sale (Downey MBS, 8/2001), lot 4, to Jonathan Tidwell for \$116,771; sold privately by Sheridan Downey from the Tidwell Collection (8/2004), for \$135,000; sold privately by Anthony Terranova on December 6, 2004 to Dr. Charles Link for \$155,000.

9. VG8 PCGS. The Louisiana coin, O-102a, discovered and announced in the numismatic press in July of 2012; purchased for \$140,000 on July 3, 2012; currently part of an advanced Capped Bust half dollar collection in Louisiana.

10. Good 6 PCGS. The Colorado coin, O-102. Found by a Colorado woman in a family inheritance in 2007. Reported in December 17, 2007 *Coin World* that an anonymous woman had received the coin from her father’s coin collection left to her and her three siblings 10 years before; source unknown. Sold from the Colorado woman in the ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1680, where it realized \$87,499; crossed by from ICG VG8 Obverse Scratch to PCGS Good 6; Long Beach Expo Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 3878, which realized \$96,000. The scratch extends from the clasp to the left of the date. The coin displays VG detail.

11. Good 6, Repaired. Overton example, O-102. Located in 1963 or 1964 by Ed Shapiro; sold to Dan Messer in 1964 or 1965; sold to John Cobb in 1965; sold to Steve Markoff in 1969; Al Overton bought the coin in 1969 and had a gouge on the reverse repaired (smoothed out); inherited by Donald and Bonnie Parsley (Al’s daughter) in 1972; sold with the Al Overton Collection by Sheridan Downey in July 1993 to the current owner. NGC ID# 8YFG, PCGS# 39514 Base PCGS# 6112



**1823 Half Dollar, MS64+
O-101a, 'Patched 3'**

3752 1823 Patched 3, O-101a, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The final digit of the date suffered many indignities at the hands of Mint engravers, creating an interesting subset for Overton variety collectors including the Broken 3 (O-101), Patched 3 (O-101a and O-102), and the infamous Ugly 3 (O-110a). Less familiar varieties include the Tampered 3 (O-106a) and Reworked 3 (O-108a). Added to the list is an Extra Tall 3 (O-112), and some suggest O-110 should be crowned the Perfect 3, although others maintain there is no such thing among 1823 halves.

This high-end Choice Uncirculated 1823 is the interesting Patched 3 variety. The 3 in the date was weak at its center and nearly broken, until some awkward engraving work attempted to “patch” the two nearly disconnected halves of 3. The result was only partially successful. Fortunately, the coin is beautiful in all other aspects. Gorgeous album toning encircles both sides, imbued with vibrant shades of blue, lemon-gold, and reddish tan. Mint luster rolls across sharply struck devices. Plus-graded by PCGS with CAC endorsement, this example ranks solidly in the O-101a Condition Census.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III. NGC ID# 24FJ, PCGS# 39621 Base PCGS# 6133

**1827 O-147 Half Dollar, MS65
Scarce Curl Base 2
Tied Finest Known**

3753 1827 Curl Base 2, O-147, R.4, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. Nearly 5.5 million 1827 half dollars were struck from a total of 49 known die pairs, although only two varieties display the important Curl Base 2 date (O-146 and O-147). These two varieties share the same obverse, with O-147 in a later die state — the stars and date are drawn to the edge, and the tail of 7 shows a lump-like defect. The reverse die for O-147 was previously used to strike O-136, identified by downward extensions below vertical shield stripe 6, which emerge from the eagle’s breast feathers and reach toward the claw.

Both Curl Base 2 varieties are rare in high Uncirculated grades, although the O-147 is considerably scarcer than O-146 across all grades. Interestingly, the finest Curl Base 2 coins are all from the O-147 die pair, where a trio of high-grade examples includes this coin. It is a spectacular Gem Mint State example, tied with the former Bareford-James Bennett Pryor coin at MS65 PCGS. Not far behind is the former Eliasberg-Pogue piece, which is a grade point lower than the top two Condition Census coins. As usual, the left-hand stars are sharper than those on the right, although the clasp is sharper than normal. Pearlescent pewter-gray luster glows beneath original bluish-gray and pale-rose toning for exceptional eye appeal. Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III. NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 6145 Base PCGS# 6145



**1828 O-118 Half Dollar, Splendid MS66+
Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters
UNITEDSTATES Reverse, Finest Certified**

3754 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-118, R.3, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. A sizeable mintage of just over 3 million pieces required 23 die combinations, with a multitude of date and letter punches that help identify the die pairs. Both Curl Base 2 varieties and Square Base 2s exist, as well as Knobbed and No Knob types, plus Small 8s and Large 8s, Large Letters and Small Letters — all in various combinations. Among the varieties, those 1828 halves with a Square Base 2, Small 8s, and Large Letters make up the greatest number of die marriages. This high-end O-118 Premium Gem exists among that type group.

A moderately scarce variety, O-118 has a distinctive Large Letters reverse with the D of UNITED and S of STATES abnormally close, reading as one word UNITEDSTATES — and it is a popular variety as a result, easily identified. This example has historically been known as the finest known for either the early die state (O-118) or later die state (O-118a), and leads the Condition Census for the variety to this day by virtue of its PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement.

Vibrant mint luster radiates from smooth, frosted surfaces with distinctive golden-tan and steel-blue toning that yields to pleasing, colorful iridescence at the borders. The strike is needle-sharp throughout the obverse, and nearly equally crisp on the reverse, with fully struck stars and especially sharp definition on Liberty's cap and drapery folds. The hair curls are fully brought up. Abrasions are limited to a pair of tiny nicks opposite Liberty's nose — microscopic in nature — serving as no distraction whatsoever, but useful as pedigree markers. Silver accents emerge through the splendid patina to outline individual hair strands and portions of the legends.

Both Overton variety collectors and type enthusiasts can embrace this exceptional Bust half dollar as a capstone to a fine set. So many outstanding qualities and exquisite eye appeal are seldom represented in a single coin. Population (all Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters varieties): 4 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III. NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39773 Base PCGS# 6151

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR



1829/7 Half Dollar, O-102, MS65
Impressive Guide Book Variety
Ex: Kaufman-Thomas-Friend

3755 1829/7 O-102, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The entire date is repunched, with obvious repunching on 1 and 8, while the Curl Base 2 is punched over a previous 2 (possibly Square Base), and the 9 shows clear remnants of an underdigit 7 — both at the base and with “ears” showing above the loop of 9. The reverse die confirms Overton-102, with a small 5 that has a “stair step” defect on the underside of the flag.

This is one of the finest-known examples of an important, late-series overdate. Among the scarcer O-102 variety, it is tied for finest-known. Light, silver-gray toning glows with frosted mint luster, accented by pale rose-gold, blue, and subtle iridescent shades. Sharply struck, the exceptionally smooth surfaces are essentially mark-free and a wonder to behold. PCGS Population (both overdate varieties combined): 6 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 2 finer (5/19).

Ex: Philip Kaufman; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2441.

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III. NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 39809 Base PCGS# 6155



1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar, MS63+
GR-1, Nearly Condition Census Quality

3756 1836 Reeded Edge, GR-1, R.2, MS63+ PCGS. Ex: Friend. The 1836 Reeded Edge half is a rarity among U.S. half dollars, both for its low mintage and for its technological importance. Christian Gobrecht modified John Reich’s Capped Bust design in 1836 to prepare the half dollar for production on the Mint’s newly installed Thonnelier steam press. The March 1836 event was something of a sensation, and many pieces were saved as souvenirs. Still, the reported mintage of just 1,200 pieces seems too small, based on the number of survivors and grading events. Many researchers believe the actual mintage was significantly higher, although in Select Uncirculated grades and finer, the 1836 Reeded Edge variant is inarguably rare, and always in strong demand among collectors.

This example features medium-gray toning that reveals itself as an attractive combination of iridescent colors, where dusky-rose and soft-blue shades predominate. The preservation is noteworthy — we can find only a few small abrasions. The strike is bold, but a bit short of sharp, waning slightly toward the right obverse rim and over a few of the higher points of the design. Eye appeal is strong, and this Plus-graded Select Uncirculated example is perfect for inclusion in an advanced collection. Population: 7 in 63 (1 in 63+), 8 finer (5/19).

From The Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III. NGC ID# 2U28, PCGS# 531046 Base PCGS# 6175

SEATED HALF DOLLARS



**1847/1-46 Half Dollar, AU55
Prominent, Widely Repunched Date
WB-102, FS-301**

3757 1847/6 WB-102, Die Pair 9, R.5, FS-301, AU55 PCGS. An infrequently offered and perpetually in-demand major variety that features a dramatically blundered date — one that rivals other Seated half wild repunchings from the mid-1840s. On this unusually high-end example, not only the bottom right curve of a widely repunched 6 is visible, but also the base of a 4 and even a fragment from the base of a 1, all far below and left of the primary date. In addition, the central-right shield edge and RTY of LIBERTY are die doubled, as are the adjacent gown folds.

This Choice About Uncirculated, silver-white coin displays largely intact luster with only a touch of wear. Faint, scattered abrasions exist under light, dappled-gray toning that floats across semireflective fields. The central devices show solid definition, although the stars closest to Liberty's head and the top-most hair strands show a minor degree of softness. Exceedingly elusive any finer, this *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers'* variety always commands a hefty premium. It is not to be confused with a later use of the obverse (Die Pair 10), where most of the date repunching is no longer apparent. Population (WB-102, early die state variety): 1 in 55, 2 finer (6/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2311, which realized \$26,700. NGC ID# 24HA, PCGS# 147889 Base PCGS# 6258



**1861-O Grading Set, Fair 2 to XF45
C.S.A. Die Crack, FS-401
WB-102, Die Pair 11**

3758 1861-O C.S.A. Obverse, WB-102, Die Pair 11, R.3, FS-401 (FS-007), Fair 2 Through XF45. PCGS. CAC (12 of the 14 Coins). This is a remarkable grading set consisting entirely of the popular 1861-O obverse die with its C.S.A. die crack (W-11, Obverse 5 in the Wiley-Bugert reference, FS-401 in *Cherrypickers'*), also used to strike the famous four "original" Confederate halves paired with the Confederate reverse in its next and final usage. Grades in the set run from Fair 2 through XF45 — a total of 14 coins, all PCGS-certified, with 12 of the 14 coins receiving CAC endorsement.

The diagnostic die crack emerges from a dentil to the right of star 7 and runs to the bridge of Liberty's nose. In later die states, it travels south to emerge from the chin to the shoulder. These coins were struck by the Confederacy, but with the traditional Federal Seated half design. Subject the vagaries of strike and condition, the grading set provides valuable insight to the prominence of the C.S.A. die crack at different grade levels. A challenging set to assemble by any measure. (Total: 14 coins) NGC ID# 24J8, PCGS# 39968 Base PCGS# 6303



**1865 Half Dollar, Toned MS66
Beautifully Preserved
Conditionally Rare**

3759 1865 WB-101 MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1865 Seated half dollar often comes sharply struck, and as the final Philadelphia issue without the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, it is often seen in type collectors' cabinets. However, the Mint State availability of this issue is below that of many other dates. PCGS lists the majority of such coins in grades from MS62 to MS65. Fewer than a dozen finer coins are reported by both grading services combined. This piece, with its luminous, softly frosted luster and warm golden toning that yields additional russet and olive hues around the borders, is one of just six Premium Gems that carry CAC endorsement. The strike sharpness meets all expectations for this issue, even with some faint diagonal roller marks that are discernible on the reverse across the eagle's head. Surfaces devoid of bothersome abrasions earn the lofty grade and prestigious importance of this Registry-grade 1865 half dollar. Population: 7 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24JF, PCGS# 572164 Base PCGS# 6313

**1865-S Seated Half Dollar, MS65
Lustrous, Originally Toned
Ex: Gardner, Tied for Finest Certified**

3760 1865-S Small Thin S, WB-102, Die Pair 5, R.2, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Small, Thin S mintmark. The 1865-S half dollar is a time-tested condition rarity in the series, one that is seldom seen in high grades and hotly pursued whenever offered. This important Gem coin is tied for finest that PCGS has certified, with one other coin. The surfaces are remarkable, exhibiting light-silver brilliance at the centers within a frame of tan-gold and iridescent toning. Slight peripheral weakness at a few of the stars is diagnostic for the issue, a trait counterbalanced by strong central details and exceptional eye appeal.

This coin is seemingly unimprovable for the issue, according to our archives and database of auction appearances. It is the only Gem 1865-S example we have ever offered, and this is its third appearance at Heritage — previously acquired by Gene Gardner in 2011 from our Central States sale, and four years later offered as part of the memorable Eugene H. Gardner Collection in 2015. The coin represents Gardner's pursuit of the finest quality for the different Seated series — an accomplishment that has not been equaled in numismatic history, and likely will not be repeated in the future. We are pleased to offer this coin once again, now accompanied by CAC endorsement. The certified population at the MS65 level is only three coins at PCGS and NGC combined, with none finer. PCGS Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: Central States Platinum Night (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5149; Eugene H. Gardner Collection III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98482. NGC ID# CVXJ, PCGS# 572168 Base PCGS# 6314



1873 No Arrows, Open 3 Half Dollar Notable Near-Mint Survivor

3761 1873 No Arrows, Open 3, WB-101, AU58 NGC. The 1873 Open 3, No Arrows half dollar is a scarce variety as many coins from a mintage of 214,200 pieces were melted after the weight adjustment in 1873. The 3 was changed from the older Closed 3 style because the digit was easily mistaken for an 8, and the Open 3, No Arrows type was struck for only a short window between the two events. This attractive near-Mint example displays just a hint of high-point wear on the devices. The lustrous surfaces show highlights of gold toning and few signs of coin-to-coin contact. A great example of an underrated Seated half dollar issue beginning to come into its own. Census: 4 in 58, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 3663, which realized \$40,250; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5125, which realized \$34,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4138, which realized \$21,150. PCGS# 572206 Base PCGS# 6337

1878-CC Half Dollar, MS63 Sharp, Semiprooflike Example Scarce in All Grades

3762 1878-CC WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.4, MS63 PCGS. The 1878-CC is a semikey Seated half dollar, the final issue in the series from the Carson City Mint and struck to the limited extent of 62,000 coins. A single die variety is known, which is scarce in all grades. Circulated pieces in VF and lower grades are occasionally available for a price, but the population thins considerably in XF and AU, and Mint State coins are genuinely rare. This Select example is struck from an early state of the dies, showing semiprooflike fields and just the beginning stages of the peripheral cracks. The strike is bold, and there are no severe abrasions. Peripheral tinges of amber and sea-green surround soft golden-gray interiors. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 5 in 63, 8 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5374, which realized \$23,500. NGC ID# 24KP, PCGS# 572257 Base PCGS# 6359

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1919 Half Dollar, MS66+ Luminous Light Golden Surfaces Rarely Seen This Fine

3763 1919 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Shimmering, frosty mint luster, cast in original champagne toning, illuminates the nearly pristine surfaces of this high-end, CAC-approved 1919 half dollar. The strike is impressively sharp on Liberty's head and branch hand, and the eagle's trailing leg is almost fully detailed.

The Philadelphia issue is by far the most plentiful Walker struck in 1919, although even this date becomes scarce in the upper Mint State grades. Rarely is a coin seen finer than MS65, and this Premium Gem is the only such piece at PCGS with a Plus designation. Population: 24 in 66 (1 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24PY, PCGS# 6577

1919-D Half Dollar, MS64 Conditionally Rare Issue

3764 1919-D MS64 PCGS. The early branch Mint Walking Liberty half dollars are all scarce or rare in high grades, including all three of the 1919 issues. The rarest of them all is the 1919-D that is elusive in grades above MS63. This is the key condition rarity in the series, and only about a dozen finer examples are known. Some typical central weakness is evident on both sides, but the strike is sharper than many others that we have handled. This is an outstanding example that will make a nice addition to an advanced Registry Set. PCGS has only certified 12 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 24PZ, PCGS# 6578



1919-S Half Dollar, MS65 PCGS Green-Label Holder

3765 1919-S MS65 PCGS. This is a remarkable Gem specimen with intermingled yellow, russet, and medium gold color on both sides. The underlying surfaces are fully lustrous with satiny texture and the strike is exceptional. Although the gown lines are incomplete as always, Liberty's thumb is entirely outlined and the head details are essentially complete. While this issue is not as rare as the similarly dated Denver Mint issue, the '19-S half dollar is elusive in Gem quality. This is an important opportunity for the advanced Set Registry collector. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder. Population: 44 in 65 (3 in 65+), 13 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24R2, PCGS# 6579

1921-D Half Dollar, MS64+ The Denver Key

3766 1921-D MS64+ PCGS. A hint of champagne toning graces the frosty luster of this piece, showing remarkably few abrasions for the grade. The usual strike weakness is noted on Liberty's head and branch hand, as well as the eagle's trailing leg, although the sharpness is better than that seen on many other Denver issues of the 1920s.

The 1921-D, one of the three leading key dates in the Walking Liberty half dollar series, is elusive in Choice Mint State. Gems are rare, and in between lie a handful of MS64+ coins — nine at PCGS (6/19) — that strike a balance between quality and cost. This piece displays excellent eye appeal and surface quality. NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

EARLY DOLLARS

**1921-S Half Dollar, MS62**

**A Top Condition Rarity in the Series
Sought-After Key Date**

3767 1921-S MS62 PCGS. This is certainly one of the more famous issues in 20th-century American coinage, representing a top condition rarity in the Walking Liberty half dollar series and one of the lowest-mintage productions in that set. A total of 548,000 pieces were struck. Most circulated heavily, and remarkably few were saved in Uncirculated grades. Of the 66 issues in the series, only the 1919-D is rarer in Gem condition or better.

This 1921-S half dollar shows typical softness on Liberty's head and upper skirt lines, although partial separation is clear on the branch hand. The date and sandal are strong, as is the mintmark. Blushes of pale gold color accompany bright mint frost on each side. Abrasions, hairlines, and other distractions are surprisingly scant for the grade. NGC ID# 24R8, PCGS# 6585



**1794 B-1, BB-1 Dollar, AG3
Smoothly Worn, An Untraced Example**

3768 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, AG3 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. The Martin A. Logies reference lists 134 identified specimens of the 1794 dollar, but this well-circulated coin is not among them. While the vast majority of known 1794 examples show circulation — many of them with considerable wear or problems — it is unusual for a 1794 dollar to have escaped collector hands for the period of time required to acquire so much "smooth wear." Overall, this is an attractive example with only minor issues for the assigned grade.

Pedigree markers are of the greatest importance on 1794 dollars. This coin shows an ancient dig to the right of the lowest curl, and a small planchet void above the eagle's right (facing) wing. We can see no other overt problems acquired in the 223 years that have passed since this 1794 dollar was issued — just extensive wear. The top portion of all four numerals in the date are visible when angled in light, as are most of the stars and legend, although the letters and devices are weak and merged with the rim in some areas. The central portrait and small eagle surrounded by its wreath show nice definition for the designated About Good level. The rims are clear of any significant nicks or marks. Pleasing brownish-gray toning provides substantial eye appeal throughout both sides. If there is such a thing as an "entry level" 1794 dollar, this is a splendid candidate — one that is sure to elicit spirited bidding among the legions of collectors who desire America's first silver dollar. NGC ID# 24WY, PCGS# 39972 Base PCGS# 6851



1794 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 12 B-1, BB-1, Significant Sharpness Remains

3769 1794 B-1, BB-1, R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. The 1794 dollar is easily one of the most historic, most treasured, and best-known rarities in the entire series of U.S. numismatics. In the early 1790s, the dollar denomination was conceived as a showpiece of the new nation's fiscal viability (the "coin of the realm") and a cornerstone of trade and commerce. Its inaugural mintage was carefully orchestrated, although the fledgling Mint was short of equipment, manpower, and know-how to attempt striking such a large and important silver coin.

Research by David Finkelstein, Joel J. Orosz, and Len Augsburger has confirmed Mint Director David Rittenhouse deposited the silver bullion, and received the initial mintage of 1,758 1794 dollars. (That is, 1,758 pieces were struck and deemed suitable for distribution. Another 250 or so pieces were unsuitable for use, and held back by the early Mint for repurposing.)

Examples of the first silver dollar mintage are so well known that virtually every surviving coin is thoroughly described, pictured, and pedigreed. It is widely believed that between 120 and 140 examples survive today in all grades — this estimate based largely upon research done by the late Jack Collins, and documented in the valuable illustrated reference by Martin A. Logies, *The Flowing Hair Silver Dollars of 1794*. Many of the well-circulated survivors are impaired in one way or another.

The coin offered here is known to us from 20 years ago. It is listed in the Logies' reference as the Grayson-Hendrickson specimen (on page 218 of that book), and pictured as it appeared in our Central States Signature auction (Heritage, 5/2004), where it was sold as lot 7927. At the time, this coin was housed in an NCS holder as VF20 Details, Repaired. Our description noted, in part:

"This particular coin was repaired in 1976 on stars 2, 3, and 4 on the obverse, and on the reverse STAT in STATES was strengthened. The surfaces overall are somewhat bright with an overlay of medium gray patina interspersed with brilliance, this effect being most obvious on the reverse. The most obvious features that will help trace the pedigree of this coin are a short, angling mark above the 1 in the date, a tiny rim bump at 9 o'clock on the reverse, and a slightly curved planchet flaw below and to the left of the eagle's left (facing) wing. There is also tiny, round pit between Y and star 9; and a tiny pit in the field behind the third curl back of the head. This piece was certified by ANACS in August 1982 (certificate #EX3736), but not graded, as 'repaired, engraved, whizzed.' "

The Logies' reference also includes a detailed 30-year pedigree of the piece — a well-documented chain of ownership. The present example is, in our opinion, the same coin, but with additional surface alterations. It is now deeply toned, with areas of deep-gray color and tooling along the left margin on obverse and reverse. Fortunately, most of the pedigree markers remain to confirm that this is the Grayson/Hendrickson specimen. It is housed in a previous generation PCGS holder (generation 4.4, circa 2005-2011) as Fine 12 PCGS. As far as we can determine, the coin last appeared in two David Lawrence Rare Coin auctions — one in 2010, and one in 2011.

Every 1794 dollar is of great interest to collectors and of the highest numismatic significance. This well-traveled example retains considerable sharpness, and it will undoubtedly take a cherished position in an advanced early dollar or first-year type collection.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 24WY, PCGS# 39972
Base PCGS# 6851

GOBRECHT DOLLARS



**1795 Silver Dollar, Lightly Toned AU55
B-1, BB-21, Sharp Portrait, Few Marks**

3770 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. Much as the B-5, BB-27 Three Leaves 1795 dollar is an obvious choice for inclusion in a type set, the B-1, BB-21 dollar is ideal for Two Leaves type. Most BB-21 examples are well-produced, and high-grade coins such as this Choice About Uncirculated example offer sharp strikes and strong eye appeal. Liberty's portrait was struck deeply into the dies, so it sits in higher relief than most other varieties. The 7 in the date is repunched over an errant 1.

This lightly toned coin is faintly iridescent beneath attractive, lilac-gray and pale-gold toning. Liberty's flowing hair strands are individually sharp, while the obverse stars are well-defined. The eagle's breast is rounded from a slightly incomplete strike and wear, but the remaining motifs are sharp for the grade, and silver luster remains beneath the toning. There are no adjustment marks seen, and just a few light abrasions occurred during the brief stay in circulation. Population (all Two Leaves varieties combined): 27 in 55, 40 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39986 Base PCGS# 6853



**1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR61
Original Judd-60, Die State D
Attractive, Nearly Brilliant Coin**

3771 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR61 NGC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). Die State D. This is the definitive die state that distinguishes earlier die states from later ones. The diagonal die clash mark above the eagle's wing is clearly evident without magnification, yet none of the later-state identifiers are seen, including the rim nick above the A in STATES or the die chip in the dentils below the R in DOLLAR (State E). The surfaces of this piece are almost completely brilliant with just the slightest tinge of golden patina seen over the rims and denticles. The grade is derived from a light cleaning as well as a few medium-sized contact marks. There also are a series of minor post-striking defects in the lower reverse field that includes a long milling mark, a couple of shallow scratches, and a small patch of pin scratches. However, the overall effect of these defects are minimal, and the coin presents very well with remarkably bright, reflective fields on each side. NGC ID# BLWV, PCGS# 11225



**1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Toned PR62
Judd-60 Original
Die Alignment I, Die State E**

3772 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 PR62 NGC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the D in DOLLAR). Die State E. This die state is clearly delineated by the rim nick over the A in STATES, created by Mint personnel who were apparently unfamiliar with the new steam press, causing unintentional rim damage to the dies as they were used and removed and remounted. Each side shows speckled russet-golden toning that turns deep blue around the margins. The fields are bright and moderately reflective, enough so that they enhance and enliven the toning seen over each side. The strike details are strong overall, the only exception being the high points of Liberty's hair curls. NGC ID# BLWV, PCGS# 11225





**1838 Gobrecht Dollar, PR65+
Judd-85 Restrike, A 'Cabinet Coin'
No More Than a Dozen Pieces Known**

3773 1838 Name Omitted, Judd-85 Restrike, Pollock-94, High R.7, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. Silver. Plain Edge. Stars Obverse, No Stars Reverse. Die Alignment III (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the N in ONE). Die State B. Differentiating between Die State A and B is as simple as determining if the obverse shows die rust (State A) or if it has been polished away (State B). Another, less obvious die trait for Die State B coins is the presence of a very faint, angling die crack below the wrist of Liberty. This was most likely caused by a sub-surface die flaw, and it is assumed that the crack becomes more severe during or just after this use. That is difficult to prove, however, because of the rarity of these coins.

Only a dozen or so pieces are believed known of this rarity, also known as a Cabinet Coin. That term says much about the nature of these coins. All the so-called Cabinet Coins were struck in a short amount of time at the end of Henry Linderman's first term as Mint Director, circa April 1869. Cabinet Coins were variants of the three basic types of Gobrecht dollars, Judd-60, Judd-84, and Judd-104. Some were off-metal, some were plain edge variants, others had a Starry or Starless reverse. Judd-85 is a plain-edge variant of the normally reeded edge 1838 Judd-84 dollar. The extensive research into Gobrechts done by John Dannreuther, Craig Sholley, and Saul Teichman indicates that these Cabinet Coins were struck in two groups, Starry Reverse Group and Starless Reverse Group. Die states of each proceed so quickly and clearly from variety to variety that it is indicative that these pieces were all struck in a short amount of time, perhaps in as little as a day or two. The Starless Reverse Group was struck second, and the Judd-85 pieces are listed as next-to-last in the emission sequence.

In our June 2016 Long Beach Auction we listed a roster of Judd-85 dollars that were known to us at that time. This is a new addition to that roster, bringing the total of known pieces now to eight. This piece was long thought to be the finest known. There is a single PR66★ coin certified by NGC, but this piece may be even more visually appealing. The fields are highly mirrored (as one would expect for a Cabinet Coin) and the devices are fully struck in all areas. The surfaces are well-preserved, as indicated by the Plus designation, with each side displaying pale lilac and golden-rose patina. Possibly the second-finest known example of this important Gobrecht dollar rarity. Population: 3 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: Autumn Sale (Stack's, 9/1978), lot 309; Blue Moon Collection, Part I (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 2551. NGC ID# BLXU, PCGS# 11354

SEATED DOLLARS



1851 Seated Dollar, MS63 Rare Original Strike

3774 1851 MS63 NGC. OC-1, Low R.5. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/g. The 1851 and 1852 Original Seated Liberty dollars have tiny mintage figures, recorded as 1,300 and 1,100 pieces, respectively. Proof Restrikes are known of both dates. It appears that their legendary rarity was recognized early on, both inside and outside the Mint. Examples are rare in all grades. By 1851, the melt value of the silver dollar had reached \$1.03, and silver dollars did not circulate. It is unknown if the 1851 Originals were struck for government or depositor accounts, but it appears that they were dispersed in the next year or two after their production. Of the 1,300 dollars struck of this date, it appears only 12 to 15 individual coins may actually exist — duplicate entries and resubmissions abound in the data from the certification services.

This Select Mint State coin has bright, semiprooflike fields, with a sharp strike and light, even golden-steel toning. The date is high in the exergual area, characteristic of Originals, and numerous die breaks on the reverse signal the reuse of that die from business strikes of 1850. Undoubtedly the most interesting diagnostic on the reverse is the heavy, diagonal die line seen through the horizontal shield lines. Die clashing from the reverse appears in the field near Liberty's right (facing) arm, indicative of Obverse Die State b. Census: 9 in 63 (1 in 63+), 2 finer (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 926.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 24YP, PCGS# 6939





**1870-S Seated Dollar, XF40
One of Only Nine Confirmed Examples
Rarest Regular-Issue U.S. Silver Dollar
Ex: Miles-Queller**

3775 1870-S XF40 NGC. For four weeks in the winter of 1914, the ANS sponsored an exhibit of Colonial and U.S. coins drawn from all the prominent collectors and dealers of the era. When one views the catalog of that exhibit today, the number of major rarities is simply staggering. Such an exhibit probably could not be duplicated today. Even if collectors and dealers of today would cooperate and allow their major rarities to be exhibited, the cost of insuring such an exhibit would likely be prohibitive. A review of the exhibit and catalog, as interesting as it would be, is beyond the scope of this write-up. The mention of one major rarity would slight another that would be omitted. However, it is important to note that the catalog is organized by area of specialty and interest, and then by exhibitor. The list of 27 exhibitors reads like a Who's Who in numismatics from a hundred years ago.

One of the exhibitors was H.O. Granberg, from Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Granberg made his name and fortune in the railroad and

mining businesses. Among the many rarities he contributed to the ANS exhibit was one in the United States Coins chapter on page 36. Under the Silver Dollars section and San Francisco Mint subsection is: "1870. Only specimen known. No record of issue in the mint. (Illustrated.)" Undoubtedly the 44-year-old Seated dollar was little noticed among the well-known rarities on display. However, one collector who did take notice was Waldo C. Newcomer, another former railroad employee who then rose to prominence in banking. Newcomer had similar collecting interests to Granberg's, and after a theft of his collection in 1913 (and sometime before 1916), he purchased both the Granberg and Heaton collections. Among the coins he purchased was the allegedly unique 1870-S silver dollar.

As Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly point out in "The Saga of the 1870-S Silver Dollar" in the May 2005 *Numismatist*, after Waldo Newcomer purchased the coin, he exhibited it at the 1916 ANS in



Baltimore. This time the piece was noticed, and *The Numismatist* reported:

"Another excessively rare, if not unique, variety of the silver dollar is the one of the regular die struck in 1870 but bearing the small letter 's' on the reverse, which is shown to most of the collectors probably for the first time, and which to many up to this time has been unknown."

The mystery of the 1870-S dollar had begun, a mystery that would remain unsolved until 2005.

The explanation of the rarity and importance of the 1870-S Seated dollar is rooted in the building of the San Francisco Mint and the laying of its cornerstone on May 25, 1870. For months it had been known that among the items to be included in the time capsule in the new Mint building would be a complete denomination set of U.S. coins dated 1870. The 1870 dies were received in December 1869, shipped from the Philadelphia Mint to San Francisco — with a couple of important omissions. The gold dollar and three dollar dies lacked an S mintmark. Once the reverse dies were received from the Philadelphia Mint and production began in earnest on all of the coins for the time capsule, it was discovered that there was no obverse die for the Seated dollar. Oliver and Kelly found evidence of a close working relationship

between San Francisco Mint Superintendent A.H. LaGrange and Carson City Mint Superintendent Abraham Curry. They theorize that LaGrange asked for and received an 1870-dated dollar obverse die from Curry. Unfortunately, vast amounts of data from the various mints were destroyed some 30 years ago as a cost-cutting measure — we will never know for certain. The speculation is plausible, however, as one telegram survives from Curry to LaGrange, dated March 2, 1870:

"I have this day to acknowledge the receipt of silver dollar radius plates, and take this occasion to renew my thanks for your kindness."

What exactly "silver dollar radius plates" are is unknown, but this brief telegram underscores the working relationship between the two mints and the superintendents.

Oliver and Kelly also speculate that an S-mint silver dollar would be an excellent memento for the groundbreaking ceremonies. It is logical to conclude that such coins would be unknown to the collecting public, since they were produced under clandestine circumstances; that is, there is no mint record of the production of these dollars. When one examines the roster of the known 1870-S dollar specimens, it appears that is precisely what they were intended for — mementos — and most appear to have been used as pocket pieces. They certainly show

evidence of many years' ownership by non-numismatists. Only one of the nine known examples is Uncirculated. Other pieces are scratched, one shows a test mark, another is pitted, and still another tooled.

The commonly accepted number of 1870-S dollars produced is 12. In the absence of mint records to back up that number, or any other credible primary source, we are left with nine known examples, another that allegedly appeared and then disappeared around 1990, and an 11th piece that is presumably still entombed in the cornerstone of the San Francisco Mint building. That would mean one other piece is lost, which would bring the total to a nice, round figure of 12 pieces. The roster of known and rumored 1870-S dollars follows:

Roster of 1870-S Seated Liberty Dollars

1. James A. Stack Specimen, MS62 PCGS. Morton and Joseph Stack; James A. Stack (1944); James Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1995), lot 212; Rudolph Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2136, realized \$1,092,500; Legend Collection of Seated Liberty Dollars, displayed at the 2005 ANA Convention in San Francisco.

2. Norweb Specimen, AU58 PCGS. Colonel E.H.R. Green; Col. Green estate until 1942; Burdette G. Johnson; Anderson DuPont Sale (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 2551; Art Kagan; Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3825; Jim Jessen Collection; offered as part of a silver dollar set in Coin World, January 1996.

3. Eliasberg Specimen, AU53 PCGS. Henry O. Granberg; illustrated in the 1914 ANS Exhibition; William H. Woodin; Waldo C. Newcomer; exhibited at the 1916 ANA Convention; Col. Green; Col. Green estate; possibly George H. Hall Sale (Stack's, 5/1945), lot 1576; Will W. Neil Sale (Mehl, 6/1947), lot 202; Stack's; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2243; Stanford Coins and Bullion; Certified Acceptance Corporation (John Albanese, purchased for \$1.3 million in 2/2008).

4. Ostheimer-Gardner Specimen, XF40 PCGS, formerly XF40 NGC. Compton Collection; M.H. Bolender; Alfred and Jackie Ostheimer; Ostheimer Sale (Lester Merkin, 9/1968), lot 372, bought in; Gilhousen Sale (Superior, 10/1973), lot 1339; ANA Sale (Superior 8/1975), lot 1125; Julian M. Leidman; Gary Sturridge; ANA Sale (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1978), lot 1160; James E. Pohrer; ANA Sale (Kagan's, 8/1983), lot 2707; Leon Hendrickson and Sal Fusco; private collection; Phoenix Rare Coin Galleries (7/1992); Richmond Sale (David Lawrence, 11/2004) lot 1497; Jack Lee III Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2226; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2581; Boston Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2010), lot 1089; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5295; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98571; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5180.

5. Eureka Specimen, F/VF scratched. Reportedly discovered by an 18-year-old man from Eureka, California, before 1922, who kept it until the 1970s. Numerous scratches and nicks; Donovan II Sale (Steve Ivy, 7/1978), lot 1128; Auction '85 (Paramount, 7/1985), lot 1270; Manfra, Tordella, and Brooks fixed price list, spring 1987.

6. Queller Specimen, XF40 NGC. Possibly Charles M. Williams; Adolphe Menjou Sale (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950) lot 2181; possibly Clinton Hester; Abe Kosoff FPL 1955; Ben Koenig; Fairbanks Collection (Stack's, 12/1960), lot 617; Samuel Wolfson Sale (Stack's, 5/1963), lot 1431; R.L. Miles, Jr. Sale (Stack's, 4/1969), lot 1612; Autumn Sale (Stack's, 9/1978), lot 345; David Queller; Queller Family Collection (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2129, realized \$805,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4173; New York Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 5345. **The present coin.**

Note: Walter Breen believed this coin once belonged to 19th century collector Matthew Stickney, but it did not appear in the 1907 Henry Chapman sale of his collection, and his daughters insisted that offering was completely intact. It may be that the coin was sold privately before Stickney's death, but this seems dubious. It is possible that Virgil Brand owned this coin at some point.

7. Carter Specimen, VF. B. Max Mehl; Col. E.H.R. Green; James Kelly;

Jack Roe; James Kelly again; Jerome Kern (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 941; Amon G. Carter; Amon Carter Sale (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 285; L.R. French Sale (Stack's, 1/1989), lot 56; James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 546.

Note: This coin has often been listed as a Waldo Newcomer duplicate, but the Newcomer inventory owned by PCGS lists only one coin. Newcomer's notes, written in the late 1920s or early 1930s, include, "Reported that seven were struck but only these two known. Granberg and Woodin specimen (mine) was the only known specimen. Hesslein has one about fine with initials scratched on one or both sides. Mehl is negotiating in another, making three in all. Hesslein offered me his in April 1928 for \$1300.00." Thanks to John Dannreuther for this information. The Carter coin is probably the one Mehl was "negotiating in."

8. Schultz Specimen, VF25 PCGS. Norman Schultz Mail Bid Sale (12/1935), lot 1302; B. Max Mehl; King Farouk; The Palace Collections (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1676; Hans Schulman, per Gaston DiBello's annotated catalog of the Farouk sale; 1960 ANA Sale (Conn and Whiteneck, 8/1960), lot 1168; Fall Festival Sale (Ben's Coin Company, 10/1961), lot 430 (Ben Dreiske was one of the founders of RARCOA the following year); 10th Anniversary Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman, 4/1967), lot 1253; Herman Halpern Collection (Stack's, 3/1987), lot 1203; private collection; 72nd Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2007), lot 5294; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 2/2008), lot 2035.

9. Boyd Specimen, VF Details PCGS, tooled to remove initials F.H.I. engraved before Liberty. Drake and Munro Collections (William Hesslein, 12/1926), lot 900; F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 5/1945), lot 271; Southern Sale (Hollinbeck, 2/1951), lot 1248; Earl M. Skinner Collection (New Netherlands 11/1952), lot 162; Charles A. Cass; Empire Collection (Stack's, 11/1957), lot 1759; Quarter Millennium Sale, Part III (Hollinbeck Coin Company, 3/1964), lot 519; 274th Sale (Hollinbeck, 11/1967), lot 1162; Ancient, Foreign and U.S. Coins (Stack's, 6/1996), lot 1940; 73rd Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2008), lot 457; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/2009), lot 3086.

10. San Francisco coin, Mint State (unverified). San Francisco Mint employee, 1870; family of preceding Mint employee; owned by San Francisco-area military officer, examined by dealer Sam E. Frudakis who was unable to retain the coin for verification and identification.

11. A specimen rumored to be in the cornerstone (whereabouts today unknown) of the "Granite Lady" second San Francisco Mint, unverified.

Physical Description

The surfaces of this piece are bright throughout, with a pale layer of golden and lilac toning. The brightness and color is evenly matched on each side. Unlike several other circulated 1870-S dollars on the roster, there are no mentionable or distracting marks or other problems on this piece. Both sides show the normally expected number of small abrasions that a coin would receive from circulation or as a pocket piece; the brightness is also consistent with several years' residence in a pocket. The only larger mark that helps identify this as the Miles-Queller piece is located to the left of the O in OF. The strike is soft, as always, on the head of Liberty. The mintmark is also predictably small, and it appears to have been weakly punched into the reverse die.

The 1870-S dollar is a major rarity in the Seated dollar series, and is also one of the premier rarities in 19th century numismatics. It is seldom available in any condition, and usually several years pass between appearances at public auction of one of the nine known pieces.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 24ZF, PCGS# 6965

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



1873-CC Seated Dollar, AU53

Key Issue

3776 1873-CC AU53 PCGS. OC-1, High R.4. Only 2,300 examples of the 1873-CC Seated dollar were struck, and apparently only one pair of dies was needed to produce this limited number of final-year dollars. Rusty Goe estimates that 80 to 100 pieces are extant in all grades with only 45 to 50 examples estimated today in XF-AU grades. The 1873-CC is even scarcer than the 1871-CC, which has a much lower mintage of only 1,376 pieces struck. It has been speculated (mostly by Walter Breen) that as many as 1,300 pieces were melted of the 1873-CC, but like many of Walter's assertions there is no hard data to back up his theory. This piece displays variegated gray-golden toning over both sides and the fields are bright, apparently the initial die polish had not diminished significantly to give the coin the expected frosted mint luster usually associated with CC dollars. There are no obvious or detracting marks on either side and the strike is just shy of full. Population: 3 in 53, 12 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 24ZN, PCGS# 6972



1874 Trade Dollar, Richly Toned PR66

3777 1874 PR66 PCGS. Period after FINE. Richly toned in electric-blue, gold, and rose-red colors. Liberty's head and nearby stars are fully struck, not always the case on Trade dollars; although the eagle's right (facing) claw was not fully brought up. The 1874 is difficult to locate in any grade due to a low production of 700 pieces, but examples with the beautiful patination and top-notch preservation of the present specimen are nearly unobtainable. Population: 4 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (7/19).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6696. NGC ID# 27YK, PCGS# 7054



1884 Trade Dollar Rarity, PR63 Only 10 Examples Known Ex: Norweb

3778 1884 PR63 PCGS. Ex: Norweb. The 1884 Trade dollar is a coin that needs no introduction. Numismatists young and old, novice or experienced, can quote the number of extant examples and probably relate one or two facts concerning the production and history of this issue. The true story of this fabled numismatic rarity is, however, not widely known. The reason for this is clear: popular numismatic references either state explicitly or strongly imply that this issue was created clandestinely by parties within the Mint, at night, and perhaps

at a later date, for coin dealer William K. Idler. However, much of this traditional "wisdom" is erroneous. Archival research proves that the 1884 Trade dollar was struck officially, under the supervision of Mint officials, and recent findings suggest Idler was not the original owner/distributor of the coins.

The "Die Record Book" kept by A. W. Straub, foreman of the Die Makers' Room, clearly records receipt from the Engraving Department of one obverse and one reverse die for the proof 1884 Trade dollar on



January 3 of that year. Straub supervised the transfer of these dies from the Die Makers' Room to the Coining Department when Superintendent Colonel A. Loudon Snowden ordered proof production to begin. This most likely happened within the first week of January. The first coins produced with these dies were copper trial pieces (Judd-1732, Pollock-1943), a clear indication that the Mint had plans for large scale production. Today, three or four copper die trial pieces are extant, two of which have been silver plated. According to the *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*, page 126, there were 264 proof Trade dollars struck in 1884. These coins were delivered to the cashier on January 19. It seems likely that Snowden acquired ten examples of the 1884 Trade dollar from this delivery by exchanging the equivalent amount of coin or bullion for them, a practice that was legal for Mint employees until the 1930s. Shortly thereafter, the Treasury Department

sent orders to the Mint forbidding production of proof Trade dollars for sale to collectors and the remaining 254 coins were destroyed. Both the obverse and reverse dies were destroyed on January 2, 1885, as shown by the die destruction report of the coiner. Philadelphia Mint officials later denied any Trade dollars were struck in 1884 and their existence was largely unknown until the early 20th century. Accordingly, it came as quite a shock to the numismatic community when an example of the 1884 Trade dollar was offered in Ben G. Green's 44th Sale on November 27, 1908:

"TRADE DOLLAR 1884 Brilliant Proof. Of excessive rarity, and its existence appears to have been entirely unknown to collectors until quite recently. From the best obtainable information there were not over 10 specimens struck, and five

of these are said to have been destroyed. If this is correct, there are only five left and hence of greater rarity than the 1804 dollar. The Mint Cabinet does not contain one of these pieces, and it has never been offered before at auction."

It was soon revealed that Philadelphia coin dealer John W. Haseltine, and his son-in-law Stephen Nagy, had been marketing specimens of the 1884 Trade dollar to super-collector Virgil Brand for more than a year before Green's auction. An entry in Brand's Journal records an example he purchased from Nagy for \$50 on 7/1/1907. Another specimen was bought from Haseltine for \$150 a year later, on 9/17/1908. Finally, Brand acquired two more coins from Haseltine at \$150 each on 10/12/2008. Haseltine finally shed some light on the source of these coins in his address to the ANA Convention that year (see the October-November 1908 issue of *The Numismatist*):

"One of the oldtime dealers, and also a collector, was the late Mr. William Idler of this city at the time when Mr. Cogan was also a dealer in Philadelphia. Mr. Idler was my father-in-law and he was very reticent about his collection. He would seldom show his coins, even for sale. This was partly caused by the fear that the many pattern and experimental coins he possessed might be seized. Hence the many remarkable pieces that have been found in his collection. Some were not known prior to his death, to be in existence, including the 1884 Trade dollar and some unique United States gold pieces."

William Idler had strong ties to the Mint and often acted as a conduit for sale of patterns and restrikes to favored collectors from the 1860s through the 1880s. Apparently, he acquired six 1884 Trade dollars from Snowden soon after they were struck and placed them in proof sets for the year. The coins only surfaced after his death in 1901, when Haseltine inherited his numismatic estate through his wife, Idler's daughter.

Farran Zerbe provided a little more information in an article in *The Numismatist* in the November 1909 issue:

"Of the ten specimens recorded as struck, two of them have not been located; of the other eight specimens, Mr. A.M. Smith has selfishly guarded one for many years, another collector, unnamed, did likewise, and six were the property of one man. Not many months ago these six came into the possession of Captain John W. Haseltine, and then, for the first time, it was a published fact, with the coin in evidence, that 1884 Trade dollars existed."

Today, we know that A.M. Smith's coin was a copper pattern. It seems likely that the unnamed collector's coin was a reappearance of one of the coins sold earlier, as Zerbe mentions later in the article that it was the last one sold and brought a record price. The six coins owned by Idler were probably the four specimens that went to Virgil Brand, the coin in Ben Green's 1908 sale, and another example that only surfaced many years later, in a complete silver proof set of 1884, as the coins in Idler's collection were originally reported to be arranged.

Because of the publicity surrounding these early appearances, it was assumed that Idler, through Haseltine and Nagy, was the source for all 10 1884 Trade dollars that eventually surfaced, as well as the 1885 Trade dollars that appeared later, and the 1877 half union gold patterns that were sold to William Woodin in 1909. While Haseltine was definitely involved in the sale of the half unions, we know today that the ultimate source for those coins was actually Snowden, not Idler. We also suspect that the 1885 Trade dollars were Snowden's property, not Idler's, and were marketed by William Woodin after 1910. The final four

1884 Trade dollars appeared several years after the first six specimens were sold. Those coins were marketed differently, appearing in two-coin sets along with an example of the 1885 Trade dollar. Two of the sets were owned by H.O. Granberg, one appearing in the sale of part of his collection through B. Max Mehl in 1913, and another in his display at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. Judson Brenner was reported to own examples of both the 1884 and 1885 Trade dollar in a January 1912 article in *The Numismatist*. Edgar Adams offered a final two-coin set of these issues in an advertisement in *The Numismatist* in March 1915. Granberg, Brenner, and Adams were all numismatically associated with William Woodin. None of the later appearances can be linked to Haseltine or Nagy, the coins were marketed much differently, and they all went to collectors with close relationships with Woodin. Therefore, we suspect the final four 1884 Trade dollars were Snowden's property, not Idler's, and were sold by William Woodin after he acquired them in 1910, as partial compensation for the return of the two half union gold patterns he bought from Snowden (see USPatterns.com section on Judd-1548 for details of the transaction between Snowden and Woodin). We have summarized the later history of all 10 1884 Trade dollars in our roster below.

The present PR63 PCGS example displays a sharp strike, with full head details on Liberty. The surfaces are lightly to moderately toned in silver-gray shades that allow appreciation of the reflective qualities at most angles. Scattered hairlines account for the PR63 designation, but there are no individually bothersome contact marks. A small toning spot in the obverse field below Liberty's outstretched arm, as well as a lint mark (as struck) in the field after the date, are worthwhile pedigree markers. This is the plate coin in Bowers 1993 book *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*.

Roster of 1884 Trade Dollars

The following roster has been expanded from the listing in our FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4552, with the help of numismatic researchers Wayne Burt, John Dannreuther, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman. All of the coins are believed to have been purchased by Colonel Archibald Loudon Snowden in 1884. Six coins were acquired from Snowden by William K. Idler shortly afterward and placed in 1884 proof sets, which he kept in his collection until his death in 1901. Idler's coins were marketed by Haseltine and Nagy in 1907-1908, with most of them going to Virgil Brand. The other four coins stayed with Snowden until 1910, when he gave them to William Woodin as part of his compensation for the return of the 1877 half union gold patterns. Woodin marketed the coins to his associates H.O. Granberg, Judson Brenner, and Edgar Adams. The further history of the coins is documented below.

1. PR67 PCGS. William Forrester Dunham; B. Max Mehl; William Forrester Dunham Sale (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 1150; Floyd T. Starr; Starr Estate; Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 844; Jay Parrino (The Mint); later, California Sale (Goldberg's, 10/2000), lot 1784; Jay Parrino; New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 8312; Jay Parrino.

2. PR66 NGC. H.O. Granberg, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition as part of a full set of Trade dollars; H.O. Granberg Sale (B. Max Mehl, 7/1919), lot 128, realized \$260; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal number 92357); Armin Brand (sold 9/1/1942); unknown intermediaries, possibly Stack's in 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2353; Spectrum Numismatics; Legend Collection; private collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4552, realized \$1,140,000.

3. PR65 PCGS. Clinton Hester; Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 2040; Benjamin Stack (Imperial Coin Co.); W.G.

Baldenhofer; Farish-Baldenhofer Sale (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1039; Ben Koenig; Fairbanks Sale (Stack's, 12/1960), lot 698; Samuel Wolfson Sale (Stack's, 5/1963), lot 1541; Dan Messer; Jack Klausen and Joel Rettew; Carlson-Shipkey Sale (Quality Sales Corporation, 11/1976), lot 426; Danny Arnold Collection; Arnold-Romisa Sale (Bowers and Merena, 9/1984), lot 2342; John N. Rowe, III; L.R. French, Jr. (Stack's, 1/1989), lot 201; Anthony Terranova; Larry Whitlow; Denver Coin Company; Jay Parrino (The Mint); Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 3576; Legend Collection; Jack Lee Estate (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2281, realized \$603,750; private collection; John Albanese; private collection; FUN Signature (1/2014), lot 5311, realized \$998,750.

4. PR64 Cameo PCGS. William Cutler Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 377; Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 296; Robert C. Pelletreau Collection (Stack's, 3/1959), lot 1054; Jerry Cohen; later, Julian Leidman, Mike Brownlee, and Hugh Sconyers; purchased by James Halperin at the 1974 ANA Convention; New England Rare Coin Galleries fixed price lists in December 1974 and February 1975; 31st Annual NENA Conference (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 11/1975), lot 639; Mulford B. Simons, Jr.; Larry Hanks (Hanks and Associates, 4/1985), lot 351; later, Auction '89 (RARCOA, 8/1989), lot 327; Jay Parrino; Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1163; Jay Parrino; May Auction (Superior, 5/1991), lot 987; L.K. Rudolf Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2174; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 5/2004), lot 328; private collection; Old West and Franklinton Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 855.

5. PR64 NGC. Private collection in the late 1940s and included in an 1884 proof set consigned to the following; 1976 ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 723; Joel D. Rettew; Midwestern medical doctor; Mid-Winter ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/1996), lot 6513; Mid-American Rare Coins (Jeff Garrett); Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1568.

6. PR64. Edgar Adams ad in the March 1915 issue of *The Numismatist*; Waldo C. Newcomer, exhibited at the 1916 ANA Convention; B. Max Mehl in 1931; Sale 348 (J.C. Morgenthau, 5/1935), lot 431; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson; Jack V. Roe Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1945), lot 627; possibly Percy A. Smith, who displayed a complete collection of U.S. Trade and silver dollars at the Third Annual Convention of the Oregon Numismatic Society and the Seattle Coin Club on May 5, 1946, as reported in the July 1946 issue of *The Numismatist*, probably consigned by Smith to the following; Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 896; Amon G. Carter, Sr.; Amon G. Carter, Jr.; Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 440.

7. PR63 PCGS. King Farouk of Egypt; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1679; Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 1847; American Coin Portfolios (Dan Drykerman); private New York Collection (3/20/1992); Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc. (privately, 3/23/1992); Q. David Bowers (personal collection); Summit Rare Coins (Chris Napolitano); Morris Silverman Collection (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 4131; U.S. Coins (Kenny Duncan); private Nevada collection; Pinnacle Rarities; private collection; Fun Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5735, realized \$423,000. **The present coin.**

8. PR63 NGC. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson; James Kelly; purchased by Frank Sprinkle on 6/24/1944 for \$375; Frank F. Sprinkle Collection (Stack's, 6/1988), lot 106; Larry Whitlow; Dana Linett; Early American Numismatics/Newport Beach Sale (San Diego Show, 10/1988), lot 461; Auction '90 (RARCOA, 8/1990), lot 845; Mark Chrans; ANA National Money Show (Stack's, 3/2002), lot 795; private collection; Kevin Lipton; Legend Numismatics; private collection; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2003), lot 569

9. PR63. Chicago Estate; RARCOA (Ed Milas); World-Wide Coins (John Hamrick); Steve Ivy; Robert Marks Collection; Bowers and Ruddy, Rare

Coin Review No. 15 (1972); Herstal Sale (Bowers and Ruddy, 2/1974), lot 734; Donald Apte and Mulford B. Simons; Mulford B. Simons; private Southern collection.

10. PR50 PCGS. Fred Olsen (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 997; George Sealy Ewalt (Stack's, 11/1965), lot 42; Calvert L. Emmons, M.D. (Stack's, 9/1969), lot 814; private collection; Western Numismatics (Jan Bronson); 1980 ANA (Steve Ivy, 8/1980), lot 2643; Auction '84 (RARCOA, 7/1984), lot 1809; Fred L. Fredericks (Superior, 2/1987), lot 1446A; Eugene Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 1324; Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2000), lot 1470.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. An example purchased from Stephen Nagy by Virgil Brand for \$50 in 1907 (Brand Journal number 39133).

B. Proof. An example purchased by Virgil Brand from John W. Haseltine in September 1908 for \$150 (Brand Journal number 44965).

C. Proof. Two more examples purchased by Brand from Haseltine in October 1908 for \$150 per coin (Brand Journal numbers 45343 and 45344).

Note: One of the Brand coins passed to his brother Armin in 1938. This piece was sold to B. Max Mehl in 1940, via B.G. Johnson.

D. Proof. 44th Sale (Ben Green, 11/1908), lot 74.

E. Proof. A specimen owned by Judson Brenner as part of a set of Trade dollars (also including the 1885 Trade dollar) mentioned in the January 1912 volume of *The Numismatist*. Possibly sold to Virgil Brand as part of a large collection of coins and numismatic items (including the Confederate cent dies) for \$9,000 in 1919.

F. Proof. H.O. Granberg Collection (B. Max Mehl, 7/1913), lot 391; B.W. Smith Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1915), lot 749, unknown intermediaries, possibly including Fred Joy; Mehl again, advertised in the November 1925 issue of *The Numismatist*.

G. Proof. A specimen exhibited by B. Max Mehl at the 1913 ANA Convention. Possibly the same as the coin in F above if Mehl bought the coin in the 1913 Granberg sale for inventory, then sold it to B.W. Smith.

H. Proof. A third specimen in the collection of "Colonel" Green; sold to B.G. Johnson on 5/15/1944; offered by the Celina Coin Company on page 546 of the June 1944 issue of *The Numismatist* as part of a complete set of Trade dollars.

I. Proof. "Colonel" Green also owned a fourth example of the 1884 Trade dollar, according to F.C.C. Boyd's appraisal of his collection.

J. Proof. A specimen exhibited at the February 1936 meeting of the Westchester County Coin Club by a Dr. Corbin.

K. Proof. A specimen purchased over the counter by Leonard Kusterer of Scott Stamp and Coin Company circa 1936 or 1937 as part of a complete 1884 proof set. Possibly an early appearance of the coin in number 5 above.

L. Proof. A specimen in an 1884 proof set offered in a James Kelly ad on page 830 of the October 1939 issue of *The Numismatist*. The collection was from an Iowa collector who formed his collection between 1870 and 1907.

M. Proof. Horace Grant (7/1946), lot 212.

N. Proof. Melvin E. Came, a New Hampshire coin dealer, offered an example at an ANA Convention in the 1960s, per Wayne Burt.

O. Proof. Abe Kosoff remembers two examples sold to Sidney Olsen in the 1960s.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 27YW, PCGS# 7064

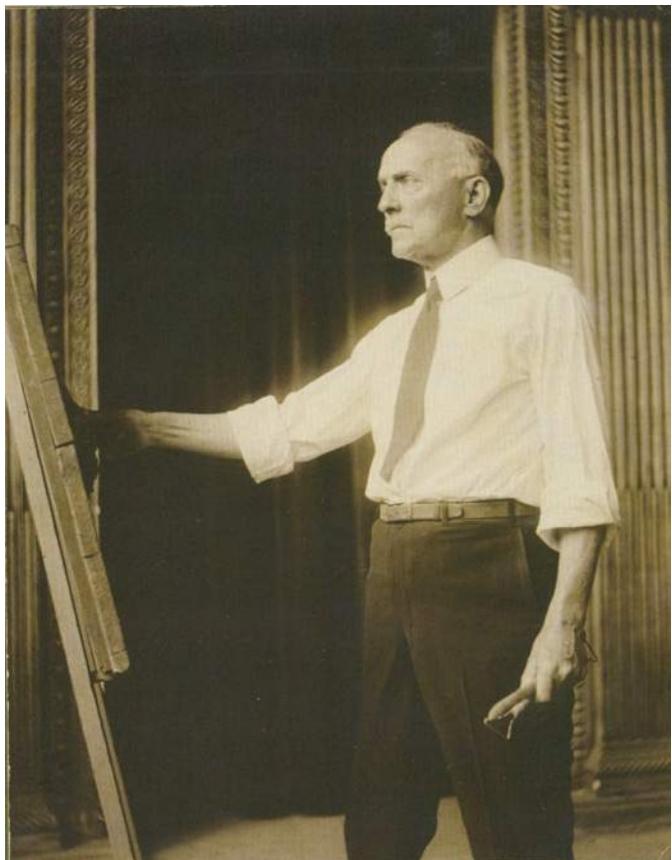
MORGAN DOLLARS



1879 Morgan Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike

3779 1879 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Freed from all the design changes that plagued production the year before, the Philadelphia Mint produced a truly large mintage of more than 14.8 million Morgan dollars in 1879. Accordingly, the 1879 is an available issue in high grade, and a popular choice of type collectors. However, examples with Deep Mirror Prooflike surfaces are elusive.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, with razor-sharp definition and a thick coat of mint frost on all design elements. The well-preserved surfaces include deeply reflective prooflike fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 1 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 56ZE, PCGS# 97085





**1879-CC Dollar, MS65+ Prooflike
Phenomenal Black-and-White Contrast
Tied for Finest**

3780 1879-CC MS65+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Normal Mintmark. It is well-known that this Carson City Morgan dollar issue claims a low mintage of 756,000 coins, but it is less widely understood why that is the case. The branch mints had purchased in excess of 1 million ounces of silver in 1878. By early 1879, massive amounts of silver had accumulated at the Philadelphia Mint, so silver purchases were reduced. Bullion dealers were advised that they would only be able to sell their product to the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans. According to the *Mint Director's Annual Report* for 1879:

"Nowithstanding the fact that the mint at Carson City is located but a short distance from the productive mines of the Comstock Lode, higher prices were demanded for bullion deliverable at Carson than at San Francisco, and, in addition, the rates charged by the express company for transportation of silver dollars were higher from Carson than from San Francisco."

"For these reasons, it was decided, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar at the Carson mint, and instructions were given February 26, 1879, to the superintendent thereof to coin up as practicable the bullion then on hand"

Dave Bowers confirms in his 1993 *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* that "All coinage operations were suspended from March 1 to June 30, 1879, and again from November 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880."

The 1879-CC is the second-rarest Carson City Morgan dollar issue after the 1889-CC. Coins with Prooflike contrast are scarce, becoming rare at the Gem level. This Plus-graded example is tied with one other MS65+ Prooflike submission at PCGS with none finer in that category.

Eye appeal is phenomenal. Liberty, the eagle, and the other legends and raised elements display a thick layer of mint frost against jet-black fields. The strike is crisp, and there are virtually no pedigree markers other than a tick in the field left of the nose. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+) Prooflike, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 5 in 65, 0 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7087



1879-O Silver Dollar, MS66 First New Orleans Mint Morgan

3781 1879-O MS66 PCGS. After an intermission of nearly two decades since the Mint closed in 1861, New Orleans resumed coinage production in 1879, following terms of the Bland-Allison Act that Congress passed a year earlier. The year 1879 saw the production of 2,325 double eagles, the only coins of the Type Three design that were minted in Louisiana. The facility also coined 2,887,000 silver dollars. Other denominations were added in later years through 1909 when that Mint was permanently closed. Mint State 1879-O Morgan dollars are not particularly rare, although Gems are elusive and finer examples are rarely encountered. This Premium Gem exhibits an excellent strike and frosty white luster with untoned silver surfaces. A prize for the advanced collector. Population: 34 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7090

1880-CC Morgan Dollar MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike VAM-5, 8 Over High 7 Ex: Jack Lee

3782 1880-CC 8 Over High 7, VAM-5, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: Jack Lee. A Top 100 Variety. Veteran dealer-collector Jack Lee was a well-known and beloved presence to a generation of customers, fellow dealers, and numismatists of all stripes. He assembled during his career three of the finest Morgan dollar collections ever, as well as world-class collections in several other series.

VAM-5, the "8 Over High 7" variety, shows the crossbar of the underlying 7 within the top portion of the upper loop on the second 8, and the diagonal of the 7 in the right half of the lower loop. The bottom of the 7 protrudes from beneath the 8. This is a splendid all-brilliant Premium Gem with blatant field-device contrast and only a few tiny field ticks consistent with the grade. Eye appeal is every bit as good as expected for a Morgan dollar from the collection of Jack Lee, a man renowned for having some of the sharpest eyes in the numismatic world. This piece is tied with one other coin at PCGS for the finest Deep Mirror Prooflike 1880-CC dollar, regardless of die variety (4/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 4462, where it brought \$37,375.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 35BG, PCGS# 41134 Base PCGS# 97103



1880-CC 8/Low 7 Dollar, MS67

VAM-8 Variant

3783 1880-CC Reverse of 1879, 8/7 Dash, VAM-8, MS67 PCGS. While not VAM-designated on the insert, the diagnostics are easy to discern. The overdate on the obverse is an obvious characteristic, but more telling is the dot of metal in the center of each C in the mintmark and the line through the M in AMERICA. This is an exceptionally scarce dollar to locate in high grades. The bright, lustrous surfaces are brilliant except for a well-placed arc of rainbow toning on the lower portion of the obverse. As one would expect from a dollar in this grade, there are no obvious abrasions present on either side. Population for all 1880-CC 8/Low 7 dollars: 35 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 41142 Base PCGS# 7100

1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS63 Prime Condition Rarity in High Grade

3784 1884-S MS63 NGC. The 1884-S Morgan dollar is a prime condition rarity in high grade, despite the reported mintage of 3.2 million pieces. Circulated examples can be found without too much difficulty, but Mint State specimens are elusive. It seems that few high-grade examples were saved by contemporary collectors and any coins held in government storage were probably melted in 1918. The 1884-S did not surface in large numbers during the great Treasury releases of the 1960s.

The coin offered here is an attractive Select specimen, with well-detailed design elements that show just a trace of blending on the hair above the ear. The lightly marked surfaces are lustrous and appealing, with highlights of violet and slate-gray toning. Census: 47 in 63, 15 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156



1885 Morgan Dollar, MS68

Bands of Multicolor Reverse Toning

3785 1885 MS68 PCGS. Both sides of this amazing piece are beautiful, but the sharp overall strike and vibrant mint luster are commonalities. The obverse is minimally toned save for a touch of gold-orange near the rims, while the reverse shows rim-to-rim bands of champagne and peach toning with strikes of blue-green across the upper eagle. There are no obvious abrasions on either side of this Superb Gem. Formerly from JC's Dollars, the #2 NGC Registry Set of Morgan dollars, circulation issue (all coins). Population: 4 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158

1887-O Morgan Dollar, MS65

Rare Deep Mirror Prooflike Example

3786 1887-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The New Orleans Mint struck a smallish mintage of 1.7 million Morgan dollars in 1887 and survivors are seldom found in the higher reaches of Mint State. It seems the coins that were not released into circulation were roughly stored and transported from one government vault to another over the years, resulting in heavily bagmarked surfaces on most examples seen. Although some high-quality examples turned up in the Redfield Hoard, few survivors are known with Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike designations.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved, brilliant surfaces throughout. The fields exhibit deep prooflike reflectivity on both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 97177



1887-O Dollar

MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike Seldom Seen With Such Depth of Fields

3787 1887-O MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1887-O, while not a common issue, is nonetheless considered accessible even with Prooflike surfaces. Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are another matter, particularly with the impressive surface quality displayed on this Gem. Scattered marks are generally isolated and minor, though a small cluster of abrasions is noted to the right of the eagle. Minor gold-orange peripheral toning gives way to silver mirrors and white frost on the devices. While the strike on the hair above Liberty's ear is incomplete, the level of detail is far superior to the norm. Population: 11 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (3/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 1116, where it sold for \$27,600.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 97177

1888-S Dollar, MS66 Prooflike Finest Prooflike Certified at PCGS

3788 1888-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. While the 1888-S is known for wildly variable striking quality, the present piece offers substantially above-average detail. The eye appeal is similarly strong, with subtle golden tints across the moderately reflective obverse. The reverse is only minimally toned. Carefully preserved with only the most minuscule of flaws in out-of-the-way areas. Immensely desirable to the Registry enthusiast, since it is the only Prooflike piece known to PCGS at the MS66 level and none are finer (3/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 2224, where it sold for \$16,100.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 349N, PCGS# 7187



1889-CC Silver Dollar, MS60 Carson City Key

3789 1889-CC MS60 NGC. The 1889-CC is one of a few challenging dates in the Morgan dollar series that is often not represented in Mint State date and mintmark sets. This is mainly because of the scarcity of such coins. The 1889-CC is one of the biggest key issues in the series in all grades, but especially in Mint State. The small mintage of 350,000 coins was accomplished late in the year, after the Carson City Mint reopened following a four-year hiatus under the anti-silver administration of President Grover Cleveland. A change in Executive Branch leadership in 1889, the Benjamin Harrison administration, saw the Nevada branch mint reopen, but coinage was not resumed until October.

This Uncirculated 1889-CC dollar displays bright, satiny mint luster and a bold strike. Singular abrasions are at a minimum, although light chatter marks on Liberty's cheek prevent a finer numeric grade. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Silver Dollar, MS62 Widely Circulated CC-Mint Issue

3790 1889-CC MS62 PCGS. There is a supply of circulated 1889-CC dollars in various grades, but Mint State coins are scarce. Most Uncirculated pieces grade in the MS61 to MS63 range, and the population thins considerably at finer levels. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Q. David Bowers writes: "Scattered single coins and small groups (no hints of bags) were paid out from the Treasury Building in Washington, DC, in 1933 and 1934, such disbursements continuing over a long period of years." Later government releases of silver dollars also failed to generate significant quantities of this date. In fact, only a single 1889-CC dollar is known from the GSA sales of the 1970s.

This MS62 coin displays vibrant, untoned mint luster and impressively bold central detail. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade, and the only singular abrasion is a small reed mark on Liberty's cheek. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190



1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62 First Issue After 1885 Hiatus

3791 1889-CC MS62 PCGS. CAC. Like many of its Morgan dollar fellows from 1885 and before, the 1889-CC issue has a limited mintage of fewer than a million pieces. Unlike those predecessors, however, the 1889-CC was not retained in quantity by the federal government, making Mint State examples elusive and far more valuable than their earlier peers. This gold-kissed MS62 example is lightly toned ivory-silver overall with broad luster. The detail is decent for the issue, if a trifle soft on the hair over Liberty's ear. A wedge-shaped abrasion between Liberty's eye and nostril precludes Select status. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-CC Dollar, MS62 Prooflike Key Carson City Issue

3792 1889-CC MS62 Prooflike NGC. Far and away the most sought-after and elusive of the great Carson City triumvirate that also comprises the 1879-CC and the 1893-CC, the 1889-CC is a great collector prize. Although the mintage was only 350,000 examples (and the 1960s Treasury hoards apparently did not contain the issue), fortunately a considerable percentage — Bowers estimates 25% — show semiprooflikeness. This silver-white piece is fully prooflike on both sides (and so certified by NGC), with thick mint frost on the devices and deeply mirrored fields. Minor field chatter with a few larger, scattered marks, mostly away from the focal points, comprises the grade, but the appeal is great for this key date. Census: 24 in 62 (1 in 62+) Prooflike, 48 finer (7/19).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 1784, where it realized \$24,725; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4575, which realized \$27,600. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191



1889-CC Morgan Dollar MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike Key to the Carson City Series

3793 1889-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1889-CC and 1893-S Morgan dollars are almost certainly the two business strikes that top the want lists of more series collectors than any others. The 1889-CC is by far the single most desirable Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint, an emission that was low even by the paltry standards of that facility and one where many specimens wound up being melted later. One estimate from Carson City specialist Rusty Goe suggests upward of 92%, or 325,000 of the 350,000 pieces struck, were destroyed.

Most surviving 1889-CC dollars can be found in heavily worn condition, with distributed coins having circulated extensively in the Western regions of this country. Uncirculated representatives are scarce in all grades but usually appear in MS61 to MS63. Examples of the 1889-CC dollar in the MS64 and MS65 grade levels are few and far between, although one unbelievable MS68 exists that we have handled. Fortunately, MS63 coins such as the present piece, while still expensive, are a bit more collectible, and many of those pieces are found with delightful, deeply contrasting surfaces.

This MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike coin offers surfaces that are primarily brilliant, with splashes of colorful accents on each side. Abrasions are minimal for the grade, and the strike is well-impressed. A coin with superior eye appeal, destined to form a centerpiece in a fine collection. Population: 52 in 63 (1 in 63+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 17 finer. CAC: 12 in 63, 3 finer (4/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 4576, where it realized \$40,250.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 97191



1889-O Dollar, MS66
Surprisingly Rare at This Level
Finest at Both Services

3794 1889-O MS66 PCGS. Carson City coinage from this year tends to overshadow all other Morgan dollar issues. That is not exactly a surprise, considering the 1889-CC is one of the keys to the series in all grades. Additionally, the 1889-O was produced in prodigious quantities and fails to distinguish itself as anything other than a plentiful date in most grades. However, Gems are exceedingly scarce, and Premium Gems are very rare. In recent years, MS66 offerings have occurred as often as twice a year and as rarely as one in four years. The hair over Liberty's ear and the lower obverse are incompletely defined, but design detail is considerably stronger on the reverse. Each side is satiny and bright with untoned, well-preserved surfaces. The cheek lacks mentionable contact, and a loupe only brings up a few ticks and grazes of almost no importance. NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192



1889-S Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike
High-Caliber Registry Coin

3795 1889-S MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The entire population of 1889-S Morgan dollars at PCGS, of which there are more than 11,300 submissions, includes just 70 Deep Mirror Prooflike grading events (0.6%). This example ranks within the top 10% of DMPL coins at PCGS, and only three pieces are finer. Splashes of golden color appear mainly over the obverse, but this Gem dollar is overwhelmingly bright and frosty with eye-catching cameo contrast. Abrasions are inconsequential. A sharply struck Registry coin of the highest caliber. Population: 4 in 65 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 3 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (3/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
 NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 97195



1891-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66 'Spitting Eagle' Variety, VAM-3

3796 1891-CC Spitting Eagle, VAM-3, Top 100, MS66+ PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. It seems that the number of Morgan dollar VAM collectors increases every year, particularly since the publication of the Top 100 and Hot 50 references and the wide availability of www.VAMWorld.com. A band of golden-brown color graces the lower reverse border, but this fully struck Premium Gem is otherwise brilliant. The Spitting Eagle variety is not a rarity in Mint State, but few survivors match the stellar quality of the present lustrous and splendidly undisturbed example. Formerly from the #2 NGC Registry Set of Morgan dollars, Circulation Issue (all coins). Population: 3 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 133937 Base PCGS# 7206

1892-S Dollar, MS60 Mint State Rarity

3797 1892-S MS60 NGC. Third-party grading allows few examples of this better date to qualify for the lowest Mint State category anymore, but this silver-gray coin made it with a combination of partial prooflikeness in the fields and relatively few abrasions across the surfaces. Charcoal-gray toning occupies the lower recesses of the devices, with hints of russet overtones.

Many AU examples of this date exist that were promoted as Uncirculated coins years ago, a practice that was reigned in with assistance of the professional grading services. While this coin has somewhat subdued mint luster and a bit of softness in the central obverse strike, it displays an original, old-silver appeal many collectors find attractive. A few scattered abrasions, including a group of small contacts on Liberty's chin, are the only marks of note. Census: 8 in 60, 41 finer (6/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5656. NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218



1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64+ Final-Date Branch Mint Issue

3798 1893-CC MS64+ PCGS. CAC. A delightful Morgan dollar from the final year of coinage operations at the Carson City Mint. The famous Western branch mint closed its doors on June 1, 1893, bringing a colorful and romantic era in U.S. history to a close. Because of the short production period, only 677,000 Morgan dollars were struck in 1893. The issue is a favorite with final-year type collectors and Morgan dollar specialists alike.

The present coin is a spectacular Plus-graded Choice specimen, with sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved surfaces that show few signs of contact. Vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides, with outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 15 numerically finer examples (7/19). NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-O Dollar, Well-Struck MS64 Great Eye Appeal, Uncollectible Any Finer

3799 1893-O MS64 PCGS. All four Morgan dollar issues for the year prove challenging in high grades, none more so than the 1893-S, followed by the 1893-CC. This New Orleans ranks third, proving scarce in MS64 before quickly becoming an essentially unobtainable rarity at the Gem level (those coins regularly realize six-figure prices). PCGS has graded only six better submissions and there another four at NGC (7/19).

Delicate golden accents complement the frosty motifs and clean fields, but this satiny Choice Uncirculated dollar remains almost entirely brilliant. The breast feathers are crisp, and there is just a bit of blending on the curls above the ear. A great example of this challenging New Orleans issue. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224



1893-O Dollar, MS64+ New Orleans Condition Rarity Highlight of an Advanced Set

3800 1893-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Sunnywood / Simpson. This is the second most challenging Morgan dollar issue for the year to obtain in high grades after the incomparable 1893-S. A Choice Uncirculated example of the 1893-O would reign in most advanced sets, let alone a coin of this quality. Considering that only a handful of finer examples survive in Gem condition, and that such coins regularly exceed the six-figure threshold when they appear at auction every few years, discerning specialists would be well-advised to target this high-end alternative.

The obverse displays lovely album toning with blushes of cobalt-blue, violet, and golden-orange patina around the rims that cede to mainly brilliant interiors. The reverse is essentially void of color, showing satiny luster over well-preserved silver surfaces. Strike detail is characteristically soft over the ear and breast. Two ticks on the jawline and neck are noted for accuracy, and are possibly the only imperfections standing in the way of an even higher grade. PCGS reports six finer submissions. CAC: 20 in 64, 0 finer (4/19).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 2/2005), lot 3284; Regency Auction IX (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 10/2014), lot 189.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-S Silver Dollar, AU50 Brilliant, Mint Luster Remains

3801 1893-S AU50 PCGS. The low mintage of 100,000 pieces wasn't really needed at the time, with the Mint and Treasury vaults full of silver dollars from the huge production throughout the 1880s, yet at least a portion of the 1893-S mintage circulated throughout the West. Apparently, the remainder of the mintage went into storage and likely was melted under terms of the Pittman Act. Most examples seen today are circulated and worn to some extent or another. Uncirculated coins are rare (and expensive). An AU example such as this brilliant dollar is the perfect grade for many collectors, with sharp detail and much luster remaining despite 10 points of wear. This brilliant example shows just a bit of silver-gray patina over the portrait. Only a few abrasions are seen on the partially reflective surfaces. Nice for the grade. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226



1893-S Dollar, Brilliant AU53 Sharply Defined in the Centers

3802 1893-S AU53 NGC. Among key-date Morgan dollar issues, the 1893-S has perhaps the most “typical” pattern of circulation. The entire issue was released, and though only 100,000 pieces were struck, few paid attention to the coins when they were distributed. As a result, they circulated freely for a time. Today, the most common details grade for the 1893-S issue is VF, a level which the present piece clearly exceeds. This is an all-brilliant example that still retains some of the original reflectivity in the fields. Generally lightly abraded and remarkably well defined in the centers. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1894-O Dollar, MS63 Prooflike A Major Series Rarity With Prooflike Fields

3803 1894-O MS63 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. This is a remarkable coin on several counts. Most Mint State coins are less than attractive, with multiple abrasions, a poor strike, and/or lackluster surfaces. The present coin ends all generalizations, however, with fully prooflike silver-white surfaces, a moderate strike, minimal abrasions, and intense eye appeal emanating from both sides. Were it not for a couple of small marks on Liberty’s cheek that are nonetheless undistracting, we would believe this piece deserving of an even finer grade. This is the single finest Prooflike example certified at PCGS; indeed, it is one of only two Prooflikes of the entire issue at PCGS, with the other an MS61. Population: 1 in 63 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 0 finer (3/19).

*Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2627, where it sold for \$21,850.
From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7231*



1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS61 New Orleans Semiky

3804 1895-O MS61 PCGS. The 1895-O is among the most challenging Morgan dollars to acquire in Uncirculated grades. The mintage of 450,000 coins is small by series norms, and the Mint State population is perhaps only a few hundred coins. The low Mint State survivorship can be attributed to the Pittman Act melts and attrition through circulation. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, fifth edition, Q. David Bowers writes: "Probably 100,000 or more were placed into circulation in or near the year of mintage." None are known to have been a part of the Treasury releases of the 1960s.

This Mint State example has the usual number of abrasions, finer coins being nearly unattainable for the average collector. Luster that glistens in the fields and design recesses is original, accented by a dusting of light tan-gold toning. Eye appeal is pleasing or the grade, even while moderate strike softness affects the hair above Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS62 Branch Mint Rarity

3805 1895-O MS62 NGC. The New Orleans Mint produced a paltry mintage of 450,000 Morgan dollars in 1895, and the issue was not well-produced. Soft strikes and insipid mint luster are the norm for this issue. It seems most of the mintage circulated for a short time in the 19th century, as many survivors are grouped in the XF-AU grade range. Mint State coins are decidedly elusive, as the 1895-O was never released in bag quantities in later years.

This impressive MS62 example displays a sharp strike for a New Orleans issue, with just the slightest trace of blending on the hair strands above Liberty's ear. The brilliant surfaces are lightly marked, suggestive of a higher grade. Vibrant satiny mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. Census: 23 in 62 (3 in 62+), 29 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236



**1895-O Silver Dollar, MS62+
A Mint State Morgan Dollar Rarity**

3806 1895-O MS62+ PCGS. Our August 2019 ANA sale offers Morgan dollar Registry collectors an opportunity to bid on two different Mint State examples of the elusive 1895-O issue, an opportunity that is as rare as the coins themselves. Five die pairs were used to strike the 450,000 coins in New Orleans, all during the first half of 1895. This highly lustrous Mint State piece has brilliant and satiny silver surfaces with scattered marks of little consequence. The strike, while not full, is far better than usually encountered. Population: 54 in 62 (4 in 62+), 47 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-O Dollar, Brilliant MS63
A Major Condition Rarity
Strong Strike**

3807 1895-O MS63 PCGS. Morgan dollar circulation strikes were produced at the San Francisco and New Orleans mints in 1895. Both issues claim nearly identical mintages (400,000 vs 450,000 coins), but it is this issue, the 1895-O, that is significantly scarcer in high grades. In fact, while hundreds of 1895-S dollars exist in MS63 and MS64, only handfuls of the 1895-O survive at those levels.

This all-brilliant Select Uncirculated representative shows outstanding definition on the eagle's breast feathers and talons. There is even some detail on the hair strands directly over Liberty's ear. Satiny luster glows from each side, with light chatter and grazes that collectors will hardly notice. A fantastic example of this challenging date. Population: 23 in 63 (2 in 63+), 23 finer (4/19).

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236



1900 Morgan Dollar MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike Exceptionally Rare With Such Depth of Reflectivity

3808 1900 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.

"You can observe a lot by watching."

— Yogi Berra

The quote by Yogi is one of his most familiar (and undisputed) Yogiisms, and also the title of his book about teamwork and life. It is an observation that is applicable to all areas of life, including numismatics. Forty years ago, just after the market began to develop for Prooflike dollars and their mirror-like fields, books and articles were written about issues that were overlooked and undervalued, leading many collectors to carefully inspect dealers' inventories and supply them with want lists for dollars that were generally not encountered. At that time I (MVW) was in sales for Steve Ivy, and had a customer who was a particularly savvy buyer and investor for Prooflike dollars. What was particularly notable about him was his age. He was 17 years old when I first spoke with him about Prooflike dollars. At that time Bob Merrill was the Auction Director, and Bob was a cautious man when it came to taking risks about the company being paid for auction invoices. The first time Pete (the 17-year old) bid in an auction, Bob demanded a written promise of payment from one of Pete's parents. His mother obliged, sending a signed guarantee of payment for Pete's auction purchases. Sure enough, he won several lots and paid on time, just as he promised. Because of Pete's age and limited income, he was forced to be a particularly savvy buyer. He could not afford to make mistakes. One coin he always kept on his want list was the 1900-P Prooflike dollar. Over the years Steve bought a few such coins for inventory, and I always snagged them and sent them to Pete who immediately paid (one prospective purchase was lost in the mail, though). The point of this reminiscence is to reinforce the Yogi-ism above: Pete knew to always be on the lookout for 1900-P Prooflike dollars because he almost never saw them.

Since that time, the status of the 1900-P Prooflike dollar has become established as a major Morgan rarity. However, few collectors would suspect that only one other MS65 coin has been certified at PCGS with two examples also graded as such by NGC (3/19). This is the only CAC-endorsed Gem. The number certified by PCGS has not changed since we last sold this coin in 2008. The surfaces display bright, deeply reflective mirrors in the fields that are set against thickly frosted devices. An exceptional opportunity for the collector of Prooflike/Deep Mirror Prooflike dollars.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 2251, where it realized \$51,750.

From The Perfection Collection of DMPL/Prooflike Morgan Dollars.
NGC ID# 256E, PCGS# 97265



1901 Dollar, Lustrous MS63 Philadelphia Condition Rarity

3809 1901 MS63 PCGS. The 1901 Morgan dollar quickly establishes itself as a conditionally scarce issue in the lowest Mint State grades, let alone MS63 or higher. Indeed, no other Philadelphia product in the series proves as challenging in Uncirculated condition. Widespread circulation and heavy melting under the terms of the 1918 Pittman Act are likely culprits. The reverse remains entirely brilliant, as does the central reverse. Golden-russet patina with glints of blue encircle that side. PCGS reports 36 higher grading events for the 1901 — remarkable considering the issue's mintage of nearly 7 million coins (7/19). NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901 Silver Dollar, MS63 Key Condition Rarity, CAC

3810 1901 MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Green. The days of over-hyped "sliders" slipping into third-party holders have long passed, and the true scarcity of Mint State 1901 silver dollars is much better defined than in previous decades. This Select Uncirculated example would never have been subjected to question; clearly, its sharply struck devices and minimally marked fields show high quality, while a thin skin of russet-gray toning adds undeniable originality to the smoothly lustrous surfaces.

Both the hair over the ear and the eagle's breast feathers are sharp on the present coin. Likewise, eye appeal is far above average for the issue, which often lacks even a glimmer of pizzazz. A few widely scattered, light abrasions eventually find their way under a loupe, but they are exceedingly minor for the grade — a fact recognized by CAC's endorsement. PCGS reports just 36 numerically finer pieces. CAC: 33 in 63, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR62 Key Proof-Only Issue

3811 1895 PR62 NGC. Ex: Jules Reiver. With the circulation strikes seemingly lost forever to the mass meltings of 1918-20, the Proof 1895 silver dollar has become one of the keys to completing the enormously popular Morgan Dollar series. Sadly, many of the surviving pieces are impaired through careless handling and/or crude attempts at cleaning. The lightly toned PR62 offered in this lot is exquisitely struck, with virtually all of Liberty's hair strands delineated, including those over the ear. Likewise, the eagle's breast feathers are sharp. There are no significant abrasions, just some wispy hairlines, that define the grade.
Ex: Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 21644, realized \$37,375.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 7330



1895 Dollar, PR64 Cameo The Sole Proof-Only Date in the Series

3812 1895 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint struck Morgan silver dollars continuously from the series' inception in 1878 until 1904, and again in 1921 when production resumed for a single year. Only in one instance did the facility fail to manufacture any business strikes for circulation, 1895.

The issue, or lack thereof, is something of an anomaly. The Mint records indicate that 12,000 coins were produced for normal usage, and another 880 proofs were made specifically for collectors. However, no circulation strikes have ever turned up. It is generally believed that the supposed mintage of 12,000 coins was nothing more than a clerical error. Others believe that the coins may have all been melted under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918, a piece of legislation that resulted in the conversion of more than 270 million silver dollars into bullion to facilitate international trade without depleting the United States' gold supply. John J. Ford once speculated that an 1895 Philadelphia Morgan dollar in circulation-strike format might turn up, but that has not come to pass and likely never will.

The lack of a Philadelphia Mint circulation-strike Morgan dollar from 1895 leaves a gaping hole in collectors' sets — a hole that can only be filled by one of the 880 proof examples minted. With thousands upon thousands of Morgan dollar enthusiasts searching for these coins but such limited quantities available to supply them, it is no wonder the 1895 proof has established itself as one of the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*.

As one can infer from the Cameo designation, the fields display extraordinarily deep reflectivity and the devices are frosted on each side. The obverse and reverse interiors are generally untoned with a ring of golden-brown and blue toning encircling the margins. Population: 36 in 64 (3 in 64+) Cameo, 36 finer. CAC: 11 in 64, 15 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 87330



1896 Morgan, PR67 Ultra Cameo Dramatic Contrast

3813 1896 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1896 proof is a favorite type coin among Morgan dollar collectors, known for sharp strikes and deep contrast. Few other proof issues are so consistently well-struck and attractive. Nonetheless, a minority of the survivorship has earned an Ultra or Deep Cameo designation, and examples in the top numeric grades are conditionally rare and sought-after. That offered here is a starkly contrasted Superb Gem proof with dramatic white-on-black surfaces and liquidlike mirroring. Sharply struck in the centers, the coin displays light golden toning overall and is devoid of contact marks. Census: 4 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67★), 19 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 27ZT, PCGS# 97331

1904 Silver Dollar, PR67+ Tied Finest at PCGS Spectacular Multicolor Toning

3814 1904 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1904 is little-known with cameo contrast, and in fact, only seven coins are so graded at PCGS and NGC combined. For most collectors, a non-Cameo in the highest-grade possible is the greatest goal. This Plus-graded Superb Gem with CAC recognition is tied for the finest in a PCGS holder, a top consideration for the Registry Set collector. Deep old-time toning forms concentric rings on each side, reminiscent of the colors seen on original proof sets from this period. Burnt-orange, gold, green, blue, and lilac hues make appearances, while both sides have a circle of brilliance in the center. The coin is well-struck and free of contact marks, producing outstanding eye appeal. Population: 9 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2824, PCGS# 7339



**1921 Morgan Dollar, PR65
Brilliant, Mirrored Chapman Proof
10-15 Pieces Struck**

3815 1921 Chapman PR65 NGC. Business strike 1921 Morgan dollars are plentiful, but proofs are significant rarities. None were officially made for collector sale, but the grading services recognize two varieties: the Chapman proofs and the Zerbe proofs. Certified Zerbe proofs tend to be from VAM-1AG or VAM-47 dies, and do not show all characteristics of proof Morgan dollars of earlier dates in the series.

The Chapman proofs are much less controversial, and have the appearance of proof Morgan dollars from the early 20th century. Relative to the 1921 Morgan dollars made for commerce, the wreath is unusually well-struck. The dentils are squared off, and the hair above the ear shows nearly full detail. The surfaces lack the bagmarks characteristic of even the highest-graded business strikes. The fields are nicely mirrored. Leroy Van Allen has not assigned a VAM number to the Chapman proofs, but die markers (as listed at VAMworld.com) include a diagonal line above the first T in STATES, and another die line between the wreath and the right-side star. Both diagnostic die lines are clearly visible on the present lot, a brilliant and beautiful Gem. No flaws are apparent, and the eye appeal is remarkable.

Breen (1988) states that the Zerbe proofs were coined first. When Henry Chapman learned of their existence, he paid a visit to George Morgan, still employed at the Philadelphia Mint 43 years after his namesake design was first issued. Chapman, per Breen, compelled Morgan to strike 10 proofs, "thus creating one of the major rarities of this century with the Morgan dollars' final gasp." Q. David Bowers (1993) called the issue "exceedingly rare. Perhaps only 15 were struck."

To date, NGC has certified 21 submissions as Chapman proofs, mostly as PR63 and PR64. PCGS has certified 43 pieces as Chapman proofs, generally in PR62 through PR64. Although the combined total of 64 pieces is multiples of the estimated mintage, it is likely that several examples have been submitted repeatedly during the past 30-plus years of third-party grading. It is also possible that some of the coins certified as Chapman proofs are actually Zerbe proofs, a separately collected variety. Bowers (2016) wrote that "I have only seen a handful in 65 years that I would call mirrored Chapman proofs." There is no doubt about the Chapman proof status of the present prominently mirrored specimen. Census: 2 in 65, 4 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 2579, PCGS# 7342

INDIAN PEACE MEDALS



1809 James Madison Indian Peace Medal

XF Details

Silver, Julian IP-5, First Reverse

3816 1809 James Madison Indian Peace Medal, First Reverse, Julian-IP-5 — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Silver, 76 mm. The First Reverse has a finger pointing to the F in FRIENDSHIP and another finger pointing to the P in the same word. It is thought that only about a dozen examples of this design Peace medal survive in silver, and this is the first that we have handled. Scattered marks on each side are entirely trivial, while the lightly cleaned surfaces exhibit a light silver appearance. This example is holed for suspension, as are nearly all of the silver Indian Peace medals. An extremely important historical opportunity.





1845 Polk Indian Peace Medal, MS61 Prooflike Julian IP-24, A Silver Metallic Rarity Reportedly From President Fillmore's Family

3817 1845 James Knox Polk Silver Peace Medal, Julian IP-24, MS61 Prooflike NGC. 164.5 grams, 75.6 mm. R.W. Julian writes in *Medals of the United States Mint, the First Century 1792-1892* that John Gadsby Chapman had his sittings with President Polk in February 1846 and completed his wax model in "a matter of weeks." Julian continues:

"In an amazing burst of speed Chief Coiner Franklin Peale was able to strike all the medals ordered by the government by July 18, 1846. This was due in part to Congress making rapid progress on the appropriation bill which funded the medals."

Julian's National Archives research accounts for the production of sixty large silver medals, and the later destruction of 49 pieces, leaving a net mintage of only 11 medals. Most examples of the other sizes were also melted, according to Julian with just 17 medium (62 mm) and six small (51 mm) medals escaping the melting pot.

Census of Silver Examples. With just 34 examples available for distribution, the President Polk silver Peace medals are extremely rare. We have located just three of the 11 large diameter medals, four of the 17 medium diameter medals, and only three of the six small size medals. The Weinberg large size medal is undoubtedly the finest of the 10 examples that survive in all three sizes, and it is far finer than any of the other large size silver medals.

Large Size Silver Medals

MS61 Prooflike NGC. Alan V. Weinberg Specimen, **the present specimen.**

AU. Stack's (10/2006), lot 139, \$41,400.

VF. Stack's Bowers (3/2017), lot 42, \$47,000.

Medium Size Silver Medals

AU. Stack's (10/2006), lot 140, \$25,300.

AU. Stack's (10/2006), lot 141, \$32,200.

VF. Stack's Bowers (8/2013), lot 1052, \$15,275.

VG. Stack's (1/2008), lot 7143, \$19,550.

Small Size Silver Medals

AU. Stack's (9/2005), lot 209, \$27,600.

XF. Stack's Bowers (8/2012), lot 11137, \$58,750.

XF. Stack's (10/2006), lot 142, \$20,700.

Alan V. Weinberg Comments. Silver Polk medals are among the rarest in the Indian Peace medal series with two or three known of the 76 mm. size, of which this is the finest (Prooflike Unc.) and with its original suspension ring. The Polk Indian Peace Medals are unique in the series with a curious concave field. The *Los Angeles Times* had an article about two antique store ladies in La Jolla who were auctioning some political items from the Millard Fillmore Family (Fillmore descendants lived in southern California). I called and ascertained that this silver Indian Peace medal was in the auction and received permission to drive down to La Jolla on closing night to bid on the medal at their home. It took 2 1/2 hours each way of careful driving in a heavy rain. I was there in their home when the bidding closed on the phone and they permitted me to top the high bid by \$100. I learned that the immediate underbidders were Rex Stark and the late Jack Collins representing John Ford. This 76 mm. silver medal is the rarest of all the die-struck U.S. Mint silver Indian Peace Medals.

Provenance: The November 20, 1992 *Los Angeles Times* article discusses the provenance of this piece and other items that were offered for sale at that time: "William Anderson ... inherited the Fillmore collection from Clara Allard, whose sister was married to the President's great-grandson"

However, there is a discrepancy with that provenance as President Fillmore did not have any great-grandchildren, or even grandchildren. Neither of his two children married or had children of their own. Clara M. (Gust) Allard (1900-1992) married Albert A. Allard (1899-1990). She was the daughter of Michael and Josephine Gust, and she had eight sisters. One of her sisters, Wilma (1895-1956) married Clayton Fillmore (1893-1934). He was the son of James Fillmore (b. 1863), the grandson of Millard C. Fillmore (1835-1900) who was a nephew of President Fillmore, and the great-grandson of the President's brother, Cyrus Fillmore (1801-1889).

We are comfortable suggesting that this piece may have been passed down through the family of President Fillmore, and perhaps the President gave this medal to his brother. Regardless of its provenance, this silver President Polk Indian Peace medal is the finest known of any size, and an exceptional example for the American history aficionado.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS



1893 Constructed Gold Award Medal, MS66 National French Draft Horse Association Awarded to Ed Hodgson

3818 1893 Columbian Exposition, National French Draft Horse Association Gold Award Medal, MS66 NGC. 67.5 grams, 58 mm. This extraordinary medal is constructed in green, yellow, and rose-gold with intricately prepared fixtures on a 58 mm. diameter blank that is hand-engraved "Awarded to Ed Hodgson, First Premium, Columbian Exposition, 1893." The original plush-lined leather box of issue accompanies this medal. The quality of this piece is spectacular.

Alan V. Weinberg Commentary. One of the most aesthetic, eye-appealing, pre-1900 American gold medals that I have ever seen. It almost knocks you off your feet. Uniquely constructed and styled: a blank gold central planchet, around which is affixed a separate gold rim. Ultra-high-relief gold fixtures include different colored gold horsehead, Columbian Exposition labels, and ornate fixtures, all masterfully handmade by a jeweler of the time. Curiously, there is no indication of the maker on the medal or box. This exquisite medal may have been produced by Theodore B. Starr (1837-1907), the New York City jeweler who signed a similar constructed gold medal presented to Sophia Hayden, the architect of the Woman's building at the exposition. His store was located at 206 Fifth Avenue in 1893. Starr was born in New Rochelle, New York in 1837 and died in 1907.

National French Draft Horse Association: This group, based in Illinois, was organized in 1876 as the National Norman Horse Association, and incorporated in 1884. The name was changed to the National French Draft Horse Association the following year. From the association's constitution:

"The object of this Association is to advance the interests of the importers and breeders of French Draft horses in the United States of America, and as a means to that end to provide for the proper registration of the same under such rules as may be prescribed by the Association."

The organization maintained "The National Register of French Draft Horses" with 14 volumes published between 1881 and 1917. We have been unable to determine when the National French Draft Horse Association ceased to exist, but presume it was about the time of World War I.

Edwin Hodgson: A horse breeder in El Paso, Illinois, Edwin Hodgson earned the First Premium award at the Columbian Exposition Stock Show for his French draft mare of four to five years. Hodgson won numerous Columbian Exposition awards for his French draft horses, per volume 24 of the *Farmer's Review* that was published in 1893. Hodgson, who died on June 22, 1915, was born at Tazewell County, Illinois on January 1, 1842. In his obituary that appeared in the *El Paso Journal* of June 24, 1915, Hodgson was described as a prominent, well-respected pioneer resident of El Paso. His interest in draft horses began in 1875, according to his obituary:

"In 1875 Mr. Hodgson became interested in the breeding of draft horses, that year purchasing his first stallion. From this small beginning he gradually added to his stables until in later years he was one of the most widely known breeders and importers in the west. In 1882 he made his first trip to Europe, bringing back with him fourteen finely bred animals. The following year he imported twenty of his own selection in France, and in 1884 brought over thirty-one. In later years his importations were considerable, although these were through his European agents."

Hodgson was the son of William and Phoebe (Bennett) Hodgson who were from Ohio and both native to England. He married Sarah Worley in 1863, and they were the parents of four daughters who all died young, and four sons who all lived into their 60s or beyond. Four years after Sarah died in 1877, Hodgson married Katherine Gibson who survived him. Hodgson was active in his local community, and enjoyed a very large circle of friends, according to his obituary.

El Paso, Illinois is located in Woodford County, and situated 20 miles north of Bloomington, and 30 miles east of Peoria. This lot will appeal to equestrian-minded collectors, those interested in the Columbian Exposition, or others that appreciate small-town Illinois history.

Acquired from Anthony Terranova's personal medal collection at the Summer 2013 Chicago ANA.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.



1893 Columbian Exposition Medal, MS63 Prooflike Believed Unique Discovery of America Gold Medal Presented to President Grover Cleveland

3819 1893 Columbian Exposition Gold Medal, Eglit-36A, Similar to HK-156 and HK-157, MS63 Prooflike NGC. 171.0 grams, 58.7 mm. Reeded Edge. Maier Weinschenk (1834-1905) and William Boldenweck (1851-1922), both of Chicago, submitted design patents 20,195 and 20,196 for the obverse and reverse designs of this medal, and both were approved on October 7, 1890 for a term of 3.5 years. The original patents including drawings of the two "faces" of the medal, described in detail in the patents. From patent 20,195:

"The drawing represents a front view of the design and illustrates two cardinal events in the history of America. The upper portion of the drawing represents the first cardinal event, viz: the discovery of America by Columbus. The lower portion of the drawing represents the second cardinal event, viz: the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth."

And from patent 20,196:

"The drawing represents a front view of the design. The upper portion consists of a pictorial representation of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Immediately below this picture is a scroll extending across the face of the medal. Occupying the lower central portion of the design and partly overlapping the scroll and picture described above is an eagle surmounting a shield, and at each side of the shield and eagle is a portrait, as shown."

These important medals that tell the history of America from the discovery of Christopher Columbus, to the landing of the Pilgrims, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence. A large and heavy gold medal, the design is unique in that composition, while others are known in copper or bronze, white metal, and aluminum. The Chicago firm, Boldenweck and Company, produced these medals in two sizes, 37 mm. and 58 mm.

Alan V. Weinberg comments: Ex Israel Switt - the original owner of the ten 1933 double eagles, and found in the back of his Philadelphia safe. An utterly extraordinary, high-quality, heavy yellow gold (apparently 23 karat) medal that was apparently hand-finished by a Chicago jeweler who hand-scalloped the rims and finely reeded the edge. Absolutely unique with but one single auction record (Bowers & Merena) and previously unknown. One of the most impressive late 19th century medals I've ever seen.

Eglit-36 and 36A. Nathan Eglit recorded two sizes for this design and assigned number 36 to the small size (37 mm.) medal that was produced

in white metal with a "milled edge" and assigned number 36A to the large size (58 mm.) medal that was struck in white metal and aluminum. Eglit was unaware of this unique gold version of the large diameter medal. The author of *Columbianiana, the Medallic History of Christopher Columbus and the Columbian Exposition of 1893*, Eglit noted that large size white metal piece has the edge inscribed "Boldenweck & Co. Pat'd Oct. 7, 1890." Maier Weinschenk and William Boldenweck received design patents 20,195 and 20,196 for the two faces of the medal.

Eglit incorrectly identified the designer as Robert Lovett based on the appearance of the initials R.L. on the reverse of the small size medal. However, Lovett died in 1879 and was clearly not involved in the production of this piece. In the revision *So-Called Dollars* by Hibler and Kappen, Rudolph Laubenheimer of New York city is identified as a possible designer.

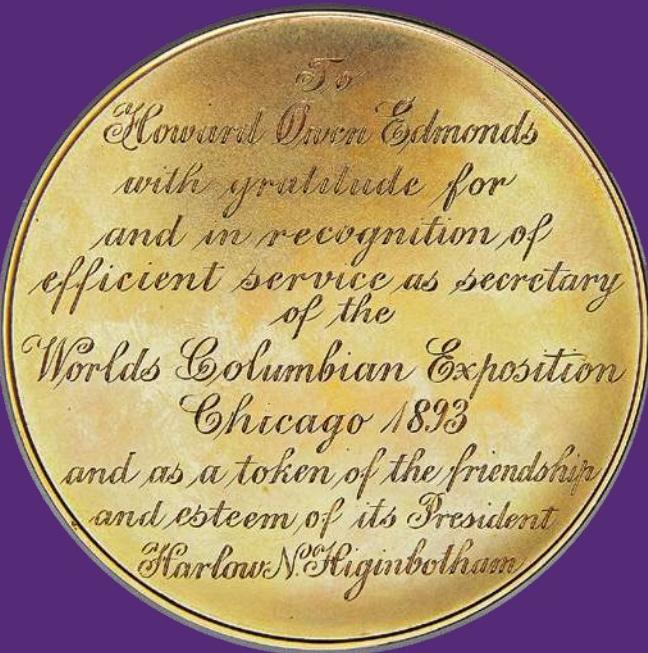
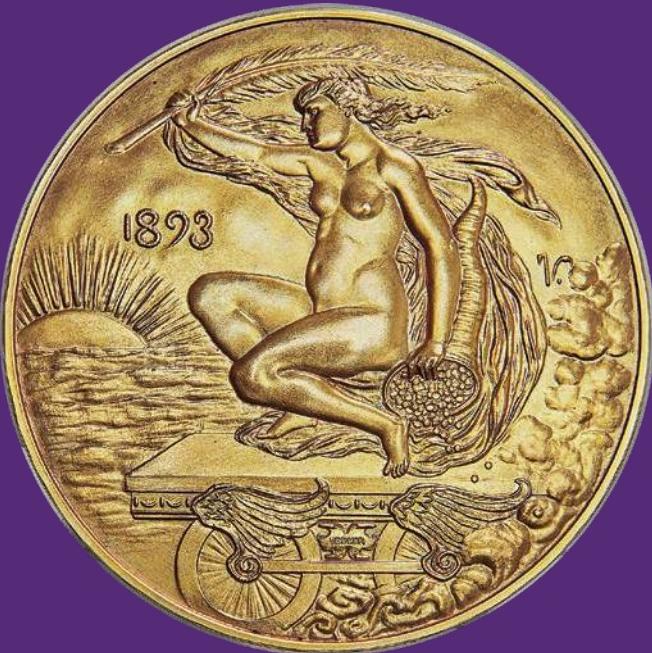
Presentation Medal. On May 1, 1893, Maier Weinschenk and William Boldenweck delivered an address to President Grover Cleveland, presenting the historical world's fair medal in gold at the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. An article appeared in the May 14, 1893 issue of the *San Francisco Call Bulletin*, explaining the presentation:

"When President Cleveland visited Chicago last week Mayor Harrison cast about to see what he could select for a present for the distinguished visitor. Finally he selected the Boldenweck medal and had one cast in solid 23-karat gold at a cost of over \$300. This he presented to Mr. Cleveland in the name of Chicago, and the President admired it, expressing his unqualified approval of its excellency. The Boldenweck medal therefore ranks as the World's Fair souvenir medal par excellence."

This amazing and apparently unique gold medal has fully mirrored fields with sharply detailed devices on both sides, and with scalloped borders and a finely reeded edge, apparently hand-finished by a jeweler or goldsmith. The hand-finishing of this piece suggests that it was made for an important purpose, such as presentation to the sitting President of the United States (Grover Cleveland) as NGC indicates. This is an extraordinary example that is destined to be a centerpiece in a collection of Columbian Exposition medallic art.

Ex: Bowers and Merena (11/2002), lot 5762.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.





1892 World's Columbian Exposition Presentation Set Howard Owen Edmonds, Secretary Unique

3820 1892 Howard O. Edmonds Columbian Exposition Presentation Set. This large and impressive collection of four World's Columbian Exposition pieces was presented from Exposition President Harlow Higinbotham to Howard O. Edmonds, secretary of the Exposition. A February 24, 2010 letter from Robert C. Edmonds explains the provenance:

"These items were left to me by my cousin, Howard O. Edmonds II, who inherited them from his father, Thomas S. Edmonds ... the son of Howard Owen Edmonds, whose brother Samuel Owen Edmonds, was my grandfather."

Howard Owen Edmonds was a young man of about 26 years at the time of the 1893 World Columbian Exposition. He was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania on January 27, 1867, and died at Cook County, Illinois on July 20, 1937. Edmonds accepted the position of secretary of the Exposition following the resignation of the Honorable Benjamin Butterworth. He earned a law degree from Lake Forest College and was admitted to the bar. Following a connection with the estate of Cyrus McCormick, he became associated with the Northern Trust Company in 1896, and remained there until his death. The *Chicago Tribune* published an obituary in the July 20, 1937 issue.

All four pieces are housed in a custom-made plastic holder with multiple layers to give the individual components the appearance of floating in air. The transmittal letter from Robert C. Edmonds is also included, addressed to Tom Hoffman.

The following items are included in this collection:

1. 1893 22K Gold Award Medal, Similar to Eglit-408, MS65 NGC (photo certificate). 193.0 grams, 63.6 mm. The obverse is the same as Eglit-408, while the reverse differs. An allegorical scene representing the exposition appears on the obverse with small letters, VEDDER, between the wheels near the bottom. The reverse is engraved in fancy script with an 11-line message: To / Howard Owen Edmonds / with gratitude for / and in recognition of / efficient service as secretary / of the / World's Columbian Exposition / Chicago 1893 / and as a token of the friendship

/ and esteem of its President / Harlow N. Higinbotham. The edge is marked 22K Gorham Mfg. Co.

This medal is typically seen in silver with a stamped award message on the reverse, leaving room to engrave the recipient's name. However, the gold version with a fully engraved reverse that is offered here is likely unique.

2. Round, Convex Lapel Pin, 14K Gold with Blue letters: WORLD'S / COLUMBIAN / SECRETARY / EXPOSITION, and H.O. EDWARDS engraved on the back. 23 mm., 6.5 grams.

3. Ribbon with Eagle, 18K Gold. 22.9 grams, 36.8 x 34.5 mm. The ribbon measures 43 x 105 mm. The gold and red ribbon has gilt letters SECRETARY / EXPOSITION. The Eagle has wings spread with a wreath, fasces, and a bar between the wings lettered WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. The back has a prepared punch for SPAULDING & C., and is engraved HOWARD O. EDMONDS.

4. Ribbon with a double bar copper hanger and attached medal, similar to Eglit-406, MS64 Brown NGC (photo certificate). The top bar is 42.9 x 11.9 mm., and is lettered WORLD'S / 1492 COLUMBIAN 1892 / EXPOSITION. The bottom bar is 41.3 x 6.5 mm., with SECRETARY engraved on the front and Howard O. Edmonds on the back. The gold and red ribbon is 37 x 40 mm. and is doubled. The attached 35 mm. medal, Eglit-334, features Columbus facing right on the obverse that is lettered CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS O L W, and his fleet on the reverse with the 11 line inscription: TO COM- / MEMORATE THE / DEDICATION OF THE / WORLD'S COLMBIAN / EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO / ON THE FOVR HVNDREDTH / ANNIVERSARY OF THE / DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY / CHRISTOPHER COLMBVS / OCTOBER 21 / 1892.

As a presentation set specifically intended for Exposition Secretary Howard O. Edmonds, this collection of four pieces is undoubtedly unique, and represents an opportunity that may indeed be once in a lifetime, as it has never before been offered for public bidding competition.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS AND TOKENS



1857 Central America Fund Committee Lifesaving Medal, Extremely Fine A Spectacular Hand-Engraved Silver Medal

3821 1857 Central America Fund Committee Lifesaving Medal, Extremely Fine, or perhaps finer, NGC. Unawarded. Silver, 113.3 grams, 89 x 75 mm. This medallic design, complete with its rope border, was illustrated in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on Sunday, February 23, 1896, in an article titled "Wreck of the Steamship the Central America." The detail of the hand engraving is spectacular, showing the S.S. *Central America* foundering in the ocean, passengers cast adrift, and a rescue ship (the brig *Marine*) in the background. The reverse is engraved:

"Presented by the Central America Fund Committee in token of their appreciation for his humane and successful efforts toward saving the lives of those unfortunates cast adrift upon the ocean by the foundering of the Steamer Central America Sep. 12, 1857."

This impressive medal is well-preserved with splendid pewter-gray surfaces and lovely lavender, gold, and blue toning on both sides. The engraving is crisp and sharp.

Alan V. Weinberg comments. Illustrated in Q. David Bowers' *California Gold Rush History*. Two are known, one with a hanger and a second example without a hanger (offered here). Engraving details are slightly different, as is expected with hand-engraving. The medal's design is illustrated in a 19th century newspaper (full page) documenting the disaster at sea. The engraver's style is recognizable in other lifesaving medals and in an exquisite 1854 gold lifesaving medal in the New York Historical Society that I have personally examined.

The presently offered medal is the second specimen referred to above, without the hanger. Close examination will reveal slight differences in the engraving details. Both medals came from entirely different sources years apart. This one is ex: Tom Martin.

Central America Fund Committee. Based in New York, the committee provided cash and other tangible awards, such as this engraved lifesaving medal, to those who played a role in the rescue of passengers. According to an article in the March 29, 1896 issue of the *Times-Democrat* in New Orleans:

"The committee had raised a fund of \$30,000, which it distributed among the survivors of the crew, after expending a portion of it in the purchase of testimonials to the captains of the Empire City, the Norwegian bark, and the brig *Marine*, and in extending relief to some of the passengers of the *Central America*."

An article in the *Boston Post* of August 19, 1858 specifically identifies the second ship in the engraving as the brig *Marine*:

"Mr. Henry F. Cleverly, of this city, first officer of the brig *Marine*, when she rendered such efficient service in saving the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Central America*, has received from the 'Central America Fund Committee' the sum of \$100, and an elegant silver medal. The medal, which is of large size, contains upon one side a representation of the wreck, with the *Marine* approaching ..."

This impressive piece combines historical importance, beautiful engraving, and rarity into a single opportunity of extraordinary importance for anyone with an interest in post-Gold Rush, financial, or humanitarian history.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part II.





1920 Wilson Manila Mint Opening Gold Medal, AU55 HK-1031, Six Gold Examples Known to Us

3822 1920 Wilson Manila Mint Opening Gold Medal, HK-1031, Allen M-3, Krause-X#11b, AU55 PCGS. The December 10, 1898 treaty that concluded the Spanish-American War saw the former Spanish colony of the Philippines ceded to the United States. The U.S. armed forces governed the American territory from 1899 to 1901. The little-known Philippine-American War consisted of various skirmishes from 1899 to 1902, while U.S. colonization of the Philippine Islands began in 1901 and continued to 1935. During that period, the Bureau of Insular Affairs handled government of the Philippine Islands.

Beginning in 1903, the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints produced coinage for the Philippines. Previously, the Spanish controlled Casa de Moneda produced Philippines coinage in Manila. The Philippine Legislature passed a February 8, 1918 appropriation bill for machinery to outfit the Manila Mint. The first coins were produced on July 15, 1920. In his 1921 *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* book, "The Mint of the Philippine Islands," Dr. Gilbert Perez writes:

"The mint was formally opened on Thursday morning, July 15th. A copper ingot was taken from the furnace, cooled, rolled into a thin strip between the heavy rollers of a machine, shot beneath the smoothly working pistons of another machine whence it emerged in the form of many small discs and then placed, in the stamping, machine - and there came into existence the first piece of money ever coined under the American government in the Philippine Islands. The first one-centavo piece was coined by Governor-General Harrison under the direction of Mr. Hewitt. Speaker Osmeña of the House of Representatives, in a like, manner, struck off the first medal (designed by Mr. Clifford Hewitt) which was issued in commemoration of the opening. On the obverse of the medal appears the profile of President Wilson; the reverse shows the figure of Liberty protecting and instructing beginners in the art of coining, holding in her right hand a pair of scales to demonstrate the absolute necessity for care and exactness in operation which all mint work demands. On the first day two thousand of these medals were minted."

Research over the last several years calls into question the designer of the Manila Mint opening medal. Clifford Hewitt was a machinist; he was not an engraver or designer. Philadelphia Mint engraver George T. Morgan prepared the dies, and Morgan was the likely designer of the medals, disputing the contemporary account of Perez. The depiction of President Wilson on the obverse is identical to the Morgan designed assay medals issued in 1919 and 1920, and the reverse is similar to earlier assay medal designs.

Another myth about these gold medals is the number produced and the number that exist today. In his 1961 reference *United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands*, Neil Shafer recounts:

"Five Wilson 'Dollars' are reported to have been struck in gold. Two were presented to high U.S. officials (President and Secretary of War) and three were retained in the Philippines. During World War II the three in the Philippines were lost. The other two are now in the United States; one is held privately and the other is presently in the Hollinbeck-Kagin Reference Collection."

Today we are unable to trace the pedigree of any piece back to the time of issue. It is impossible to know which of the six surviving medals were presented to President Wilson or to Secretary of War Newton Baker.

In the second edition of *Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines, 1728-1974*, Aldo P. Basso writes: "A reported five specimens were struck in gold, of which all are accounted for." PCGS Coin Facts suggests the mintage was eight examples. In the updated seventh edition of Lyman Allen's catalog of Philippines coinage, Tom Culhane estimates a mintage of 10 gold examples.

Today, we suspect that the actual quantity produced in gold was probably eight to 10, or perhaps more. Our roster of known examples includes six different pieces:

1. **MS62 PCGS.** Imaged at PCGS Coin Facts and a different example than the MS62 NGC piece listed next.
2. **MS62 NGC.** Heritage (12/1996), lot 2927; Heritage (4/2008), lot 2531; Heritage (5/2008), lot 23156; Heritage (8/2008), lot 2151.
3. **MS61 NGC.** Stack's (1/2008), lot 7298; Stack's (1/2009), lot 5813; Stack's (9/2009), lot 7700; Stack's Bowers (8/2013), lot 12444.
4. **AU55 PCGS. The present piece.** Dr. Greg Pineda Philippine Collection (Lyn Knight, 6/2012), lot 5680; Ancient & World Coin Signature Auction (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 22446. This may be the same example that appears in the NGC Census as AU58.
5. **Unc Details, Cleaned ANACS.** Stack's Bowers (10/2014), lot 3087; Stack's Bowers (2/2015), lot 217; Stack's Bowers (3/2015), lot 5053.
6. **Unc Details, Mount Removed NCS.** Heritage (2/2008), lot 81185.

The high points of President Wilson's profile, including the cheek and jaw, exhibit slight rub. The reverse similarly has a trace of wear on Moneta's shoulder. Nearly full yellow luster remains on this lovely example. A glass reveals faint hairlines along with a few trivial identification marks.

This historical medal recounts Philippines history and is an integral part of U.S. Mint history. Listed on page 435 of the 2020 *Guide Book* and on page 1333 of the fifth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*.

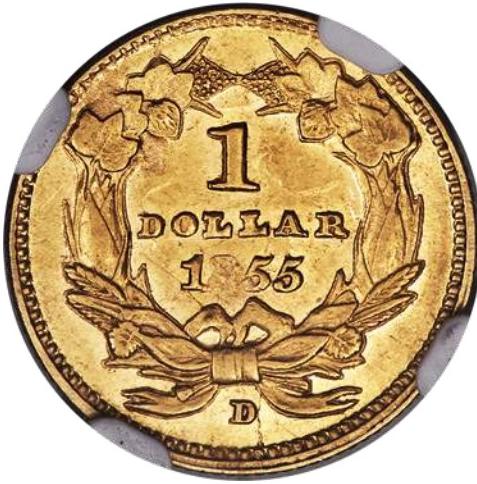
From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 510535

GOLD DOLLARS



**1852-C Gold Dollar, MS64+
Semiprooflike Obverse
Rarely Offered in This Grade**

3823 1852-C MS64+ NGC. Variety 2. The 1852-C is among the most plentiful Charlotte gold dollar issues despite a mintage of only 9,434 coins. Doug Winters estimates that as many as 350 coins may survive. However, few are in the upper Mint State grades. This Plus-graded near-Gem is conditionally rare, and just a few finer pieces are reported. It is the only MS64 coin at NGC with a Plus designation. Both sides exhibit sharp definition and bright yellow-gold color. A few minor contact marks are seen in the fields, although eye appeal is balanced by a prooflike effect immediately around the Liberty portrait. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 10 in 64 (1 in 64+), 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25BR, PCGS# 7518



**1855-D Gold Dollar, AU55
The Only Dahlonega Mint Type Two Issue**

3824 1855-D AU55 NGC. A mere 1,811 gold dollars were minted in Dahlonega, Georgia in 1855, and those coins were the only ones from that Mint to feature the small Indian Head design that was issued from 1854 to 1856. The actual design proved inadequate, as the deeply recessed obverse dies meant that part of the date on the reverse failed to strike up properly. That characteristic is especially evident on the 1855-D gold dollar where the 8 is almost completely obliterated. Prominent clash marks show the outline of the Indian head within the wreath. The quality of this lovely orange-gold example is excellent, featuring brilliant luster and minimal handling marks. Census: 6 in 55, 18 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 7534



**1860-D Gold Dollar, MS61
Rarely Seen in Mint Condition**

3825 1860-D MS61 NGC. Variety 12-P. The 1860-D is more popular than it is rare in the absolute sense. The mintage was an appealingly low 1,566 pieces, but Doug estimates in his 2013 D-mint reference that between 100 and 125 pieces may exist today in all grades. That being said, very few of those survivors are Uncirculated. This is a bright, semiprooflike example that shows the usual bluntness of strike over the high points. A minor scratch is located in the field to the left of the 1 in the denomination on the reverse. Rich reddish-orange color. Census: 6 in 61, 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25CS, PCGS# 7556





**1875 Gold Dollar, MS66 Deep Prooflike
The Only Deep Prooflike Example
Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr.**

3826 1875 MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC. Ex: Bass. The 1875 marks by far the lowest mintage of any date and mintmark combination in the gold dollar series. Just 400 pieces were struck. After 1870, the Philadelphia Mint was the sole producer of gold dollars, and in 1875, gold coinage at this facility was largely reserved for double eagles. The gold dollar served little commercial purpose by this time. Its production since the early 1860s had been characterized by one or two large mintages in a row followed by several years of only token-quantity production. In 1875, the Mint was sitting on nearly 200,000 coins that had just been struck the year before. New gold dollar coinage was unneeded, bringing about the tiny 400-coin mintage.

This issue is legendary among modern collectors. It would be a challenge to acquire even if every example struck had survived, but this is not the case. In their gold *Encyclopedia*, Garrett and Guth estimate a survivorship of 10 to 20 percent of the mintage, or 40 to 80 coins. Most of these are prooflike but can be distinguished from true proofs by studying the date — circulation strike 1875 gold dollars show the 7 in the date a trifle right of center below the second L in DOLLAR, whereas it is centered below it on the proofs.

This piece is something special, even among other high-grade 1875 gold dollars. It is one of three circulation strikes once owned by Harry W. Bass, Jr., but it is also, perhaps more importantly, the only piece awarded a Deep Prooflike designation by NGC (7/19). The diagnostics of the circulation-strike dies are all the more important for this coin, as it otherwise appears as sharp and reflective as a proof. In the Bass catalog, the Bowers and Merena cataloger wrote: "Harry Bass paid great attention to his coins, preserved them carefully, never cleaned or 'improved' them, and was a wonderful custodian of his treasures." That care of preservation is what earned this piece the lofty MS66 Deep Prooflike grade, ranking it as — arguably — the finest circulation strike 1875 gold dollar certified. Only a lone MS66+ non-Prooflike PCGS coin perhaps rivals it in eye appeal. Rich tangerine-gold and peach-orange hues adorn the glimmering fields, while the devices provide modest cameo contrast. A true Premium Gem with a sought-after pedigree.

Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 11/2000), lot 90. NGC ID# 25DD, PCGS# 7576

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS



**1863 Gold Dollar, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Only 50 Proofs Produced
Tied for Finest**

3827 1863 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. Only 50 proof gold dollars were produced in 1863, with an estimated 16 to 18 survivors believed extant. All were struck in a single day, March 23, and apparently from a single pair of dies, although Walter Breen speculated more may have been produced from another die pair, a pairing that is known to have struck coins for circulation. Demand for proof gold was slight during the Civil War and paper money was discounted by the public — even the Mint charged a premium for coins purchased with paper money. Because the production total was so low, the quality of surviving examples is remarkably high with deeply mirrored fields and thickly frosted devices. This is just such a coin that also displays even, light reddish patina over each side. A couple of stray lint marks are seen on the obverse, the result of static electricity from the cloth used to wipe the dies. Census: 3 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67★), 0 finer (6/19).

From The Gerda Collection. NGC ID# 25E6, PCGS# 97613



**1876 Gold Dollar
PR66★ Ultra Cameo
Only 24-28 Proofs Believed Extant**

3828 1876 PR66★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1. Ex: BRS Legacy Collection. The most obvious diagnostic of this die pair is the heavily polished forward feather in the headdress. The fields show unfathomable depth of reflectivity and the devices are heavily frosted, which give the coin its Ultra Cameo designation. Only 45 proofs were struck of the 1876 gold dollar. It is reliably estimated that between 24 and 28 pieces may have survived today in all grades. This is among the finest examples certified of this important date. Two other PR66★ coins have been graded by NGC, and only one piece is finer, an NGC-certified PR67. This wonderfully preserved proof is unhaired, yet it displays several small but useful pedigree identifiers in the way of lint marks and planchet flakes. The most noticeable is a tiny flake out of the left obverse field in front of Liberty's chin. There is also a tiny J-shaped lint mark on Liberty's jawline, and a couple of contact marks in the field above the R in DOLLAR. An exceptionally attractive example of this rare gold dollar, and a coin that also has a distinctive pedigree.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3401. NGC ID# 25EK, PCGS# 97626

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES



1796 Quarter Eagle, BD-2, XF40 Popular No Stars Variety

3829 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-2, R.4, XF40 NGC. The U.S. Mint struck its first gold coins in 1795, a recorded 8,707 pieces of the five dollar denomination, also called the half eagle, and 5,583 examples of the eagle or ten dollar denomination. Delivery warrants show that the first gold coins minted were 744 half eagles delivered to the Treasury on July 31, 1795, likely of the BD-1 variety, based on the research of Harry W. Bass, Jr. and John Dannreuther. There were a total of 12 documented die marriages used to produce the 1795 Draped Bust, Small Eagle five dollar coins, from a total of 16 obverse and reverse dies. For the 1795 ten dollar coins, there are five known die pairings among the six total obverse and reverse dies.

It was 1796 before the U.S. Mint would strike its third gold denomination, the quarter eagle, although the total recorded production was only 1,395 pieces between the No Stars and With Stars obverses. There were a total of five dies — three reverse and two obverse — in three known die pairings used to strike the 1796 No Stars and With Stars quarter eagles.

The production of a rather small number of 1796 quarter eagles in the second year of overall gold coin production at the Mint would presage a long history of the denomination's status as the red-headed stepchild of U.S. gold coinage. From 1796 through the 1834 With Motto, only 20 different dates appear on the denomination, with none struck at all dated 1799-1801, 1803, and 1809-1820.

In the first 12 years of the quarter eagle's existence, from 1796 through 1807 inclusive, the Mint would strike only a reported 19,487 pieces with a face value of \$48,717.50. In stark contrast, the Mint's production of the 1807 half eagle alone, of the Capped Bust Right and Capped Bust Left varieties, would amount to 84,093 pieces with a face value of \$420,465.

Even though there is an overall dearth of die varieties among the quarter eagles as compared to the much more plentiful half eagles, the 1796 No Stars quarter eagle is a special case. Numismatists from various collecting interests pursue the 1796 No Stars as the first year of the denomination, a low-mintage issue, and a one-year type all rolled into one. This coin represents the popular BD-2 variety with shorter arrows in the eagle's claw. The surviving population of the BD-2 variety probably numbers 100-125 examples in all grades.

The present coin is a pleasing XF specimen, with light wear on Liberty's hair and cheek and antique gold surfaces that show highlights of yellow and green. The surfaces are lightly abraded and retain traces of original mint luster. Census: 3 in 40, 35 finer (6/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 3238.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 25F2, PCGS# 45501 Base PCGS# 7645



**1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle, AU Details
First Year of Denomination
One-Year Design Type**

3830 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-2, R.4 — Repaired — NGC Details. **AU.** The quarter eagle denomination was struck for the first time in 1796, with the production split between two major design types. It is thought that 897 specimens of the No Stars type were struck first, followed by 432 examples of the With Stars design. Two die varieties are known for the popular No Stars type, identified by the length of the arrows in the eagle's claw. This coin represents the more available BD-2 variety, with shorter arrows that extend only to the end of N in UNITED. Although the No Stars variety is not quite as rare as the other type, it has always enjoyed special popularity as a one-year type issue.

The 1796 quarter eagle has been popular with collectors since the earliest days of the hobby. An example of both types was featured in the John F. McCoy Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), with the No Stars variety in lot 1961, "1796 Without stars, uncirculated, a fine impression, extremely rare." The coin realized a respectable \$15 to Heman Ely. In recent times, the 1796 No Stars has set one price record after another, with the Gem example in lot 3058 of the FUN Signature Auction (Heritage, 1/2008) realizing \$1,725,000.

The present coin is an attractive piece in many ways, but the central obverse shows some heavy scratches and a depression in the surface that indicates repair, possibly a patched hole. Unfortunately, many survivors of this issue were used in jewelry, and this type of repair is sometimes encountered. The peripheral design elements are well-struck, and the surfaces are lightly abraded, apart from the noted scratches. The satiny mint luster borders on prooflike in some areas. Altogether, this coin is an attractive representative of one of the most important issues in the U.S. gold coinage series.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4720.

From The Poulos Family Collection.



1804 Quarter Eagle, MS62 BD-2, 14 Stars Reverse Classic Early Gold Rarity

3831 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, without die cracks on the obverse. This is the die state usually encountered, although that statement is not meant to imply that the BD-2 quarter eagle is common. It is the more plentiful of the two 1804 varieties, although with a survivorship estimated at fewer than 200 pieces, the coin is distinctly difficult to locate in high grade, especially Mint State. The finest of the two coins in the Smithsonian Institution grades AU55, per Garrett and Guth.

Both BD-1 (12 to 14 coins known) and BD-2 share a common obverse die, but the BD-2 reverse is distinctive for its 14-star pattern above the eagle. The stars are laid out in a cross pattern, which has caused many researchers such as Walter Breen to hypothesize that this reverse die was leftover from 1798, when that star pattern was used. The extra star seems not to have bothered Mint officials, as this die was also used to strike dimes in 1804, namely the JR-2 variety. At the early Mint, die life was low in general and new dies were slow to be made. Any mechanically usable die — whether it was an old one from storage or a new one with a die sinker's error — would not have been discarded simply for the presence of a 14th star.

Uncirculated 1804 quarter eagles rarely appear at auction. The finest coins that we have handled during the past two decades graded MS62, including an earlier appearance of this example, which realized \$63,250 11 years ago in the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3062. More recently, the Newman MS62 NGC coin realized more than \$70,000 (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3195. This coin is semiprooflike and brightly lustrous, showing a bold central strike and minimal abrasions. Weakness on the lower left obverse stars corresponds to adjustment marks on the left reverse border, which likely thinned the planchet in that area and cause the obverse die to not fully fill during striking. Eye appeal is outstanding, as recognized by CAC. Population: 9 in 62, 2 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3062, which brought \$63,250.
From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFVT, PCGS# 45510 Base PCGS# 7652



1807 Quarter Eagle, MS60 BD-1, Only Dies for the Date

3832 1807 BD-1, R.3, MS60 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a. According to Mint records, a nominal mintage of 6,812 Capped Bust Right quarter eagles was accomplished in 1807, with a single die variety known for the date (BD-1). John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 250-350 examples in all grades, making the BD-1 the most available variety of this type. This was the final year for the design, which was replaced by John Reich's Capped Bust Left motif the following year. The reverse die was the same one used to strike all the quarter eagle varieties from 1805 through 1807.

The present coin is an impressive Mint State specimen, with well-detailed design elements that show just a trace of softness on the centers. Some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident on the shield, but the pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade. Satiny original mint luster adds to the strong eye appeal. NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656



1807 Quarter Eagle, BD-1, MS64 Final Capped Bust Right Issue Tied for Second-Finest Certified

3833 1807 BD-1, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. While mintage figures were low for all Capped Bust Right (Draped Bust) quarter eagles, a respectable production of 6,812 pieces places the 1807 issue far above any of its predecessors in availability, and makes it the sole logical choice for the Draped Bust type. That said, Mint State examples are scarce, and high-grade Uncirculated survivors are extremely rare.

A single die pair struck the entire mintage. Two die states are described in the Bass-Dannreuther reference, although Harry Bass owned just a single 1807 example — a splendid early die state piece. Uncharacteristically, Bass did not own a late die state example, nor did he describe one in his notes. John Dannreuther located such a piece at the Smithsonian Institution, and at least one other example has appeared at auction since publication of the reference (the former Eliasberg coin). The present coin represents the late die state as well, with faint die cracks at the bottom of the date, and another from the bottom curl through the left-hand stars 1 to 6. Yet another crack is at the top of LIBERTY, with additional cracks connecting stars 8, 9, and beyond star 10 to the rim. The central portrait shows faint striations or roller marks that weaken the strike in that area, as well as on the opposing eagle's head, neck, and mid-scroll area. All of the top Uncirculated 1807 coins show similar, or more extensive strike weakness at the centers. The oft-used reverse die struck multiple quarter eagles in the series — 1805 BD-1, 1806 BD-1 and BD-2, 1807 BD-1, as well as all 1807 dimes (JR-1).

All else is crisply struck and sharp. Silk-smooth fields and Choice devices show only the most minor, tiny ticks under magnification, while gleaming mint luster illuminates rich-gold color, augmented by pale-rose and olive overtones. There are no adjustment marks on the satinlike surfaces. The coin is tied for second among certified 1807 quarter eagles, equal in grade to one other MS64 that appears in the NGC Census. It trails only the former Pogue coin in numeric grade, with that piece certified MS65 PCGS. This near-Gem example is housed in an early blue-label PCGS holder, with barcode on the back. We anticipate strong competition from type and early gold specialists alike when this splendid, new-to-auction 1807 quarter eagle is called.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656



**1808 Quarter Eagle, AU50
Popular One-Year Type Issue
BD-1, Only Dies for the Date**

3834 1808 BD-1, R.4, AU50 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die state b, with a die crack behind Liberty's head but none through the date. A single delivery struck from a single set of dies, 2,710 quarter eagles dated 1808, were shipped to the Mint cashier on February 26 of that year. They would be the last quarter eagles struck until 1821, the only ones coined from dies created by John Reich's hands, and the only Capped Bust Left pieces for the denomination. Today's survivors, estimated at 150 pieces total by John Dannreuther in his *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* with 125 discrete examples known, are the keys to the 19th century type set, and as such, they have been popular almost since the beginning of organized coin collecting in this country. As David Akers wrote in his 1975 volume on quarter eagles in his *United States Gold Coins* series,

"The 1808 is one of the more famous and most desirable Quarter-Eagles, owing largely to its status as an essential one-year-only-type. Its tradition of recognition extends back to 'ancient' times of American Numismatics and its fame is forever secured. This fame has often been the impetus for many seemingly exaggerated claims about its rarity but, on the other hand, revisionist students often underestimate that rarity."

In one of the grandest traditions of numismatics, the more things change, the more they stay the same. The 1808 quarter eagle continues to be pulled between two main poles or modes of thought, those being the hype for this issue as a one-year-only type collector's nightmare and the superficial number-cruncher who points to certified population data and insists that the date is not nearly so elusive as numismatists make it out to be. As always, there is a grain of truth to each argument, but each one is similarly misleading alone. The 1808 quarter eagle is not an absolute rarity according to the Sheldon scale, being only an R.4, indicative of a "very scarce" die pair or issue. That scarcity, however, encompasses all grades, and assuredly there are fewer examples known than collectors who would like to own one.

The blind follower of certified population data could draw any number of incorrect conclusions from the current statistics for this challenging issue. As of (6/19), PCGS has graded 61 examples in all grades. Were one to look at certified populations alone, the 1808 quarter eagle would seem more available than the 1821, 1824/1, 1826, 1827, and even 1825 quarter eagle issues. Yet clearly it is not, judging from other available information. Rampant resubmission of coins has had the greatest impact where the financial stakes are highest, and the 1808 quarter eagle is no exception. That the mode of grades in the PCGS *Population Report* for the issue is AU58, an utterly implausible statistical point for students of the series, should be evidence enough. The true level of population inflation is impossible to gauge, but its presence must be taken into consideration.

The collector would be forgiven, however, if thoughts of populations and marketing hyperbole are forgotten in the wake of this lightly circulated, yet majestic 1808 quarter eagle. The honey-gold surfaces remain surprisingly luminous, with a generous degree of remaining luster in the reverse recesses, and in general, abrasions are wispy and of little concern. Two minor exceptions are noted, one in the left obverse field and one at Liberty's upper hair. The strike shows typical softness at the margins, which show adjustment marks to the right obverse, but the overall eye appeal remains strong. An excellent piece that is sure to please the purchaser.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4000, realized \$86,250.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFVZ, PCGS# 45515 Base PCGS# 7660



1827 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, AU58 Lustrous and CAC Endorsed Rarely Offered in Any Condition

3835 1827 BD-1, R.5, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c, as always with the reverse lapped from its previous use in 1826. This is the only variety of the 1827 quarter eagle, representing one of the rarest types in all of United States coinage: the Capped Head Left quarter eagle struck on 18.5 mm planchets, produced in token quantities from 1821 to 1827. In the final year, only 2,800 pieces were recorded by the Mint. There was no coinage in 1828, and in 1829, the Mint produced a refined design on a slightly smaller planchet (18.2 mm).

In his reference, *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther estimates a survivorship of only 45 to 55 examples of the 1827 quarter eagle. Moreover, roughly one fourth of the coins that we have handled were Net-graded, having various problems. We have not seen a problem-free coin in AU58 in more than a decade. This CAC-endorsed example displays a sharp strike and lustrous peach-orange surfaces that appear original. Barely any discernible friction is evident over the portrait and eagle, and neither are there mentionable abrasions. Population: 6 in 58, 15 finer. CAC: 1 in 58, 2 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BFW6, PCGS# 45522 Base PCGS# 7666

1830 Quarter Eagle, MS62 BD-1, Only Dies for the Date

3836 1830 BD-1, R.4, MS62 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Only 4,540 Capped Bust Left quarter eagles were struck in 1830, with a single die variety known for the date. No more than 80-100 examples survive today in all grades. The obverse die was prepared at an earlier date, as evidenced by the large dentils, but it must have been undated at the time of preparation. The small dentils reverse was used to strike all quarter eagles from 1830 to the end of the series in 1834, including proofs.

This attractive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements and lemon-yellow surfaces with some scattered minor contact marks. Prooflike reflectivity is evident in the more sheltered areas.

Ex: The Collection of Donald E. Bently, sold for the benefit of the Bently Foundation / San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30217.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFW8, PCGS# 45524 Base PCGS# 7670

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES



**1833 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, MS61
Rare Mint State Type Coin**

3837 1833 BD-1, R.5, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. This is the fourth of five uses for this reverse die, which was first put into service for the 1830 quarter eagle. It was paired with only one obverse die in 1833, striking 4,160 coins. Today, perhaps only 60 to 80 pieces survive. Our Permanent Auction Archives show numerous duplicate offerings of individual coins, as well as a number of pieces with Net-graded problems such as cleaning or rim filing. Problem-free Uncirculated coins are of the utmost rarity.

This piece showcases semiprooflike fields, bathed in bright yellow-gold color with remarkably well-struck stars and central devices — only minor weakness is noted on the edge of the reverse shield. Contact marks are minimal for the grade. Census: 7 in 61, 14 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BFWC, PCGS# 45527 Base PCGS# 7673



**1839-C Quarter Eagle, MS61
Scarce C-Mint Classic Issue**

3838 1839-C MS61 NGC. Breen-6150, Winter-2, Variety 22, R.4. While the 1839-C is one of the more frequently encountered Charlotte quarter eagles, it is disproportionately popular because it is a part of the Classic series. Only 18,140 pieces were produced, and of that number it is estimated perhaps 300 to 400 examples are known today in all grades. However, this is a rare issue in mint condition. NGC has only certified eight others in MS61 with a mere three pieces finer (7/19). Rim-to-rim die cracks are seen on each side, but there are only a few small marks scattered widely over the obverse and reverse. NGC ID# 25G4, PCGS# 7699



1839-D Classic Quarter Eagle, MS62 One-Year Dahlonega Type Coin

3839 1839-D MS62 NGC. Winter 1-A, Variety 26, R.3. The 1839-D is the only Classic Head quarter eagle from the Dahlonega Mint. It is also the only Dahlonega issue of any type with the short-lived obverse mintmark, positioned between the date and the bust. Type collectors and southern gold specialists alike seek this issue in all grades, although the majority of the survivorship is circulated. The Dahlonega Mint was founded to serve the local mining community, striking federal coinage for local commerce. Virtually all coinage was done with locally mined ore, and that coinage almost always went immediately into circulation upon its return to depositors.

This Mint State 1839-D quarter eagle is conditionally rare, and just a few finer pieces are known. It is generally sharp, although the usual weak point on the left shield corner is noted. Satiny peach-gold surfaces are lightly marked and lustrous with good eye appeal. Census: 3 in 62, 4 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 4UKS, PCGS# 7700

PROOF CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLE





**1837 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, PR66+
Deep Cameo Surfaces, Finest-Known Example
Variety 18, JD-1, Proof-Only Variety
Ex: Parmelee-Eliasberg-Bass**

3840 1837 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Breen-6145, Variety 18, JD-1, High R.7. Only four examples of the 1837 Classic Head proof quarter eagle are known to numismatists today. One of those coins is located in the National Numismatic Collection at Smithsonian Institution and a second example is in impaired condition. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the finest-known example of this landmark early proof rarity in this important offering.



Proof Gold in 1837

The only gold denominations coined in 1837 were the quarter eagle and half eagle (coinage of eagles was suspended after 1804 and did not resume until 1838). Both denominations featured the Classic Head design. Business-strike mintages were about average for both denominations, as 45,080 quarter eagles and 207,121 half eagles were coined. Proof mintages were not recorded, but they were undoubtedly small (only four proof quarter eagles and a single proof half eagle have been identified in recent times). Normally, proof coins of this era were struck to order, to meet the requirements of an influential collector or government official. Whenever proofs were requested, Mint personnel

would select and polish the required number of planchets, polish a pair of working dies, and strike the coins on the medal press to improve striking quality. The same dies were often used to mint both proof and business-strike coinage. For some years, proofs are known from different die pairs, i.e., there are three different die varieties of proof 1836 quarter eagles.

The four proof 1837 quarter eagles we know about today were all struck from the same die pair (JD-1), but die evidence suggests they were struck at different times during the year, for different purposes. The JD-1 obverse has the date centered between the bust and dentils, with the 7 centered below the left edge of the lowest curl. All examples

seen have a prominent die crack through star 8 and the bust, in different stages of development. Star 6 points to the top half of the headband and light recutting shows on stars 8 and 9 and TY in LIBERTY. The reverse has only two pale gules in the shield and the eagle has a tongue. Curiously, these dies were never used to strike regular-issue coinage, making the JD-1 a proof-only issue. We know the coins were struck at different times because the coin in the National Numismatic Collection displays a different die rotation (about 17 degrees counter-clockwise) from the others. Also, the impaired specimen is from a later die state than the others, with two bisecting die cracks through the obverse.

The Present Coin

The coin offered here has one of the longest and most distinguished pedigrees of any U.S. federal issue. It has been a highlight of some of the most famous and important numismatic collections ever formed, and its history can be traced back to the earliest days of the hobby.

Coin collecting first became widespread in this country in the 1850s and Cambridge, Massachusetts numismatist George Seavey was among the first wave of prominent collectors. He formed an extensive collection of American coins, including colonial, pattern, and federal issues. He was particularly fond of proofs and his holdings included many early proof issues, extending back to the early 1820s. He purchased proofs at auction, through private sales with collectors and dealers, and directly from the Mint. Beginning in 1858, when the Philadelphia Mint began its commercial proof offerings to collectors, Seavey purchased a complete gold, silver, and minor proof set every year to update his collection of U.S. federal coins. At some point in this early period, he acquired this marvelous 1837 proof quarter eagle, which he retained until he sold his entire collection to Boston numismatist Lorin G. Parmelee, in 1873. In the descriptive catalog of Seavey's collection, published by dealer William Strobridge in 1873, this coin was listed in lot 565.

Boston millionaire Lorin G. Parmelee made his fortune selling baked beans to restaurants, hotels, and private citizens. Starting with cents he culled from change received in his business activities, Parmelee went on to compile the most extensive and valuable U.S. coin collection of the 19th century. He purchased some of the most famous collections of that era intact in order to get specific coins he needed, and sold his duplicates through prominent coin dealers in blockbuster auctions throughout the 1870s and 1880s. He acquired and dispersed the collections of George Seavey (1873), Carson Brevoort (1876), and Charles Ira Bushnell (1882) in this manner. He finally sold his holdings through New York Coin & Stamp (H.P. Smith and David Proskey) in June of 1890. The 1837 proof quarter eagle was listed under lot 1071, which sold to John G. Mills.

Mills, of Albany, New York, sold the 1837 proof quarter eagle, along with the rest of his collection, through S.H. and H. Chapman in 1904. Washington collector John M. Clapp purchased the coin in lot 552 of the Chapman's catalog and it passed to his son, John H. Clapp, after his death. The younger Clapp also retained the coin throughout his lifetime, and the entire Clapp collection was purchased from his estate by super-collector Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, with Stack's acting as intermediary.

Eliasberg, a Baltimore, Maryland financier, formed the only complete collection of U.S. federal coinage in the history of the hobby. He generously exhibited his collection on many occasions and articles about his achievement were published in mainstream magazines and newspapers. Eliasberg died in 1976, and his remarkable collection was divided among his heirs. Bowers and Ruddy offered the gold portion of his collection at a landmark auction in 1982. The 1837 proof quarter eagle appeared in lot 104 and sold to Mike Brownlee, acting as agent for Harry Bass.

Harry W. Bass, Jr. was a specialist in early gold die varieties and patterns, but his interest extended to many other numismatic disciplines, as well. Most of his holdings were sold in a string of auctions by Bowers and Merena after his death, but a Core Collection of representative pieces has been preserved at the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum at the American Numismatic Association. The 1837 proof quarter eagle was offered in lot 94 of the Bass Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), where it was purchased by Terry Brand. This coin was publicly offered once more before its present appearance, in lot 643 of the Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2003). It has only been traded privately since.

Physical Appearance

This delightful Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed peripheral design elements, but a touch of the always seen softness shows on IB in LIBERTY and the eagle's leg and shield border. Some central softness is seen on all known specimens of this issue, probably due to the extensive die cracks that disrupted the metal flow. The devices of this piece are richly frosted and the fields are deeply mirrored, creating an intense cameo effect. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces show only insignificant signs of contact, including a thin, nearly invisible, hairline below the T in UNITED and a tiny spot under the eagle's left (facing) wing. A few minor planchet flakes are evident on close inspection. A dramatic die break is seen from the rim, through star 8 and the bust, to the serif of the 7 in the date (Dannreuther Die State b/a). Overall eye appeal is simply stunning. This coin is the finest-known example of this early proof rarity by a full three grading points and its exceptional quality and eye appeal are attested by the Plus designation and CAC approval. It boasts an illustrious pedigree to some of the most important collections of all time. This piece has not been off the market for 16 years and it may be many years before another example becomes available. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (6/19).

Roster of 1837 Proof Quarter Eagles

1. PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. George Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873), lot 565; Lorin G. Parmelee purchased Seavey's entire collection in 1873; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1071; John G. Mills; Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 552; John M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 104; Mike Brownlee, acting as agent for Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Estate; Bass Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 94, as PR65 PCGS; Terry Brand, upgraded to PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS; The Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2003), lot 643; unknown intermediaries, Todd Griffiths, in November 2010; Brian Hendelson, in April 2011; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner, **the present coin**.

2. PR63 Deep Cameo (grade per John Dannreuther). Mint Cabinet in 1838; National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution.

3. PR63 Cameo NGC. A specimen certified at the 2013 FUN Convention; Kevin Lipton; Todd Griffiths.

4. Proof - Graffiti - AU Details PCGS. H. Field, December 1961; John H. Schroeder Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 4707; Ron Karp and David McCarthy; Dr. James A. Ferrendelli; Ferrendelli Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2014), lot 11045.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. PCGS# 800146

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES


**1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, AU53
The Ultimate Gold Rush Souvenir**

3841 1848 CAL. AU53 PCGS. It is widely believed that the 1892 Columbian Exposition half dollar represents the inaugural commemorative issue in United States numismatics, but one must go back 44 years for the veritable first-year souvenir coinage issue: the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle.

James Marshall's discovery of gold on John Sutter's property in January 1848 had unprecedented effects on the economy, political landscape, and demographics of the United States and shaped its history as few events have. Recognizing the massive changes about to take place, President James Polk announced in his December 5, 1848 annual address:

"The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service who have visited the mineral district and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation."

Three days later on December 8 the first deposit of California gold arrived at the Philadelphia Mint. It was delivered by David Garter and amounted to 1,804.49 ounces after assaying. The next day, December 9, another 228 ounces of .894 fine gold arrived at the Mint, sent by R.B. Mason, Jr. from California. Regarding that delivery, Secretary of War W.L. Marcy wrote to Mint Director Robert M. Patterson:

"If the metal is found to be pure gold, as I doubt not that it will be, I request you to reserve enough of it for two medals ordered by Congress and not yet completed, and the remainder, with the exception of one or two small bars, I wish to have coined and sent with the bars to this department. As many may wish to procure specimens made with California gold, by exchanging other coin for it, I would suggest that it be made into quarter eagles with a distinguishing mark on each"

After a month's delay related to assaying the gold and having the coins struck and impressed with the CAL. stamp above the eagle's head, the commemorative quarter eagles were ready on January 5, 1849. These were made from the 228 ounces delivered December 9, while the two medals to which Marcy referred were struck from gold received the day before. It is believed that 1,389 counterstamped quarter eagles were struck and that about 150, certainly no more than 200 pieces survive.

This AU53 representative in an old green holder features undeniable prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Strike detail is pinpoint-sharp around the borders and shows a touch of softness on the eagle's neck and left leg, and on Liberty's middle curls. Specks of deep reddish patina on the obverse complement rich yellow-gold color overall. Small marks are trivial. An important example of our country's first commemorative coin and the ultimate Gold Rush souvenir.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 25HA, PCGS# 7749



1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, AU55 The First U.S. Commemorative Coin

3842 1848 CAL. AU55 PCGS. CAC. Gold was discovered in California in early 1848, and near the end of the year, the first shipment of the newly mined metal arrived at the Philadelphia Mint, where it was coined into quarter eagles, each marked with the distinctive CAL. counterstamp. Mint records state that 1,389 of those specially marked quarter eagles were struck. Many numismatists consider these 1848 CAL. quarter eagles to be the first U.S. commemorative coins, predating the 1892 Columbian issues by 44 years.

The 1848 CAL. quarter eagle ranks 37th in the third edition of *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth. They write:

"Because the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle was a direct result of the California Gold Rush, it is a highly coveted issue. Not only does the coin have a direct link to American history, but also it is one of the rarest regular-issue Liberty Head quarter eagles."

It is often stated that the CAL. counterstamp was punched into the coins while they were still in the press, preventing any flattening on the opposite side of the coin. Minute doubling of the date and lower stars on this piece suggests an alternative. It seems more likely that all 1,389 coins were struck, then they were carefully placed in an obverse die resting on a work bench, where they received the countermark, one coin at a time.

Over the decades since the 1848 CAL. quarter eagles were minted, some individuals have attempted to make counterfeits by punching those letters into regular issue 1848 quarter eagles. Fortunately, no one has been successful in duplicating the original coins.

This Choice AU example, while showing a few faint hairlines and other light scratches, presents nearly full luster with violet toning in the fields. Hints of a mirrored surface remain visible in the protected areas. A splendid example of this highly collectible issue, this 1848 CAL. quarter eagle offers rarity, quality, and historical importance. Population: 6 in 55, 31 finer. CAC: 1 in 55, 6 finer (6/19).

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 4666.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 25HA, PCGS# 7749





1854-S Liberty Quarter Eagle, AU Details Rare First S-Mint Issue Only 246 Pieces Struck, Ex: Atwater

3843 1854-S — Scratches, Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1854-S quarter eagle is one of the landmark rarities in U.S. numismatics. Among gold coins struck for circulation and so used, only three issues have a lower reported mintage: the 1875 eagle, the 1875 half eagle, and the 1841-O half eagle (which is unknown in any collection). Of the 246 pieces minted, it is reliably estimated that no more than 12 to 15 exist today, all in circulated grades.

The 1854-S was unknown until the early 20th century. Different accounts of the discovery coin (a Good-VG example) exist in the literature, but the date of this important occurrence seems to have been 1910. According to the catalog of the Atwater Collection (Mehl, 6/1946), lot 2072:

“The coin is excessively rare. A total of only 246 specimens were struck in all. And until 1910 not a single specimen was known to exist. During that year, through my extensive advertising, I secured from a Western Bank the first specimen discovered. It is in good condition only and shows considerable wear. I sold it to the late John Clapp of Washington, D.C. It is now in the great Collection owned by Mr. Louis Eliasberg of Baltimore.”

Alternatively, Edgar Adams offered this account in the May 1911 issue of *The Numismatist*:

“... for the benefit of especially the quarter eagle collectors the long-sought-for 1854 \$2.50 gold piece from the San Francisco Mint has come to light and is now in the collection of Mr. H.O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.”

Because of a notation in the Clapp notebook, recording the purchase of an 1854-S from Elmer Sears in 1915, many numismatists believe these two citations actually describe the same coin. Mehl sometimes confused the details of the many transactions he took part in when recounting them, 30 years or so later. The buyer of Mehl's coin might have actually been H.O. Granberg, and Edgar Adams may have been reporting the same transaction in 1910, while the Clapp coin may have been purchased in 1915, as recorded in the notebook. On the other hand, those citations may really involve two separate coins, and Clapp may have upgraded the specimen in his collection by purchasing the coin from Sears in 1915. The Clapp notebook is incomplete regarding issues acquired in 1910, and many purchases made in that time period went unrecorded. It is entirely possible that Clapp purchased the coin from Mehl and neglected to record it.

In terms of visual appeal, the piece offered here is actually one of the finest known of this extremely rare issue, in spite of some acknowledged problems. It is listed as the #2 piece on Walter Breen's Census. The list of previous owners reads like a Who's Who of 20th century collectors. The coin was cleaned at one time and shows the resulting hairlines on each side. A couple of planchet depressions are seen in the upper left obverse field, and there is a distinctive abrasion above the 13th star that identifies this as the #2 coin. The strike details are a bit soft on each side, with less definition on the reverse, as always.

There are also unusual Mint-made defects that we have never seen before on any other coin; on the left side of the obverse and the lower reverse, there are numerous cracks in the planchet. They are quite extensive on the obverse and under magnification give a “dry creek bed” appearance to the coin. Since we have never encountered this before and there is nothing in the standard references to explain it, we are left to speculate about its origin. We assume because it is a unique occurrence, these cracks may have something to do with the conditions under which these coins were produced.

At the time the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, there was a shortage of parting acids on the West Coast. This shortage had existed since the earliest days of Territorial coinage, beginning in 1849. As a result, many of the Territorial issues were struck from unalloyed native ore. The mint in San Francisco experienced the same difficulties during the first several years of production in that facility, which resulted in the cessation of gold coinage on several occasions. Our theory is that the network of cracks seen on this piece may have something to do with impurities in the ore from which the coin was struck. With insufficient supplies of parting acids, it may have been impossible to separate the gold from impurities in the native alloy. We welcome comments from anyone who may have seen this effect on other coins, or who may have a better alternative theory.

Curiously, for a coin of such rarity, the price history of '54-S quarter eagles has been something less than impressive. This is apparently because the known survivors are all relatively low-grade pieces. It may also have to do with the fact that the coin is “too rare,”—meaning that if a few more pieces were available it would be possible to publicize the issue more widely, and with increased publicity would come higher prices.

This “absolute rarity” is one of the two driving forces behind the dated gold market, and the exceptional rarity of the 1854-S has created an underpublicized situation for this date. The 1854-S is also not nearly as sensitive to grading distinctions as other 19th century gold issues. This “condition rarity” is the second force that drives much of the rare gold market, and this issue is hobbled in that regard. With the combination of both absolute and condition rarity in its corner, the challenge is just to find a coin, any coin. Condition is, at best, a secondary consideration. This coin presents an opportunity for the serious numismatist to own one of the rarest and most underrated of all U.S. coins in any metal produced as a circulating medium in the United States.

Ex: William Cutler Atwater (Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 2072; Grant Pierce (Stack's, 5/1965), lot 1154; Miles (Stack's, 10/1968), lot 166; 1973 ANA (Jess Peters, 8/1973), lot 826; 1974 MANA (Kagin, 11/1974), lot 1547; Arthur Lamborn; Fairfield Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 1544; Scott-Kinnear Collection (Sotheby's, 10/1982), lot 13; Long Beach Signature Auction (10/1995), lot 5527; Long Beach Signature Auction (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4337; Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3424. Illustrated in Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins.

From The Poulos Family Collection.

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1841 Quarter Eagle, PR55 The Famous 'Little Princess'

3844 1841 PR55 NGC. An impressive amount of research and private correspondence has occurred over the past couple of years about the 1841 quarter eagle. The latest thinking is a small number of proofs were struck, perhaps two or three pieces, and then these same dies were used to strike more 1841 quarter eagles, but they were most likely not intended as collector coins. That would explain why such a high percentage of the pieces known (such as this piece) display hazy fields from handling in circulation for a limited amount of time. There are approximately 14 to 18 examples known of the 1841 quarter eagle of both types; that is, both unquestioned proofs and "proofy" coins that entered circulation for a brief period. What is not in doubt about this enigmatic issue is that only one pair of dies was used.

This particular coin gives a strong impression about its status. "Proof" is the gut reaction when viewing this piece, even with the fuzziness in the fields from light handling. Deep reflectivity is seen on each side, and the strike is strong throughout with none of the softness associated with some of the circulated pieces known. Numerous handling and contact marks are spread throughout the fields, but they do little to diminish the intense mirrors. The only mark of note is a scrape on the lower reverse just above the denomination. The yellow-gold color takes on an accent of reddish patina around the devices. No doubt the controversy will continue for years to come regarding the "Little Princess." Census: 2 in 55, none are finer (7/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5220.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 25LZ, PCGS# 7867





1843 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo Only Six Examples Traced Ex: Pittman

3845 1843 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.7. Ex: Pittman. Only six proof 1843 Liberty quarter eagles have been reliably reported over the years and only half that number are available to collectors today. One coin resides in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, forever out of reach of collectors. Another example was stolen in 2007 and has never been recovered. A third specimen has not been traced since it was sold out of the Brand holdings in 1943. Of the remaining three coins, two were sold in the last few years and are currently held in strong hands, unlikely to be publicly offered any time soon. Heritage Auctions is delighted to offer the sixth and finest example of this early proof rarity in this important lot.

The earliest offering of 1843 proof gold we can locate is lot 651 of the Reverend T. Wilkinson Collection (Edouard Frossard, 2/1880), which featured a complete 10-piece proof set of the year:

"1843. Ten, five, two and a half dollars, gold; dollar, half, quarter, dime and half dime, silver; cent and half cent, copper. Fine proof set in velvet-lined morocco case. A present of John Tyler, President of the United States, to his ward, Mrs. Octavia McMurray. Extremely desirable set. 10 pieces."

Although the coin offered here is not the quarter eagle from this proof set, which later passed to Virgil Brand and has not been traced



since 1943, it does have a remarkable connection with this set. We can only trace the history of this coin back to 1939, when Maryland dealer John Zug sold it to prominent collector F.C.C. Boyd, along with proof specimens of the 1843 half eagle and eagle. These three gold coins later passed through the important collections of Jacob Shapiro (aka J.F. Bell) and John Jay Pittman, remaining together through the years. Pittman purchased the three gold pieces at the sale of the Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948). A few months later, he acquired the silver and copper coins and the original box from the 1843 proof set that had been sold in Frossard's 1880 sale. He combined the gold coins with the silver and minor proofs to reconstitute the complete 1843 proof set. This 1843 proof quarter eagle has accompanied the box and the other proof gold issues ever since. The eagle, half eagle, and box are offered in individual lots in their respective sections of this catalog.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem proof, with sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective fields that contrast dramatically with the richly frosted devices. A partial wire rim is especially evident on the reverse. The well-preserved lemon-yellow surfaces show only a few faint hairlines in the field, above Liberty's head. Otherwise, no post-striking flaws are detected, even on close inspection with a loupe. Several tiny lint marks are scattered about, including one in the field between star 2 and the bust, a short one from star 6 to the dentils, and another above the eagle's left (facing) wing on the reverse. A minor planchet flake is seen near star 3. Overall eye appeal is terrific for this extremely rare early gold proof. This coin has not been publicly offered since the Pittman sale, 22 years ago. It is the finest of only three available 1843 proof quarter eagles, making this lot an important opportunity for the proof gold specialist. Census: 1 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (6/19).

Roster of 1843 Proof Quarter Eagles

Pedigrees for the 1843 gold proofs are notoriously difficult to compile and earlier researchers, like David Akers and John Dannreuther, did not have access to many resources on the Newman Portal today, like the Armin Brand notebooks. Thanks to John Dannreuther, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman for their help preparing this roster. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known. It is virtually certain that some coins have been submitted, or resubmitted, to the grading services since their last public offering. Grade of the Smithsonian specimen is per Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

1. PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Possibly John Zug; sold to F.C.C. Boyd in 1939, per David Akers; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 110 (a proof 1843 half eagle and eagle were also offered in separate lots in this auction, and in the two following sales); J.F. Bell (Jacob Shapiro); possibly 39th Mail Bid Sale (Hollinbeck-Kagin, 11/1946), lot 2245 (not sold); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 103; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 832, as part of a complete copper, silver, and gold proof set; Sil DiGenova and Mike Storeim; Ken Goldman (KGI) and Mark Yaffe (NGE); Blanchard & Co.; the three gold coins were reportedly sold by Blanchard & Company in a private treaty transaction in May of 2009 for \$937,765; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner; **the present coin.**

Note on the reassembled 1843 proof set: William Woodin owned a complete 1843 ten-piece copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original case after he bought Peter Mougey's collection in 1908. He split the set, selling the silver and copper coins, with the case, along with most of the rest of Mougey's collection, through Thomas Elder in 1910. He later sold the quarter eagle and eagle in the 1911 sale of his own gold collection, also through Elder, but retained the proof half eagle until later, and exhibited it at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. Woodin sold most of his half eagles (probably including the proof 1843) to Waldo Newcomer circa 1924. That coin probably went to "Colonel" Green, and was not included in the reassembled set. The quarter eagle went to Virgil Brand in 1911 and remained in the Brand Estate until it was sold by Armin Brand in 1943. We have not been able to trace it since. Likewise, the eagle from the original set went to Brand in 1911 and later went to Harry Bass. Someone, probably John Zug, reassembled the three-piece gold proof set before 1946, as F.C.C. Boyd had all three coins in his collection by that date, but none of the coins were from the original set. John Jay Pittman purchased the three gold proofs at the sale of the Memorable Collection, and united them with the silver and copper proofs of that date, which he purchased a few months later from Judge Joseph F. Sawicki, to reconstitute the complete 1843 proof set in the original case.

2. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Possibly the example that surfaced in a Connecticut estate sale in 2002 and sold by Nadeau Auctions for \$66,125; Spectrum Numismatics; this coin was certified by PCGS on 1/16/2002 (thanks to Ron Guth for this information); John Albanese, purchased privately for \$85,000; purchased by a private collector in 2004, via Al Pinkall; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4096, realized \$211,500.

3. PR63 Cameo NGC. Possibly Jerome Kern; Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 32; Mid-Western coin dealer; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3245, realized \$70,500.

4. PR63 Cameo PCGS. A coin in the complete copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original yellow Morocco case reportedly presented by President Tyler in 1843 to an unnamed constituent; Fernand David Collection (Jacques Schulman, 3/1930), lot 112; purchased by an agent of B. Max Mehl at the Schulman sale in Amsterdam; Frank Stoddard; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green in 1932, via Mehl; Green Estate; B.G. Johnson; the set was offered to Ruth Green on 6/23/1943 for \$1,000, returned; offered again to B. Max Mehl on 8/30/1944 for \$1,000, returned; F.C.C. Boyd; purchased by B. Max Mehl; Will W. Neil; Neil Collection (Mehl, 6/1947), lot 2292; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr.; Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 630; Daniel Drykerman (per Walter Breen); Chris Napolitano; private collector; the set was stolen at the 2007 FUN convention and has not reappeared.

Note: Walter Breen incorrectly identified this set as the one in a "New York State private collection," meaning John Jay Pittman, but Pittman never owned this set.

5. PR65 Cameo. Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution.

6. Proof. A coin in the complete copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original red Morocco case reportedly presented by President Tyler in 1843 to his ward, Mrs. Octavia McMurray (per Frossard); Reverend T. Wilkinson Collection (Édouard Frossard, 2/1880), lot 651; purchased at the sale by George Cogan, probably acting as agent for Richard B. Winsor, for \$100; Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1067; purchased by Peter Mougey, bidding as "Gold"; William Woodin purchased Mougey's collection intact, after his death in 1908, and sold the majority of the collection through Thomas Elder in 1910, but he kept the three gold coins from the 1843 proof set; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 966; Lyman Low, acting as agent for Virgil Brand, journal number 57049; Armin Brand; consigned to B.G. Johnson on October 25, 1937; sold on 7/1/1943, not traced since, possibly number 2 or 3 above.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. An example offered by B.G. Johnson to Jim Kelly on 3/3/1944 for \$110.

B. Brilliant Proof Gem. Fixed price list "America's Finest Collection of United States and Pioneer Gold Coins" (Hollinbeck-Kagin, 1946); Texas Sale (Hollinbeck-Kagin, 12/1951), lot 1673.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. PCGS# 97869



1875 Two and a Half, PR66 Cameo Key Issue, Only 20 Proofs Struck

3846 1875 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1875 quarter eagle is a high visibility gold coin whose rarity transcends quarter eagle collectors or gold collectors in general. The reason is twofold. First, the business strike mintage was limited to only 400 pieces. Second, the proof output was a mere 20 pieces. All proof 1875 gold coins are rarities; in fact, that statement can also be extended to strikes made for circulation, the only exception is the 1875 double eagle. Since 1875 proofs are so rare, this is not an issue where a proof can be substituted for a high-grade business strike. (As, for instance, is the case with the 1901-P dollar.) Indeed, probably no more than 16-20 individual proofs are extant today in all grades. Perhaps twice that many circulation strikes are known in all grades, but only a dozen or so business strikes are believed known in Uncirculated condition.

While the status of this coin is an unquestioned proof, to underline its diagnostic correctness, the flag of the 5 in the date almost touches the bottom of the bust of Liberty. This was a problem years ago before diagnostics were widely known and a few coins were mistakenly cataloged as proofs, but this is rarely problematic today with the vast increase and diffusion of numismatic knowledge. The surfaces are sharply contrasted with thick mint frost over the devices. Pinpoint striking sharpness is seen over the devices, and there are no obvious flaws on either side.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1848.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 287W, PCGS# 87901



1887 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Deep Cameo Only 45 to 60 Survivors Estimated

3847 1887 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. There were 122 proof quarter eagles struck in 1887, and of that number it is estimated that only 45 to 60 individual examples may have survived in all grades. As John Dannreuther points out in his reference on proof gold, "Quality is excellent for the quarter eagles, in most years and 1887 is seen with cameo, deep cameo, and orange peel." This example displays stark white-on-black contrast with just the slightest ripple of orange-peel texture noted in the fields. The only pedigree identifiers we see are a couple of small planchet voids, as struck, around the U in UNITED on the reverse, an area that also shows several reddish specks, most likely from the 10% copper alloy. High-end quality. Population: 5 in 65 Deep Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 3 finer (6/19). PCGS# 97913

1888 Two and a Half, PR65 Cameo Rare in All Grades

3848 1888 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The Mint struck 97 proof quarter eagles in 1888, although not all may have been distributed to collectors. Only about 50 coins are believed extant, a minority of which are in Gem or better Cameo grades. This CAC-approved coin displays needle-sharp definition and stark contrast. The mirrored fields have a pleasing orange peel effect, and each side shows bright yellow-gold color. Under a loupe, a couple of faint field marks limit the grade but are hardly distracting. An important 19th century Liberty head type coin. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 1 finer; 0 in 65 Deep Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 97F9, PCGS# 87914



**1890 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR67★
Exquisite Ultra Cameo Specimen**

3849 1890 PR67★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1. The Philadelphia Mint struck 93 proof Liberty quarter eagles in 1890, with the coins delivered quarterly throughout the year. A single pair of dies was used to strike the proofs, with a slight notching in the dentils below the 1 in the date and die lines in the tops of clear shield stripes 1, 2, 3, and 7. The issue has an average survival rate, as John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 35-45 examples in all grades.

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements and deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the frosty devices to display a stunning gold-on-black cameo flash when the coin is tilted in the light. The yellow-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved and overall eye appeal is terrific, as attested by the Star designation. Census: 4 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 288D, PCGS# 97916

**1897 Two and a Half, PR65 Ultra Cameo
Starkly Contrasted and Rare**

3850 1897 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. Ultra Cameo proof 1897 quarter eagles are widely scattered across the numeric grade spectrum, but this Superb Gem is nonetheless high-end for the issue. Only 136 pieces were struck, and likely fewer than 100 are known to survive. Certified population reports are unreliable due to resubmissions; currently, NGC and PCGS combined report 152 grading events — far surpassing the number proofs actually struck. This CAC-endorsed Ultra Cameo displays incredible field-motif contrast and nearly pristine surfaces. The strike is razor-sharp. If the conditional rarity of this piece is not enough to spike interest in multiple collectors, the eye appeal certainly is. Census: 8 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 25 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 17 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 288L, PCGS# 97923



1897 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo Extraordinarily Well-Produced

3851 1897 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Across all denominations, the proof issues from the late-1890s are among the most sought after for type purposes. This holds for the quarter eagle as well, and this example displays deeply mirrored fields with strongly contrasting, heavily frosted devices. There are no noticeable surface flaws, Mint-made or otherwise. There were four deliveries of proof quarter eagles in 1897 with a total production of 136 pieces. Predictably, the superior production of these proofs resulted in a slightly higher number of survivors, many of which have been preserved in higher grades (the finest is an NGC PR69 Ultra Cameo). John Dannreuther estimates 70 to 80 proofs may exist today. At NGC, this is one of 11 pieces that have been certified at the PR66 Ultra Cameo level with another 14 examples graded higher (6/19). NGC ID# 288L, PCGS# 97923

1899 Two and a Half, PR67+ Starkly Contrasted Deep Cameo Remarkable Quality and Eye Appeal

3852 1899 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Among 19th century gold proof issues, the 1899 quarter eagle is moderately collectible, although it is not nearly as plentiful as certified population figures suggest. PCGS and NGC combined report 252 grading events (7/19), while only 150 proofs were ever actually struck. We have seen a few dozen individual coins in previous sales; it is reasonable to estimate that about 100 coins may survive. However, few of those earn a Superb Gem Deep Cameo grade.

This piece is spectacular. We have not before handled a Plus-graded proof in this numeric grade, and we have seen a finer 1899 Deep Cameo proof on only four occasions. The surfaces are virtually flawless. Liquidlike mirroring in the fields glimmers beneath a light, ceding to frosty yellow-gold devices and rims. The cameo contrast is incredible and the strike lacks nothing. Population: 9 in 67 (4 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 5 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 288N, PCGS# 97925



1900 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo Richly Contrasted Proof Type

3853 1900 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. JD-1, Low R.4. The number of quarter eagle proofs crept over the 200-piece barrier, settling at 205 proofs made in 1900. Perhaps half of that number survive today, the combined PCGS and NGC population reports notwithstanding. A short die line from the base of T in LIBERTY confirms the proof obverse, which was paired with a single reverse die that is known in both unlapped and lapped die states. Mirrorlike recesses between the vertical shield stripes suggest an early, unlapped proof striking for the present example.

This splendid, rich-gold Ultra Cameo Premium Gem proof displays a faint hint of green across its well-preserved surfaces. Field-to-device contrast is strong between gleaming mirrors and raised devices. The 1900 proofs represent one of the last issues of the cameo era of classic proof gold coinage (which ended with the 1901 issue). This turn-of-the-century proof ranks among the most attractive survivors for the date. Census: 7 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66+★), 29 finer (7/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5228. NGC ID# 288P, PCGS# 97926

1906 Quarter Eagle, PR65 Cameo Nice Contrast, Vivid Color

3854 1906 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1. The mintage of proof Liberty quarter eagles increased slightly in 1906, to 160 pieces. The issue also benefits from a good survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates 100-120 examples have survived in all grades. A single pair of dies was used to strike the proofs (JD-1), with the 1 in the date close to the bust and the 6 closer to the dentils and a diagonal line sloping up to the left between the third and fourth set of vertical stripes in the shield.

The present coin is an impressive Gem proof, with sharply detailed, frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields. The vivid orange-gold surfaces show only minimal signs of contact and overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 9 in 65 Cameo, 12 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 288W, PCGS# 87932

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE



1911 Two and a Half Indian, PR66 Sparkling Matte Surfaces

3855 1911 PR66 PCGS. CAC. After a vote was taken at the 1910 ANA, the Mint reverted to the matte finish that was first used in 1908, and then abandoned in 1909-1910 when "bright proofs" were struck. There were 191 proof quarter eagles struck in 1911 with an estimated survivorship of 100 to 120 pieces in all grades. Since the mintage was relatively high and the face value relatively low for a proof gold coin, there appear to have been a higher percentage of high-grade proofs set aside and saved through the ensuing decades and generations. The surfaces are fine-grained with a pronounced reddish-gold tint. Curiously for a piece of proof gold, there are localized areas of softness noted; specifically, the lowest feather in the Indian's headdress, the plumes on the headdress, the eagle's forward leg, and the breast feathers. Population: 18 in 66 (3 in 66+), 25 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 11 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 289K, PCGS# 7960

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



**1863 Three Dollar, PR65 Cameo
A Spectacular Proof Gold Rarity
The First at Auction in Eight Years
Ex: Boyd, Bareford**

3856 1863 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.6. The 1863 is among the rarest proof three dollar gold issues. The 39-coin mintage was delivered on March 23, 1863, and most pieces were sold in six-piece gold proof sets. Over time, these sets were broken up and the coins disbursed. In recent decades, the number of proof 1863 three dollar gold pieces appearing on the market is trivial. Survival estimates range from a low of eight or nine coins to a high of 20 to 25 pieces, the larger figures being those of PCGS. John Dannreuther's recent reference work, *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV — Gold*, provides an estimate of 14 to 16 pieces: "Breen thought less than a dozen examples survived; although this author believe [sic] this number is a bit low, only a few more than that still exist."

A preliminary examination of auction records can account for the provenance of at least 10 coins, although plate matching is difficult due to the mirrored fields and sometimes poor quality of photography and a margin of error must be allowed. This survivorship includes three pieces that are in institutional collections, namely the Smithsonian, the ANS, and the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection.

The piece offered here is plate-matched to the Harold S. Bareford Collection (Stack's, 12/1978), lot 133, with provenance that extends concretely to F.C.C. Boyd prior to 1946. It is a beautiful piece that shows liquidlike mirroring in the fields and frosty, needle-sharp devices. A couple of short, thin scratches in the reverse margin between the wreath and dentils serve as pedigree markers, although the surfaces are largely pristine otherwise. Cameo contrast is stark on both sides, complemented by bright yellow-gold color.

This is the first proof 1863 three dollar piece to appear at public auction since 2011. It is also one of only three distinct examples of this issue that we have handled. Clearly, the 1863 proof is a rarity that is coveted by collectors, with the few known examples held by strong hands. It may be years before another example is released to the public. Population: 3 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 278; Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 249; Harold S. Bareford Collection (Stack's, 12/1978), lot 133; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5064.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 28A3, PCGS# 88026



1874 Three Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo Sole Finest Certified

3857 1874 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. The 1874 is a plentiful date in circulation-strike format. The recorded proof mintage of just 20 specimens contrasts with the bounteous 41,800 coins produced for general commerce. Not all numismatic scholars agree with the proof figure. Garrett and Guth, in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, write that they "have no faith in the mintage figure for this date, as nearly 30 examples have been certified" by major grading services. More recently, John Dannreuther has put forth an estimate of 12 to 14 coins in his *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part One* (2018). PCGS Coinfacts suggests 16 to 18 coins extant.

PCGS and NGC together list 26 certification events. As usual, we have to account for the inevitable tide of resubmissions, which might bring the actual survivorship in line with the Dannreuther and PCGS estimates. Even if a handful of proof 1874 three dollar gold pieces were minted "off the record" and the number of pieces extant is closer to the upper range provided, the issue remains a major rarity regardless of condition, and the marketplace treats it as such. While PCGS submissions are varied, an interesting wrinkle of the NGC Census data is that all 10 of the certification events are in the Cameo category (no "plain" or Ultra Cameo pieces), and further, that all 10 submissions slot into one of two grade levels: seven are graded PR64 Cameo, and three PR65 Cameo.

Collectors may choose to disregard those totals, however. Arguably even more important is the fact that this is the sole finest example at either service.

This Premium Gem Deep Cameo specimen showcases profound contrast between sharply struck, distinctly frosted devices and pale gold mirrors that turn "black" at certain angles. The left obverse field shows minor clouding and a long die polishing line, the latter a natural feature left by the dies. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (4/19). NGC ID# 28AG, PCGS# 98038



1888 Three Dollar, PR66 Cameo Low Survivorship Proof Issue

3858 1888 PR66 Cameo PCGS. This is a high-grade and flashy example of the always-popular three dollar "Indian Princess" design. While no more than 91 proofs are believed extant from this year, examples in this grade and with this degree of contrast can only be considered rare. The glittering fields display deep mirrored reflectivity and show the orange-peel effect that is commonly encountered on proof gold coins from the late 19th century. When closely scrutinized, inconspicuous unfinished streaks converge above the headdress, as the coin was originally struck. The devices show a generous amount of mint frost, and when set against the depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields present a noticeable cameo contrast. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer (5/19). NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 88052

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR30 Judd-1635, Collectible Example

3859 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, R.3, PR30 PCGS. Here is a fantastic opportunity to obtain a more affordable representation of the often misunderstood four dollar gold piece. This example likely traces its origin back to the Philadelphia Mint's production of early 1880. According to research published by Roger Burdette in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*, 25 so-called "originals" were struck in December 1879 and/or January 1880. Those coins were described by William Wheeler Hubbell, originator of the denomination, as "too pale." Additional three-coin sets, which sold for \$6.10 each and comprised an 1879 Flowing Hair stella, Goloid dollar, and Metric dollar, were sent to Washington in March 1880 (100 sets) and May 1880 (150 sets) for distribution to congressmen and other officials. The Philadelphia Mint retained 150 sets for distribution to collectors. These totals add up to production of 425 1879 Flowing Hair stellas. It is possible additional coins were struck and that the circumstances of their manufacture went unrecorded, as was the case for the 1879 Coiled Hair and 1880 Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair specimens.

This piece was likely carried as a pocket piece, a curious artifact of the United States Mint that never saw genuine circulation. The surfaces exhibit obvious wear across all of the high points, and attractive shades of reddish-gold color with violet accents. This is a legitimately scarce issue that is always in high demand from gold specialists. We expect the present offering to elicit strong bids.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2398.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057





1879 Flowing Hair Stella, PR65 Cameo Judd-1635, Among the 100 Greatest U.S. Coins

3860 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, R.3, PR65 Cameo NGC. The United States repeatedly took steps throughout the 19th century to introduce new denominations into circulation when it was economically (or politically) advantageous. On March 4, 1849, Congress authorized the gold dollar and double eagle as a response to the massive quantities of gold being unearthed in California. The dollar was created to fill the role of the Seated dollar in circulation, while the double eagle would serve as a trade coin and a means of efficiently converting California gold into storable legal tender. Another Coinage Act was passed just a few years later, on February 21, 1853. It approved a new three dollar gold denomination with the goal of creating another outlet for California gold, one that would take the place of three dollar banknotes.

Between 1860 and 1879, when the four dollar stella was first proposed, the United States experienced a number of dramatic shifts in the circulation of various metals and denominations. Specie payments were halted in 1862, driving gold and silver out of the channels of commerce. They would only reappear after the mid-1870s. The silver dollar was abolished in 1873, putting the United States on a de facto gold standard to the dismay of mine owners and farmers. And gold, which had traded at a premium for more than 16 years, finally reached parity again with paper currency in late 1878, by which point the public had largely grown accustomed to handling paper over "hard money."

This confused, chaotic, and often contentious economic climate was, in part, the backdrop against which the fight for a four dollar denomination played out. However, unlike 1849 or 1853, when new denominations were welcome additions to the American series as solutions to real problems, there was absolutely no need for the stella proposed in 1879.

William Wheeler Hubbell, a Philadelphia lawyer-turned-inventor devised and patented a goloid alloy, composed of gold, silver, and copper, in 1877. His stated objective was "an improvement in metal alloys for commercial coin." According to Hubbell, goloid was "a denser, more valuable, or heavier alloy for a given size, adapted to coin dollars

and more difficult to counterfeit." In effect, goloid closely resembled the ancient mixture of gold and silver known as electrum and was nothing new at all. Regardless, the entrepreneurial W. W. Hubbell set about marketing his patented alloy to Congress and eventually garnered traction with Representative Alexander H. Stephens (D-Georgia), the House Committee Chairman on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Stephens actively lobbied Mint Director Henry Linderman to have dollars struck in goloid to Hubbell's specifications and distributed to members of Congress for their examination. Soon, there were further calls by Hubbell for a four dollar coin to facilitate international trade with member countries of the Latin Monetary Union (in reality, that argument was completely baseless). Again, Hubbell was given license to dictate specifications as he saw fit, and was even parlay responsible for the design of the coin, including the mottos and reverse star motif — the basis for the denomination's name (stella is Latin for star).

After some political wrangling between Treasury Secretary John Sherman and Chairman Stephens, Hubbell was eventually able to claim a moderate success with the production of 425 Flowing Hair stellas between late-1879 and early-1880. Those coins were primarily made for congressmen, but examples were also sold to collectors. Ultimately, Hubbell's large-scale plans for a four dollar gold piece manufactured in his patented goloid alloy failed. This curious denomination maintains its status as a pattern only, not a regular issue, though it is frequently collected alongside circulating denominations by those who can afford them. Indeed, the 1879 Flowing Hair stella is one of the prime rarities in American coinage, taking 18th place in Garrett and Guth's *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*.

This Gem Cameo proof enjoys striking field-device contrast. Yellow-gold surfaces display profound reflectivity, and the motifs are thickly frosted. The usual parallel striations appear across the centers, as usual, but the rest of the design is strong. A phenomenal opportunity to add this storied high-grade rarity to an advanced collection.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 28B2, PCGS# 88057



1879 Coiled Hair Stella, Judd-1638, PR63

Extremely Rare and Important Issue

Only 12 to 14 Pieces Believed Known

3861 1879 Coiled Hair, Judd-1638, Pollock-1838, JD-1, R.6, PR63 NGC. Of all the many numismatic rarities created inside the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia during the period of from roughly 1857 to the late 1870s, the 1879 and 1880 Coiled Hair stellas have a mystique that few other U.S. coins share, a combination of rarity, high demand, beauty, and mystery. The period is renowned for the hijinks, shenanigans, and general free-wheeling of various Mint personnel, often for their own aggrandizement or for those of various VIPs and the numismatically well-connected. The four dollar stella, from its outset, was an ill-fated and poorly conceived issue, one destined to join the company of odd-denomination numismatic curiosities, those coins that are the object of intense desire on the part of dedicated numismatists, and that are the object of puzzled interest on the part of the uninitiated. A short list of those odd-denomination coins would also include the half cent, two cent and three cent pieces, half dimes (perhaps), the three and four dollar gold pieces, and such oddities as the Pan-Pac commemorative and territorial fifty dollar pieces (and perhaps the quintuple stella and the half union).

The best-known background story for the stella involves the Honorable John A. Kasson's quest to produce a four dollar coin of international renown, and how it was doomed to failure from the outset. Kasson's proposal included a "goloid" silver dollar, as well as a "quintuple stella" twenty dollar gold piece, composed of 35 grams of gold, 30 pure gold and 5 alloy. Members of Congress had sufficient interest that a number of "original" 1879 Flowing Hair coins were made, likely 15 or 20 pieces. When demand increased, several hundred more examples were made, probably in the following year. The 1879 Flowing Hair stellas were distributed to Congress in three-coin pattern sets that also included the 1879 "metric goloid dollars," Judd-1618 and -1626. A popular numismatic legend (popularized, if not created by Walter Breen) offers that many Congressmen gave their stellas to their wives and mistresses as gifts, accounting for the many pieces seen with jewelry mountings removed.

While Mint Chief Engraver Charles Barber prepared the Flowing Hair obverse, it fell to Assistant Engraver George T. Morgan, of Morgan dollar fame, to prepare the Coiled Hair obverse that was also used on the stellas. The Coiled Hair stellas were produced in numbers that were strictly limited, and their distribution was apparently a highly clandestine "affair" of a different sort. The 1879 Coiled Hair stellas likely were made to the extent of only 15 or so pieces, and their existence was unknown to the numismatic fraternity for many years. Today they are extremely rare, with probably a dozen or so surviving pieces.

The Judd pattern reference, tenth edition, writes tellingly of the circumstances surrounding the issuance of the 1879 stellas:

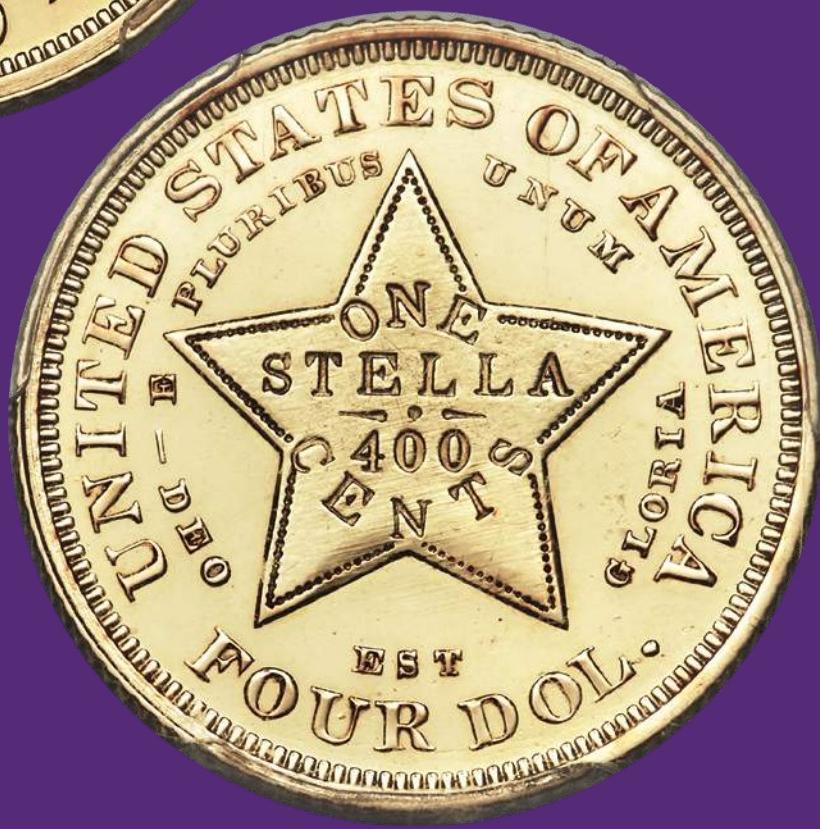
"It was announced by someone, perhaps a Mint official, that 15 of the 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Stellas were struck, these as patterns, but there was a sufficient demand for them that a few hundred more were struck for congressmen, who [were] allowed to acquire them for \$6.50 each. This was an era of great secrecy at the Mint, and virtually the entire pattern coinage of 1879, including the 'Washlady' and Schoolgirl silver coins, were produced for the private profit of Mint officials. These were not given to congressmen or openly sold to collectors at the time, and, indeed, for many issues, their very existence was not disclosed. ... With regard to Morgan's Coiled Hair Stella, this was strictly a delicacy for Mint officials. None were shown to congressmen, and none were made available to the numismatic fraternity — the whole matter was hush-hush. How many were struck is not known, and estimates have ranged from about a dozen up to perhaps two or three dozen. Whatever the figure, it is but a tiny fraction of the 1879 Flowing Hair style."

All of the stellas enjoy a special status and popularity shared by a small handful of U.S. coin issues, those that are strictly patterns or specimen strikings, but which are collected as part of the regular series of U.S. coinage. The stellas share this favored niche with such legendary coins as the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, most of the Gobrecht dollar issues, the 1859-60 transitional half dimes and dimes, the 1907 Wire Rim eagles, and the 1866 No Motto Seated dollars. Collector interest in these rarities is also fueled by their listing in popular collector guides such as the *Guide Book*, alongside regular issue coinage. (The *Guide Book* is extremely influential, as legions of collectors make their collecting decisions based on what coins that reference chooses to list or not).

The present PR63 example, certified by NGC, is one of three pieces so graded at that service, with four pieces finer. PCGS has graded no PR63 specimens, but six finer. Include a handful of Cameo coins, and both NGC and PCGS combined have seen a total of 28 grading events for this coin (7/19). Given the high likelihood of multiple resubmissions, the estimate of 12 to 14 survivors appears reasonable. This is a well-preserved example of the Coiled Hair stella. There are very few contact marks present on either side. The most notable surface "flaw" is actually a strike-through, a curlicue depression in the right obverse field behind Liberty's hair bun. This strike-through is likely the most reliable pedigree identifier on this important coin. The central details are weakly struck, a fact that explains the presence of roller marks that were not struck out of the coin (as a rule, fully struck coins do not show roller marks). The fields are nicely reflective, and the surfaces display rich orange-gold coloration.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3488.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8058



1880 Proof Coiled Hair Stella, Unc Details

Judd-1660, Pollock-1860, JD-1

Rarest Four Dollar Issue

3862 1880 Coiled Hair, Judd-1660, Pollock-1860, JD-1, Low R.7 — Polished — PCGS Proof Genuine. Unc Details.

The 1879 and 1880 Coiled Hair stellas and the 1880 Flowing Hair are among the great rarities of American gold coinage, all being much more elusive than their 1879 Flowing Hair cousins. Only a handful of specimens survive of each design and the 1880 Coiled Hair is, by any measure, the rarest of the four types. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population of the 1880 Coiled Hair at 8-10 examples in all grades. A roster of the nine examples known to us is listed below, including one specimen that resides in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. In comparison, the current 2020 *Guide Book* estimates 17 survivors of the 1880 Flowing Hair stella, and 12 examples of the 1879 Coiled Hair.

Although the stellas were ostensibly produced as patterns for a proposed international goloid coinage, and included in three piece goloid sets offered to favored collectors, the stellas were actually struck on half eagle planchets that were shaved down to the proper weight. This accounts for the many parallel die striations seen on all examples of this issue. Traditionally, it was believed that Charles Barber designed the Flowing Hair stellas and George Morgan created the Coiled Hair design, but recent research by Roger W. Burdette suggests Barber may have been responsible for both motifs.

The present coin displays sharply detailed design elements throughout and the deeply reflective fields show only minor signs of contact. Some minor hairlines are evident at certain angles and the central devices exhibit the always-seen die striations, with a uniform horizontal orientation. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces have a bright sheen from the noted cleaning, but the overall presentation is most appealing. This piece traces its history to the famous Dallas Bank Collection, a mark of distinction for any coin. It should find a home in an advanced pattern collection or gold type set.

Roster of 1880 Coiled Hair Stellas

1. Delp Specimen. PR67 Cameo NGC. Winner Delp Collection (Stack's, 11/1972), lot 792, realized \$35,000; Summer FPL (Stack's, 1997) offered as part of a four-piece set for \$875,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30044, realized \$977,500; Tacasyl Collection (Bonhams, 9/2013), lot 1011, realized \$2,574,000.

2. DuPont Specimen. PR67 Cameo NGC. S. Hallock du Pont Collection (Sotheby's, 9/1982), lot 252, part of a four-piece set of stellas with the coins offered in individual lots, realized \$102,300; Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 707, realized \$440,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5301, realized \$1,821,250.

3. Trompeter Specimen. PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Will Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 2605, sold as part of a set for \$3,850; Grant Pierce; 1976 ANA (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 2920, sold as part of a set for \$225,000; Western Collection (Stack's, 12/1981), lot 1139, realized \$135,000; Ed Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 136, realized \$264,000; Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/1992), lot 599; 60th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1995), lot 1548, realized \$308,000; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4230, realized \$1,116,250.

4. Eliasberg Specimen. PR65 NGC. Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Louis E. Eliasberg, Jr.; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy,

10/1982), lot 319, realized \$99,000; Holecek Family Trust (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 1625.

5. Memorable Specimen. PR65 Cameo PCGS. Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 282; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1999), lot 136; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2000), lot 352.

6. Kern Specimen. PR62 NGC. Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 245, sold as part of a set for \$4,100; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr.; Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 634, realized \$72,250; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 1306; Santa Clara Sale (Superior, 7/2005), lot 425, realized \$618,125; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4035, realized \$575,000; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1246, realized \$546,250.

7. Davies Specimen. PR61 NGC. Davies-Niewoehner Collections (Paramount, 2/1975), lot 547, realized \$67,500; Bowers and Ruddy Rare Coin Review #26, p. 64; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2000), lot 7519; Robert Swan & Rod Sweet Collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/2004), lot 2620.

8. Dallas Bank Specimen PCGS Proof Genuine, Unc Details. Dr. John Wilkison; Tennessee Coin Exchange; Julian Leidman and Mike Brownlee; Paramount International Coin; H. Jeff Browning; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's and Stack's, 10/2000), lot 363; Rarities Auction (Stack's Bowers, 10/2015), lot 110, realized \$258,500. **The present coin.**

9. Lilly Specimen. PR64. Josiah K. Lilly; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, grade per Garrett and Guth.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. H.P. Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1456, part of a three-piece Goloid set, with the coins offered in individual lots.

B. Proof. Dewitt Smith; sold to Virgil Brand in 1908, Brand Journal number 46965.

C. Proof. Edgar Adams; sold to Virgil Brand in 1911, Brand Journal number 57094.

D. Proof. F.C.C Boyd; sold to Virgil Brand in 1921, Brand Journal number 105730.

E. Proof. Albert A. Grinnell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1943), lot 187; Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 621, part of a four-piece set of stellas with the coins offered in individual lots.

F. Proof. King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 323, purchased by Baldwin.

G. Proof. Public Auction Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1961), lot 1150, part of a four-piece set of stellas.

H. Proof. Golden Sale of the Century, Part II (Kreisberg-Schulman, 1/1963), lot 1940, part of a four-piece set of stellas, with the coins offered individually.

I. PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. A specimen purchased by Legend Numismatics in a private treaty transaction, possibly sold to Robert Simpson. This may be a 10th example or a reappearance of one of the coins above.

From The Poulos Family Collection.

EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, AU58 Rare and Important BD-1 Variety Partially Prooflike Fields, CAC

3863 1795 Small Eagle, BD-1, R.5 AU58 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a, although the crack through 9 has not branched out above 7. The improperly hardened dies for 1795 Small Eagle fives cracked easily, with 8 obverse dies and 8 reverse dies required to make 12 varieties — all to produce a *Guide Book* mintage of just 8,707 pieces, only about 725 pieces average per die marriage. The BD-1 die pair struck between 750 and 1,500 coins, of which just 40 to 50 pieces are known in all grades, according to the Bass-Dannreuther reference. Harry Bass aptly described the BD-1 variety:

"Date numerals apart, spaced 179 5. Top point of 5 well imbedded in drapery. Rust lumps in lowest curls, field, date. crack edge - left side of 9, REV. 4 berries. Leaves run into bottom of U and left base of N. Rust lumps. Lapped."

Apparently, the dies rusted awaiting resolution of surety bonds required of Mint officials. Despite the die rust, this near-Mint State example is pleasingly prooflike throughout both sides, even though the reflectivity is diminished by light field friction. Actual wear from circulation is minimal. Both obverse and reverse are sharply struck, showing brief weakness at the eagle's right (facing) leg, breast, and neck feathers. While numerous tiny marks exist, none are large or distracting, and most are microscopic in nature. Reddish-gold color radiates from the prooflike margins, framing orange-gold central elements for outstanding eye appeal.

The Small Eagle fives were the first U.S. gold coins of any denomination struck by the Federal Mint, and as such, they hold a special place in the hearts of early gold collectors. Robert Scot's design was well-received for its Draped Bust obverse, although the Small Eagle reverse was deemed "scrawny" and soon replaced by the Heraldic Eagle design. Certainly, the Small Eagle design is better loved by today's numismatists than it was by the politically charged Congress and legislators in 1795. This example is housed in a previous generation NGC holder with CAC endorsement. It is an exceptional coin for a top-shelf Small Eagle set or for any high-end early half eagle collection. Its standout visual allure exceeds the numeric grade. Census: 54 in 58 (1 in 58★), 62 finer. CAC: 9 in 58, 15 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519849 Base PCGS# 8066



1796/5 BD-1 Half Eagle, XF45 Scarce Second-Year Overdate Issue

3864 1796/5 BD-1, High R.4 XF45 PCGS. A mintage of 6,196 half eagles is reported for 1796, but it seems certain that some of those coins were actually dated 1795. The entire mintage of 1796 coins was achieved with a single die pair, the very scarce BD-1 variety, when an unused 1795 die was overdated with a 6 and combined with the reverse used to strike the 1795 BD-12 variety. John Dannreuther estimates the actual mintage of 1796 overdated coins at a meager 1,057-2,000 pieces, with only 80-100 examples surviving today in all grades. Even this small estimate may be too liberal, as Heritage has only handled an example of the 1796/5 half eagle on 42 prior occasions since 1993, and this popular overdate tends to change hands more frequently than most.

The reverse die was lapped after its use in 1795, and some detail in the wreath and eagle's feathers was lost. This coin represents the Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c, with a perfect obverse and the reverse lapped once again. A final die state exists, with the obverse cracked from the edge to the bottom of the 6 in the date, but that die state is seldom encountered.

The present coin is an attractive Choice XF example that retains much of its original detail and mint luster. The obverse is sharper than the reverse because of the noted lapping. The pleasing yellow and greenish-gold surfaces show only minor abrasions, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas around the devices. Population: 3 in 45, 25 finer (7/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4655.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# BFWU, PCGS# 519862
Base PCGS# 8067



**1804 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle
MS64**
Small 8/Large 8, BD-7
Tied for Finest Certified

3865 1804 Small Over Large 8, BD-7, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannebrenner Die State b/b, both sides clashed and lapped, with very faint die cracks on the reverse. Three different Bass-Dannebrenner varieties share a common 1804-dated obverse that shows the large 8 in the date over a much smaller 8 underneath. Bass-Dannebrenner call it Normal/Large 8, since they point out that the final numeral punch is the correct and normal one for the issue. Older collectors are used to the terminology Small/Large 8, simply in recognition of the considerable size difference in the two 8s. This is the terminology used in the *Guide Book*. In point of fact, however, all four date digits are repunched, the 180 obviously and the 4 a bit less so.

Whatever one chooses to call the three similar varieties, they are quite popular, due both to the famous 1804 date and to the easy visibility of the repunching on the date. As mentioned, three varieties, BD-5 through BD-7, share a common obverse. The BD-5 is very rare at High R.6, the BD-6 is rare at R.5, and the BD-7, as here, is very scarce at R.4. The reverse of the BD-7 can be spotted by the upper eagle's beak biting down on a star point, and the upright of E over the space between clouds. Bass-Dannebrenner estimate that 7,500 to 12,500 coins of this die pairing were produced, of which 100 to 150 survive today. The present piece, in near-Gem condition, is one of two such submissions at PCGS with none finer, and the same totals show at NGC (7/19).

The surfaces of this attractive Choice specimen are bright yellow-gold with a complementary reddish tinge. Ample luster radiates from each side, with some semiprooflikeness appearing on the reverse. The strike is well-detailed, producing complete hair details on Liberty and the breast feathers on the eagle, but some softness on the arrow fletchings and claw. A few planchet adjustment marks occur on the right rim and the shield on the reverse. Overall eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4851, realized \$69,000.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFXB, PCGS# 519897 Base PCGS# 8086



**1806 Heraldic Eagle Five Dollar, MS64
Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6 Variety, CAC**

3866 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/e. Readily available through the Select Uncirculated level, the sole 1806 Knobbed 6 variety becomes scarce in Choice Uncirculated condition, and it is rare any finer. Most of the 64,093-piece 1806 mintage was struck with the BD-6 die pair, with perhaps in excess of 1,000 pieces that survive. It is a fortunate situation for type collectors, who require a BD-6 example to complete a type set. It is also the only 1806 variety with obverse stars arranged 7x6 — all other 1806 half eagles have the 8x5 star arrangement.

This near-Gem coin displays semireflective orange-gold surfaces beneath splashes of russet-brown toning, and conveys obvious originality. A loupe reveals only a few tiny marks, but no heavy abrasions. The strike lacks sharpness only at the eagle's left (facing) shield junction, which is characteristically weak — a function of the obverse die in the anvil position, where the portrait benefited from greater strike pressure. CAC endorsement elevates this piece above most Knob 6 coins, and only a handful of BD-6 half eagles are any finer. Population: 44 in 64 (4 in 64+), 3 finer. CAC: 20 in 64, 1 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089

**1810 BD-4 Half Eagle, MS64
Large Date, Large 5, Early Die State**

3867 1810 Large Date, Large 5, BD-4, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. A Choice Uncirculated example of this readily available variety, which tops the list of type coin candidates among all other early half eagles. Softly lustrous olive-gold surfaces show a thick layer of mint frost, enhanced by a few deep-olive accents. This is a sharply struck coin, with crisp definition on all of the motifs — lacking sharpness only at the dentils. The obverse stars and Liberty's hair curls are sharp, as are the cap and drapery folds. Likewise, the eagle's head, neck, and wings are full-feathered. Only the left (facing) talons lack full definition. Marks are limited to a few faint abrasions above the eagle's head.

There are no die cracks or die clashing to report, a common die state for the BD-4 variety. The large, squat 5 in the denomination is closed between the upright and tail of the lower loop. A faint area of die bulge exists in the left obverse field near stars 3 to 5, which perhaps relates to the ultimate failure of the die after its long and successful use. John Dannreuther suggests as many as 90,000 BD-4 pieces were struck. Few exist as fine as this original near-Gem example. Population: 37 in 64, 3 finer (6/19). NGC ID# BFXP, PCGS# 507598 Base PCGS# 8108



1811 Small 5 Half Eagle, BD-2, MS64+ The Magnificent Starr-Pogue Coin

3868 1811 Small 5, BD-2, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/b, clashed with a faint crack connecting stars 8 to 10. The lot description for this coin in the 1938 Barney Bluestone sale was rather terse: "1811, Small 5 on Rev. Unc. (Plate)." The coin realized \$18.25, a strong price for the time, driven by its incredible quality and eye appeal; even in the 81-year-old Bluestone plate, the intense luster of this piece is readily apparent. Today, certified as one of the finest 1811 Small 5 half eagles known, it remains every bit as lustrous as it was in 1938.

Catalogers such as W. Elliot Woodward began to recognize reverse die varieties of the 1811 half eagle as early as the 1880s, stemming from research done by John Colvin Randall and others, and descriptions grew more detailed into the infancy of the 20th century, most notably in S.H. Chapman catalogs. Woodward and Chapman focused primarily on the width of the fraction, not the size of the 5 therein. Our modern nomenclature has its roots in the notes of William H. Woodin, who's extensive early half eagle collection contained three 1811 coins — one with a "Small 5 in value" and two with a "Large 5 in value," as denoted in the 1914 ANS Exhibition catalog.

Famed early gold specialist Harry W. Bass, Jr. had two examples of the Small 5 variety, which is denoted BD-2 in John Dannreuther's 2008 reference work. Bass's notes on this variety were more descriptive than those of early lot descriptions and even surpassed the studies of Woodin and others:

"Small numerals. Faint shield clash below ear; faint clash evidence at junction of bust line and lowest left curl. Lapped. REV: Small 5, as used for 1810 reverse B. C recut. Vertical lump on beak below nostril."

The Small 5 punched is the same that was used in 1810, but the 1811 reverse is a different die, only seen in this die pairing. It shares the sole 1811 obverse die with the Tall 5 reverse. It appears that the Tall 5 variety was struck first, until the reverse die was retired due to cracking and heavy clash marks. The Small 5 reverse was then swapped in. These two die pairings are responsible for all 99,581 half eagles reportedly struck in 1811.

BD-2 is more slightly more plentiful than the Tall 5 variety (BD-1), but in high grade, neither variety will be easily acquired. That is where the Pogue Small 5 coin emerges into the spotlight. It is the single finest PCGS-graded Small 5 coin ever offered at auction, and it is tied as the finest certified on the PCGS Population Report. PCGS reports 22 Small 5 coins in MS64, five of which are Plus-designated. However, since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have seen no more than five PCGS-graded near-Gems come to auction, and none of them were Plus-graded. The Pogue coin represents a key opportunity for the advanced type collector to not only acquire one of the finest-known examples of this issue, but also one of the most famous pieces. It glistens with original greenish-gold mint luster, yielding deeper peach-orange hues in the fields and design recesses. Every detail is struck to the full depth of the dies, and under a loupe the keen eye can see only the faintest field grazes, which in their presence only serve to highlight the glistening nature of the luster that surrounds them. An incredible type coin and the prize of a lifetime for the early half eagle variety specialist.
Ex: 41st Sale (Bluestone, 10/1938), lot 1233; Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 1198; Paul Nugget (7/2001); D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack's Bowers, 2/2016), lot 3142. NGC ID# BFXR, PCGS# 507599 Base PCGS# 8109



**1812 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle, MS65
Conditionally Rare in This Grade
Popular BD-1 Variety**

3869 1812 BD-1, R.3, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The two varieties of 1812 half eagle have a common obverse paired with two reverses. A widely spaced 5 D is diagnostic of BD-1, as is the feather tip positioned over the right edge of the flag of the 5, and the D wholly under the branch instead of under the arrow feather as is the case with BD-2.

The 1812 half eagle is part of the Capped Bust Left design type that was coined from 1807 to 1812. Nearly 400,000 pieces were minted of the type, designed by Assistant Engraver John Reich. The design was promptly met with criticism, as some newspaper accounts of the day characterized Reich's new effigy of Liberty as "the artist's fat mistress."

The 1812 issue, with a mintage of 58,057 pieces, is one of the most elusive of the type. More specifically, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, in their 2006 treatise entitled *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins, 1795-1933*, say that the 1812 is the third-rarest date of the type, slightly more common than the 1808 with 55,578 coins produced, but not as elusive as the 1809, which saw 33,875 pieces minted.

An inspection of the PCGS/NGC population data reveals that 1812 half eagles can be located in Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated condition without too much difficulty. Even specimens in the lower Mint State grades can be located with patience and some searching. Select and near-Gem examples, on the other hand, are quite scarce, and anything finer is decidedly rare. Indeed, the two services have graded only 16 MS65 coins (some of which are likely resubmissions), with two of those in 65+, and a solitary Premium Gem at PCGS, the finest certified (6/19).

Dazzling luster radiates from both sides of this gorgeous Gem, with vivid peach-gold color, accented with whispers of reddish-gold at the margins. The design features are sharply defined, including excellent definition in Liberty's hair strands, all of the star centrals, and most of the eagle's plumage. In fact, the only notable softness that we see is in the upper extremity of the shield. Well preserved surfaces reveal just a few minuscule marks scattered about that are completely within the parameters of the grade designation. We would classify the light, parallel horizontal lines on Liberty's portrait that are visible under magnification as roller marks (as opposed to adjustment marks, that tend to be deeper and less than parallel). These do not detract in the least from the coin's outstanding eye appeal. The early gold specialist will want to give this piece serious consideration. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 6 in 65 (2 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 1 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3154, realized \$161,000.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 25PL, PCGS# 507601 Base PCGS# 8112



1818 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS62 STATESOF, BD-2 Variety

3870 1818 STATESOF, BD-2, R.4, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c, with the bisecting die crack from the rim, through star 6, the bust, and the second 8 in the date. According to Mint records, a substantial mintage of 48,588 Capped Head Left half eagles was achieved in 1818, with three die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the BD-2 variety, easily recognized by the engraver's mistake of spelling STATESOF as one word on the reverse. The BD-2 is the most available variety of the date, but the surviving population still numbers no more than 100-125 examples in all grades. This was the only use of both dies.

The present coin is an attractive MS62 specimen, with sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked orange-gold surfaces throughout. Vibrant mint luster adds to the outstanding eye appeal. Population: 11 in 62, 7 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BFXY, PCGS# 519912 Base PCGS# 8121



**1824 Capped Head Half Eagle, MS64
Heavily Melted Early Gold Rarity
BD-1, Only Dies for the Date**

3871 1824 BD-1, High R.5, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. Put in its simplest terms, few coins of any denomination have experienced a decade of such low production and low survival as the half eagles of the 1820s. Very few collectors have attempted or completed such a set. Indeed, only one such set could be completed since there are only three 1822 half eagles known, of which two are impounded in the Smithsonian and only one is in private hands. The story is well-known, and has been oft-repeated, how meltings took a heavy toll on these coins as their bullion content was actually worth more than their face value. The 1824 gives a graphic demonstration of how severely these meltings affected this series. The recorded mintage of the 1824 five dollar was 17,340 pieces. Today PCGS CoinFacts estimates only 30-35 examples are extant in all grades.

To underscore the rarity of the 1824, Harry Bass owned only one example of this date. Only one variety is known of the 1824 and, like all the gold coins he collected, Bass made a study of the characteristics of the dies used to strike this date. The study of his single coin led him to the conclusion that the bust punch used on the 1824 die was the same one used on half eagles from 1818-1822. Even with only one coin in his collection and probably fewer than 35 pieces known today, Bass was able to make this observation. John Dannreuther expounded on his findings in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, saying the 1824:

"... has the obverse die with the old-style cap used in 1822 and prior (really 1818-1822, as the Reich hub was used 1813-1815 with no coins dated 1816 or 1817). The differences in these head punches are subtle; even direct comparison between them shows little difference between the two, three, or four heads. The main two heads are the 1813-1815 one (by John Reich) and the 1818-1829 one (by Robert Scot). The others reported are likely modifications of the Scot head, the second one used for 1818 through the end of the type in 1829."

It would not be fair to say that this coin is unknown to the numismatic community. Two offerings of this coin are in Akers' listing of auction appearances of half eagles published in 1979 and it appeared again in our February Long Beach Signature in 2009. However, this piece has been off the market and in a private collection for a decade since it last appeared at public auction. That undoubtedly explains much of the charm of this particular coin. The mint luster is thickly layered over each side. There is no thinning in the fields, as often seen on early gold coins. The originality is unquestionable. The surfaces display medium orange-gold color with a subtle green undertone. Close examination also shows an outline of reddish patina surrounding the devices. One remarkable aspect of this coin is the completeness of the striking details on each side: fully defined hair curls, complete star centers, even complete plumage on the eagle. This is a remarkably clean coin for an MS64. A couple of light scuffs can be made out on the obverse, but the reverse exhibits no mentionable distractions.

Ex: 1963 FUN Sale (Federal Brand, 1/1963), lot 4183, where it brought \$6,750; 17th Annual Southern California Sale (RARCOA, 2/1972), lot 869, where it realized \$8,000; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2685, realized \$126,500.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFY5, PCGS# 519933 Base PCGS# 8132

PROOF EARLY HALF EAGLE



1830 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, PR63 Unique Early Gold Proof Large D, JD-1 (BD-1)

3872 1830 PR63 NGC. Large D, JD-1 (BD-1), Unique as a Proof. Early proof gold coins are among the rarest of all United States coinage issues. Conventional wisdom holds that no true proofs were produced at the Philadelphia Mint before 1817, although some special coins of exceptional quality were struck for presentation purposes, etc., all the way back to the establishment of the Mint in 1792. The first gold proofs were struck in 1820, when a few Capped Head Left half eagles were produced. Prior to about 1840, proofs were only minted when some influential collector or, more likely, government official, requested them. Proof production was accomplished by striking specially polished planchets on the medal press, using working dies that were polished for the occasion. Often the same dies were used to strike both proof and business-strike coins.

There are two varieties of regular-issue 1830 half eagles known today and at least one proof is known for each variety. Both varieties employ the same obverse die. This coin represents the JD-1 variety (which corresponds to the BD-1 business-strike variety), with a Large D in the denomination on the reverse. This specimen is the only known proof of the JD-1 variety.

Walter Breen discussed the proof 1830 Large D half eagle in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins* as follows: "One seen many years ago, but I have lost track of it. The variety is extremely rare even in business strike form." The coin he lost track of might be the example Saul Teichman mentioned to John Dannreuther when he was researching his *United States Proof Coins Vol. IV: Gold* in 2017. That piece originally appeared in lot 414 of the XXVI Public Auction Sale (Ben Green, 10/1906):

"1830 Proof. Sharply and evenly struck. Very rare."

The lot was purchased by Virgil Brand and listed as number 34997 in his journal. Brand did not indicate if the coin was a proof in his journal entry, simply recording it as an 1830 half eagle, but he paid \$33 for it, compared to the \$20.75 he paid for the XF 1820 half eagle he purchased in the previous lot at the sale. If this coin was a proof, it could only be an early appearance of the coin offered here, as the two known proofs of the JD-2 variety were sequestered in the Byron Reed and George Earle Collections in 1906.

Many years later, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth picked up the trail of this specimen in a single paragraph commentary in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*:

"Only two examples of the 1830 half eagle are known to exist in Proof. One resides in the Byron Reed Collection at the Durham Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, Nebraska. The other coin, an NGC PR62, currently resides in a private Northeastern collection. Neither the Bass nor the Smithsonian collection contains an 1830 half eagle in Proof. The extreme rarity of early gold Proof coins can be attributed to their high face value and a shortage of American coin collectors at the time of their mintage."

The present coin is the NGC PR62 (now PR63) piece mentioned by Garrett and Guth, and it is also the plate coin in their reference.

In addition to the pieces discussed by Breen and by Garrett and Guth, a proof example of the Small D variety appeared in the Eliasberg Collection. Thus it appears that exactly three 1830 half eagles are currently identified as proofs, with only the presently offered piece representing the Large D variety. It is our belief that this coin is unique in proof for the variety. A roster of all 1830 proof half eagles known to us is listed below.

The present coin is an undoubted Select proof with full star radials and squared off rims. Although the grade is limited by a few scuffs and hairlines in the fields, both sides of this piece have bright yellow-gold color. The fields are fully mirrored and the devices are lightly frosted, imparting a slight cameo appearance. The junction between the fields and devices is crisp and concise, with no evidence of mint frost in the fields at these locations. The letters of LIBERTY and E PLURIBUS UNUM exhibit satiny reflectivity. Slight weakness of detail is noted on the centers of each side. This reverse die was first used for a limited coinage of 1829 Small Diameter half eagles, then lightly lapped for use in 1830. This example is from the lapped reverse die, but exhibits no other die defects. The often-seen die crack through NITED is not present. This coin must have been among the first 1830 half eagles coined. This piece is the only proof 1830 half eagle certified at either of the leading grading services (6/19), making this lot a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the proof gold collector.

Roster of Proof 1830 Capped Head Left Half Eagles

Large D, JD-1 (BD-1) Variety

1. PR63 NGC. Possibly an Iowa collector; XXVI Public Auction Sale (Ben Green, 10/1906), lot 414; Virgil Brand, journal number 34997; Brand Estate; unknown intermediaries; Northeastern Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3541; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5739, realized \$229,125; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner; **the present coin.** The Garrett and Guth plate coin, Dannreuther plate coin.

Small D, JD-2 (BD-2) Variety

2. Brilliant Proof 63. George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 1912), lot 2398; John H. Clapp Collection; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., via Stack's in 1942; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 390; Gene Sanders; Buddy Ebsen Collection (Superior, 6/1987), lot 2475.

3. Proof. Byron Reed Collection; Omaha City Library; transferred to Durham Western Heritage Museum.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. PCGS# 8164

CLASSIC HALF EAGLE



1834 Classic Head Five, MS65 Plain 4, McCloskey 2-B Rarely Offered So Well-Preserved

3873 1834 Plain 4 MS65 PCGS. Breen-6502, McCloskey 2-B, R.3. Second Head. The gold weight of U.S. gold coinage was reduced in 1834 to bring its intrinsic value in line each denomination's face value. This measure achieved the desired effect of restoring gold coinage to circulation for the first time since 1821. To signify the change in specifications, the design of the half eagle and quarter eagle was changed to William Kneass's Classic Head motif. A substantial mintage of 657,460 pieces was accomplished for the half eagle in 1834, making the issue reasonably available in lower Mint State grades today. However, the date becomes scarce at the MS64 grade level, and Gems are rarely seen.

The last PCGS-graded Gem Plain 4 coin that we handled was in lot 5649 of the August 2014 ANA Signature, which realized \$99,875. Such is the rarity of Classic Head gold above MS64. In fact, PCGS has certified only 18 Classic Head half eagles in MS65 and finer condition, all date and mints included. Of the 1834 date, the grading service reports five Gems and two Premium Gems, all representing the Plain 4 variety. We have not handled a Premium Gem since 2011, and we have not seen a PCGS-graded Premium Gem since 1994. The MS65 coin offered here is truly among the finest PCGS-certified 1834 Classic Head fives available to collectors.

Each side displays bright peach-gold mint luster and semiprooflike fields. The stars are sharp, and central strike weakness is restricted to the left edge of the reverse shield and the hair curl near Liberty's ear on the obverse. A few faint luster grazes on each side are detected with a loupe but fail to detract from the eye appeal. An impressive coin in all respects. NGC ID# 25RR, PCGS# 8171

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

**1843-C Five Dollar, MS62
Strongly Struck and Bright**

3874 1843-C MS62 PCGS. Variety 2. A spur off the E in AMERICA is the most obvious diagnostic for the Variety 2 die pair. The mintmark is fractionally, almost imperceptibly further left over the V in FIVE. The 1843-C half eagle flies somewhat under the radar with a relatively unremarkable mintage of 44,227 coins. However, it is a legitimately scarce issue with a survivorship of 225 to 250 coins, according to Doug Winter. Those figures are roughly in line with the population totals at PCGS and NGC. Fewer than a dozen pieces probably exist in Mint State, including a handful in MS62 and MS63 that were discovered within the past couple of decades.

Strong detail appears on the stars, portrait, wings, talons, olive leaves, and fletchings. Softness is relegated to the lower curls, neck feathers, and the upper part of the shield. Yellow-gold surfaces display bright mint luster and peppered abrasions. Population: 5 in 62, 5 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 429H, PCGS# 8214



1856-O Five Dollar, MS63 Prooflike Finest Known of This Rare O-Mint Issue

3875 1856-O S.S. Central America #2 (with Pinch) MS63 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. The 1856-O has a remarkably low mintage of only 10,000 coins. In his 2018 reference on O-mint gold, Doug Winter estimates 90 to 110 pieces are known in all grades. The vast majority, well over two-thirds, are VF-XF. Only 14 to 22 examples are believed extant in AU, with another eight coins in mint condition. Doug's list of finest known pieces (eight coins) ranges from MS60 to MS63 (this coin). The second recovery effort of the *S.S. Central America* coins was recent, but this piece apparently came to his attention soon after encapsulation, making it possible to place at the top of the Condition Census. Of particular note are the prooflike fields. Not only is this significant to the overall appearance of the coin, but it also explains a peculiarity of the die variety. The sole variety has a common diagnostic, the repunched flag of the 1 in the date. This is not visible on this particular piece, and we suspect the die polishing that produced the prooflike fields also was responsible for polishing away this diagnostic. The strike definition is strong throughout, and the bright yellow-gold surfaces display a number of small abrasions scattered across each side.

In addition to the coin, there are several other associated items that accompany the lot. First, it is housed in a larger PCGS holder that also has a round opening that contains flakes of gold recovered from the *Central America*, and the holder itself has a reproduction of the painting of the ship in distressed circumstances just prior to sinking. The holder is housed in a suede-like Ship of Gold box with an insert that gives a brief background about the ship's importance and its sinking on September 12, 1857, signed by David Hall. And, of course, there is the CAC sticker. Population: 1 in 63 Prooflike, 0 finer (7/19). PCGS# 674074



**1863-S Five Dollar, AU55
Rare in All Grades**

3876 1863-S AU55 PCGS. The 1863-S half eagle is a rarity in any grade, and an underrated one by comparison to other branch mint issues with similar survivorships. From a mintage of 17,000 pieces, just 60 to 75 coins are believed extant. This is a date that we have seen on limited occasions, often with problems like environmental damage. We have never handled a Mint State example, although indeed only two are reported by the grading services. This Choice About Uncirculated coin displays satiny surfaces with partial luster. The strike is sharp and rich orange-gold patina covers each side. A few light, scattered abrasions accompany trivial wear, which keeps this coin from claiming Condition Census status. Population: 9 in 55, 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25VT, PCGS# 8295



1875 Five Dollar, AU Details Only 200 Pieces Produced for Circulation The Eighth Example Known

3877 1875 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Most memorable key dates in American numismatics are better described as demand rarities rather than rarities in the absolute sense. That is to say that a shortage of supply relative to demand stimulates interest and drives prices. These include a number of first-year issues, dramatic varieties, lower-mintage dates, etc. Other important issues qualify as Mint "delicacies" or patterns rather than actual coins intended for commerce. While these are undoubtedly rare, they were struck as presentation pieces or prototypes to be saved, not as mediums of exchange to be used. Few issues actually struck and issued for circulation are genuinely rare. The 1875 half eagle is in that distinguished class.

With only 200 business strikes manufactured, the 1875 enjoys the second lowest regular-issue mintage for any United States coin, regardless of denomination, after its 1875 ten dollar cousin (100 coins). One wonders why any were struck at all. Gold was unseen in the channels of commerce after the Civil War; there was no need for these coins in domestic circulation. All 200 1875 five dollar gold coins were struck on December 18 — the same day 100 eagles, 400 quarter eagles, and 400 gold dollars were produced. It is possible that all of those coins, totaling \$3,400 in face value, were struck at the specific request of a depositor, who would have been required to pay a premium in silver or greenbacks to obtain them. The coins would have been exported abroad to Europe, Canada, or Latin America as payment, and probably melted upon receipt, explaining the ultra-low survival rates for each of those issues. It may also be the case that the Mint struck small batches of each denomination (except the three dollar) to have on hand in case such coins were wanted as gifts toward the end of the year. Bowers has suggested that the 400 gold dollars may have been made "for the numismatic market." Perhaps the same is true of the eagle and half eagle, although higher survival rates would be expected.

With the recent discovery of this About Uncirculated representative, we are now able to positively trace eight distinct examples of the 1875 half eagle. Predictably, they all fall within in a tight grade range of XF40 to AU58. These few survivors avoided melting and probably exchanged hands a few times before being set aside. All 1875 five dollar circulation strikes are distinguished from their proof counterparts by the placement of the digits in the date. The numerals are closer to the dentils on the eight known commercial coins, whereas proofs show the date positioned higher.

This landmark rarity compares favorably to the other known examples despite faint hairlines from an old cleaning. It undoubtedly ranks among the sharpest coins, with crisp centers and radials on the stars, and virtually complete detail on the curls and on the eagle. Most other 1875 half eagles lack definition over the ear, breast feathers, and fletchings. The partially lustrous surfaces feature rich yellow-gold color without much field reflectivity. Both sides show scattered marks, as do the other fives on the roster below. Abrasions between stars 1 and 2, and on the cheek will identify this coin in future appearances. It is not often that a collector gets the opportunity to add a coin of this magnitude to his or her collection. Even rarer is the chance to tie one's collecting legacy to a newly discovered example. An advanced specialist should take advantage of this series of events, which has brought to market one of the most elusive rarities in all of United States coinage.

Roster of 1875 Half Eagles

- 1. AU58 PCGS.** Cornerstone Sale (MARCA, 8/1991), lot 732, as XF45 NGC, realized \$40,700; Long Beach Bullet Sale (Heritage, 2/1993), lot 557, as AU50 PCGS, realized \$66,000; Tower Hill Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1993), lot 1605, not sold; Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 7/2004), as AU55 NGC, realized \$86,250; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5752, realized \$211,500. Photographed on PCGS CoinFacts as AU58 PCGS.
- 2. AU55 PCGS.** Auction '87 (Paramount, 7/1987), lot 430, realized \$35,750; Diocese of Buffalo; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/1997), lot 5439, as XF45 uncertified, realized \$40,250; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 8278, as AU53 NGC, realized \$25,300; D.L. Hansen Collection. Photographed on PCGS CoinFacts as AU55 PCGS.
- 3. AU53 PCGS.** Possibly the Samuel Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 511, realized \$950; ANA Convention Auction (Paramount, 8/1974), lot 884, realized \$60,000; Ancient, Foreign and United States Coins (Sotheby's, 12/1994), lot 742, realized \$44,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3491, as AU50 PCGS, realized \$46,000; R.M. Smythe & Co.; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg's, 2/2007), lot 2335, realized \$74,750; Kupersmith Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2010), lot 5043, as AU55 NGC, realized \$149,500.
- 4. AU53 PCGS. CAC.** Offered by Harry Laibstain (2012) for \$250,000; offered by Stack's Bowers in 10/2013 for \$250,000; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2014), lot 2534, unsold; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 3113, unsold. Photographed on PCGS CoinFacts as AU53 PCGS.
- 5. AU53 PCGS.** Paul Wittlin discovered this coin in Europe; Harry Bass, purchased from Paramount on October 28, 1968; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1200; Bass, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 11/2000), lot 526, realized \$36,650.
- 6. AU50 PCGS.** David B. Silberman Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 6348, as XF45 uncertified, realized \$35,200; Diocese of Buffalo; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1997), lot 5384, as XF45 uncertified, realized \$43,125; Tony Terranova; ANA Midwinter Signature (Heritage, 3/1999), lot 6676, unsold; Stanley Kesselman; Lone Star Collection (Stack's, 9/1999), lot 1213, realized \$51,750.
- 7. AU Details Cleaned NGC.** Discovered in Canada, March 2019. **The present coin.**
- 8. XF40 PCGS.** GNA Sale (MARCA, 5/1992), lot 1641, as XF40 uncertified, realized \$34,500; Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 6/2000), lot 1350, as XF40 PCGS, realized \$46,000; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2003), lot 1150, realized \$34,500.

Additional Appearances

- A. Very Fine.** World's Finest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 429, realized \$200. NGC ID# ATDL, PCGS# 8336



**1893-O Half Eagle, MS65
Sole Finest Example Certified
First Public Offering**

3878 1893-O MS65 NGC. Variety 1. The 1 in the date is closer to the dentils than on the scarcer Variety 2 obverse. This late-date New Orleans Liberty Head five dollar issue is the most collectible one in high grades and the second most collectible issue overall after the 1844-O. That said, most of the 120 to 150 Mint State representatives extant are in lower Uncirculated grades. According to Winter: "There are only a very small number graded MS64, and just the single MS65 graded by NGC." This is that coin. We expect it to handily break the auction record for the 1893-O, which was established in 1990 (\$8,910).

Satin mint luster and medium yellow-gold color cover each side. The stars, feathers, talons, and fletchings exhibit crisp definition, with softness relegated to the curls around Liberty's face. There are a couple of inconsequential reeding marks on the obverse that serve to identify this top-graded example. Die cracks connect the stars. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25YC, PCGS# 8385

**1904 Half Eagle, MS67
Among the Finest at PCGS**

3879 1904 MS67 PCGS. Any Liberty Head half eagle is conditionally scarce at the Superb Gem grade level. In the case of the 1904, which has a plentiful mintage of 392,000 pieces, only six submissions have attained an MS67 assessment at PCGS (one in MS67+), and none are finer (7/19).

This is a near-flawless five dollar gold piece that grades a full five points higher than average for the issue. Frosty mint luster cartwheels over surfaces that showcase luminous yellow-gold color. The central motifs are crisp, and there are no singular abrasions worth mentioning. NGC ID# 25Z6, PCGS# 8409

PLATINUM NIGHT



PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1843 Half Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo Rarely Seen Early Gold Proof Finest-Certified Example, Ex: Pittman

3880 1843 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1. Ex: Pittman. Early proof gold coins are among the most elusive issues in U.S. federal coinage. No records of proof mintages were kept before the Mint began its program of commercial proof offerings in 1858, but surviving populations are extremely low, so the production totals must have been tiny. Regarding the 1843 proof Liberty half eagle, only six examples are known to numismatists today. Two of those coins reside in institutional collections, forever out of reach of eager collectors. A third specimen was stolen in 2007 and has not been recovered. A fourth coin is in slightly impaired condition. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present the finest-certified specimen of this early proof rarity in this important offering.

The present coin traces its history to several important collections, including those of F.C.C. Boyd, J.F. Bell, and John Jay Pittman. It has been accompanied by examples of the 1843 proof quarter eagle and eagle, forming a gold proof set of the year, since it first appeared in 1939 (the proof 1843 quarter eagle, eagle, and original case are offered in separate lots in the appropriate sections of this catalog). Pittman acquired the three gold coins in 1948 and later combined them with a set of proof copper and silver coins of 1843 to form a complete 10-piece proof set in an original case. In his catalog of the Pittman Collection, David Akers described this coin as:

"This coin is absolutely extraordinary ... It is likely that this is the finest known Proof Half Eagle of the 1840's ... This magnificent Proof 1843 Half Eagle has a superb strike, deep mirror fields that have no more than a few faint and almost totally insignificant hairlines, and the most spectacular deep original yellow gold color imaginable ... This coin is, in my opinion, the premier item of all the coins in the Proof sets of the 1840's in the John Jay Pittman Collection."

We share Akers' enthusiasm for this remarkable coin, noting the terrific overall eye appeal. A few light copper alloy spots show on the obverse and some iridescent blue-violet highlights are seen at the reverse rim, below the F in FIVE. Die polishing lines are visible in the reverse field and there is a small lint mark near the lowest arrowhead. The date is level and centered between the bust and dentils, identifying the JD-1 proof die. This lot represents an extremely important opportunity for the proof gold specialist, as there is no comparable example of this rare early proof available to collectors.

Roster of 1843 Proof Half Eagles

Pedigrees for the 1843 gold proofs are notoriously difficult to compile and earlier researchers, like David Akers and John Dannreuther, did not have access to many resources on the Newman Portal today, like the Armin Brand notebooks. Thanks to John Dannreuther, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman for their help preparing this roster. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known. It is virtually certain that some coins have been submitted, or resubmitted, to the grading services since their last public offering. Grade of the Smithsonian specimen is per Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

1. PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Possibly John Zug; sold to F.C.C. Boyd in 1939, per David Akers; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 394 (a proof 1843 quarter eagle and eagle were also offered in separate lots in this auction, and in the two following sales); J.F. Bell (Jacob Shapiro); possibly 39th Mail Bid Sale (Hollinbeck-Kagin, 11/1946), lot 2255 (not sold); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 343; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 832, as part of a complete copper, silver, and gold proof set; Sil DiGenova and Mike Storeim; Ken Goldman (KGI) and Mark Yaffe (NGE); Blanchard & Co.; the three gold coins were reportedly

sold in a private transaction by Blanchard & Company in May of 2009 for \$937,765; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner; **the present coin.**

Note on the reassembled 1843 proof set: William Woodin owned a complete 1843 ten-piece copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original case after he bought Peter Mougey's collection in 1908. He split the set, selling the silver and copper coins, with the case, along with most of the rest of Mougey's collection, through Thomas Elder in 1910. He later sold the quarter eagle and eagle in the 1911 sale of his own gold collection, also through Elder, but retained the proof half eagle until later, and exhibited it at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. Woodin sold most of his half eagles (probably including the proof 1843) to Waldo Newcomer circa 1924. That coin probably went to "Colonel" Green, and was not included in the reassembled set. The quarter eagle went to Virgil Brand in 1911 and remained in the Brand Estate until it was sold by Armin Brand in 1943. We have not been able to trace it since. Likewise, the eagle from the original set went to Brand in 1911 and later went to Harry Bass. Someone, probably John Zug, reassembled the three-piece gold proof set before 1946, as F.C.C. Boyd had all three coins in his collection by that date, but none of the coins were from the original set. John Jay Pittman purchased the three gold proofs at the sale of the Memorable Collection, and united them with the silver and copper proofs of that date, which he purchased a few months later from Judge Joseph F. Sawicki, to reconstitute the complete 1843 proof set in the original case.

2. PR66 Deep Cameo (grade per Garrett and Guth). Mint Cabinet in 1843 as part of a complete proof set, National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

3. PR63 Cameo NGC. A coin in the complete copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original red Morocco case reportedly presented by President Tyler in 1843 to his ward, Mrs. Octavia McMurray (per Frossard); Reverend T. Wilkinson Collection (Edouard Frossard; 2/1880), lot 651; purchased at the sale by George Cogan, probably acting as agent for Richard B. Winsor, for \$100; Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1067; purchased by Peter Mougey, bidding as "Gold"; William Woodin purchased Mougey's collection intact, after his death in 1908, and sold the majority of the collection through Thomas Elder in 1910, but he kept the three gold coins from the 1843 proof set; William Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; possibly Waldo Newcomer, inventory number 158; B. Max Mehl on consignment in 1931; possibly "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), part of lot 250; Abe Kosoff; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4347, realized \$117,500.

4. PR63 PCGS. A coin in the complete copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original yellow Morocco case reportedly presented by President Tyler in 1843 to an unnamed constituent; Fernand David Collection (Jacques Schulman, 3/1930), lot 112; purchased by an agent of B. Max Mehl at the Schulman sale in Amsterdam; Frank Stoddard; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green in 1932, via Mehl; Green Estate; B.G. Johnson; offered to Ruth Green on 6/23/1943 for \$1,000, returned; offered to B. Max Mehl on 8/30/1944 for \$1,000, returned; F.C.C. Boyd; purchased by B. Max Mehl; Will W. Neil; Neil Collection (Mehl, 6/1947), lot 2292; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr.; Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 630; Daniel Drykerman (per Walter Breen); Chris Napolitano; private collector; the set was stolen at the 2007 FUN convention and has not reappeared.

5. Proof. A specimen in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, discovered by Dr. Richard Doty in 2002.

6. PR58 PCGS. Los Angeles ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2009), lot 4520, previous pedigree unknown.

Additional Appearance

A. PR65. David Akers reports seeing an example at the 1997 ANA Convention.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 28BL, PCGS# 98433



1883 Five Dollar, PR63 Only 18-22 Pieces Believed Known

3881 1883 PR63 PCGS. Proof half eagle production increased from 48 pieces in 1882 to 61 in 1883. And yet, the number of survivors does not seem to have notably increased. John Dannreuther has an interesting theory to explain the attrition of certain proof gold pieces (which can be applied to other dates and denominations as well as this one):

"The number surviving is less than one would expect with less than half of those struck still available for collectors. Those collectors who bought complete sets usually kept their Proof gold issues, while the singles sold seem to have had a higher attrition rate."

Dannreuther places the number of survivors for the 1883 proof half eagle between 18 and 22 pieces. That means, of course, if a collector needs this particular date it may be years before a finer one is available. The number certified bear that out. Among non-Cameo proofs certified, PCGS has only graded one other PR63 and there is only one finer (7/19). The outlook among NGC-certified non-Cameos is almost zero — the sole example graded is a PR55. This is an attractive piece whose fields are deeply mirrored, as expected, and there is abundant mint frost over the devices. A few grade-limiting contact marks are scattered across both obverse and reverse, and there is a significant (and attractive) accent of reddish patina around the margins. NGC ID# 28CL, PCGS# 8478



1896 Five Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo The Epitome of Contrasted Proof Production

3882 1896 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Proof 1896 half eagles are of special interest to collectors for two reasons, availability and high-quality production. This was the first year the mintage of proof fives crossed the 100-coin threshold, with 103 pieces struck. Just over half that mintage are believed extant today. John Dannreuther estimates between 50 and 65 pieces have survived. Of those survivors, a surprising number grade PR64 or higher. The second reason for high collector interest in the 1896 is the quality of the proofs produced. JD undoubtedly expresses it best:

"Many numismatists consider the 1896 coinage the holy grail of collector coins, even more so than the 1895 issues. The Mint reached the limit of deep frost in this year, although it continued through 1901 in nearly all denominations. The heavy contrast of the raised elements and deeply mirrored fields makes this year's Proof production, along with the coins of the previous few years and until 1901, the desire of type collectors. When one sees a deep cameo Proof gold coin from this era, you can understand why collectors and dealers complained about the Matte Proof coinage when the new designs were introduced for the four remaining gold denominations."

This coin epitomizes all that is appreciated about proofs produced in 1896. The fields display unfathomable depth of reflectivity. Set against the "blackness" of the fields are the thickly frosted devices, the combination yielding the always-popular Deep Cameo designation. The fields display the orange-peel effect seen on many post-1860 proof gold pieces. There are no singularly obvious pedigree identifiers or surface flaws. There are, however, several flaws on the plastic encasement, flaws that look like surface imperfections at first glance. If you are a serious bidder for this coin and have any question about surface flaws, feel free to call us and we will be happy to answer any specific questions you may have. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 56BA, PCGS# 98491

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



**1901 Five Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo
Exceptional Preservation**

3883 1901 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, Early Die State. There were 140 proof fives produced in 1901, and of that number a relatively high percentage still exist. John Dannreuther estimates between 80 and 100 pieces are known today. The reason such a large percentage are still extant is explained in Dannreuther's proof gold reference:

"Collectors buy the frosted Proofs before they will buy an issue of similar rarity lacking frost or missing detail. Full strike, full detail, full frost, and deeply reflective fields on Proofs are the traits that make them bring extraordinary prices when they are offered ... It is hard to get a collector to part with examples that display all these features."

That is a short but accurate description of this coin. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold with thickly frosted devices that are set against fields of unfathomable reflectivity. This is the first Deep Cameo we have offered at auction since 2012, and it is the only PR65 certified by PCGS with three finer (6/19). NGC has graded two pieces PR65 Ultra Cameo with five finer. NGC ID# 28D7, PCGS# 98496



**1909-O Five Dollar, MS60
Final-Year New Orleans Key**

3884 1909-O MS60 NGC. An Uncirculated example of the 1909-O half eagle is on many collectors' want lists, but the infrequency with which such coins are available prevents many enthusiasts from acquiring one. The appeal of this issue is two-fold: It is a key date in the series with a mintage of only 34,200 coins, and it is the only New Orleans issue with Bela Lyon Pratt's Indian Head design, which debuted just one year before the branch mint in New Orleans was shut down. The token quantity of half eagles coined in New Orleans in early 1909 circulated, leaving collectors with limited options if a Mint State coin is sought.

This piece is well-struck and displays original olive-gold patina. Scattered field abrasions limit the grade, but the eye appeal of this coin surpasses that of many MS61 and MS62 half eagles that we have seen of other dates. The design recesses are especially luminous. NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515



1909-O Five Dollar Indian, MS62 Low-Mintage Key to the Series

3885 1909-O MS62 NGC. The 1909-O five dollar is immediately recognizable as one of the keys to the series. Most collectors associate it with the mintage of only 34,200 pieces, the lowest of both Pratt-designed gold denominations. The bell curve of availability for this issue extends from XF40 through AU58, with coins in mint condition seldom available. The mintmark is well-defined and immediately apparent to the unaided eye. The bright, lightly frosted surfaces display even reddish-gold color. The obverse is notably free from abrasions, but a few medium to larger-sized marks can be seen on the reverse, especially the upper third of that side. Census: 27 in 62 (1 in 62+), 16 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

1909-S Half Eagle, MS64 Conditionally Challenging S-Mint Issue Fewer Than 10 Coins Finer

3886 1909-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS ranks the 1909-S as the third most challenging Pratt half eagle to locate in MS60 or better out of 24 issues. One of its challengers is the famous New Orleans half eagle minted that same year. With fewer than 10 coins extant in Gem condition or higher, MS64 represents one of the highest attainable levels, although even that is out of reach for the vast majority of enthusiasts.

Strike softness is limited to the eagle's wing tip on this strongly defined near-Gem. The fields are minimally marked, and the only abrasions that stand out are a few ticks on the Indian's cheek. Warm orange-gold color and frosty mint luster produce terrific visual appeal. Population: 22 in 64 (5 in 64+), 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 25ZL, PCGS# 8516

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



**1929 Five Dollar Indian, MS63
Singular Rarity in the Series**

3887 1929 MS63 PCGS. The final-year 1929 half eagle is the most significant rarity in the series, although its mintage of 662,000 coins would never lead one to suspect that was the case. The issue's lack of availability stems directly from the economic context in which it was produced. By October 1929, the American economy was in freefall — a position it would remain in through the early to mid-1930s. The five dollar gold coin was not needed in circulation, and few 1929 half eagles were distributed to banks. Instead, the majority sat in Treasury vaults and were melted after 1933.

This Select Uncirculated example is well-struck throughout — a trait often lacking among survivors. Mint luster is softly frosted and radiates over the warm yellow-gold surfaces. Small ticks and grazes appear on each side, but the only marks of note occur below the ED in UNITED.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2018), lot 3241, which realized \$30,000. NGC ID# 28E2, PCGS# 8533



**1909 Half Eagle, PR64
Only 78 Proofs Distributed**

3888 1909 PR64 NGC. ID-1, R.5. In his recent reference work, *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV — Gold*, John Dannreuther gives a mintage of 230 proof half eagles in 1909, of which only 78 were ever sold. Today, likely fewer than 60 coins survive.

The 1909 proof saw the introduction of a modified finish for the gold proofs — a satin finish, textured like the sandblast proofs of 1908 but with the tell-tale sheen of a lightly polished die. Dannreuther ascribes to the idea that the proof dies were polished, then sandblasted to create the unique texture, and that no special treatment of the coins took place after striking. The theory agrees with the surface characteristics of this other 1909 satin proofs. This piece is particularly sharp and displays bright straw-gold color. There are a few faint hairlines on the obverse that deny Gem classification, although they disappear when tilted into the light. Census: 16 in 64, 21 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 25ZS, PCGS# 8540



1915 Five Dollar Indian, PR66 End of the Classic Era of Proof Gold

3889 1915 PR66 NGC. CAC. As John Dannreuther wistfully muses, "With the 1915 Proof gold coins, the Classic Era of United States Proof coinage ended for the yellow metal coins ... " It is difficult to properly catalog a 1915 proof half eagle without some discussion of matte proof coinage in general. Collectors at the time simply did not like them. When the Mint adjusted the proofing process in 1909-1910 to strike unfinished planchets, they didn't like that either. When the proof finish reverted to the matte textured surfaces in 1911, mintages varied within a narrow range, but the general trend was clearly downward. In 1915 it hit rock-bottom with only 75 proof fives struck. Collectors today are more accepting of the matte finish proofs, some are even enthusiastic. However, between 1915 and today there were many years when these unappreciated proofs were spent because of their relatively high face value. This attrition (one suspects it peaked during the Great Depression) has left only an estimated 45 to 55 pieces available for collectors today in all grades (most are PR64 to PR65).

Condition is another factor when considering matte proof gold. The surfaces are fragile and easily show even the slightest contact mark or abrasive handling (usually seen as "shiny spots"). This particular coin is among the finest known. The obverse shows no observable surface defects. A faintly visible arc of shininess can be seen with a loupe from the top of the I in IN on the reverse and extending into the field above; this being the limit of problems on this spectacular coin. Census: 8 in 66, 2 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 2VMS, PCGS# 8546

EARLY EAGLES



1795 Nine Leaves Eagle

BD-3, AU Details

Rarest of the Small Eagle Varieties

3890 1795 9 Leaves, BD-3, R.6 — Repaired — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. There are seven die variants known of the Small Eagle ten dollar, and the Nine Leaves reverse is the rarest. Years ago, it was thought that the Nine Leaves was even rarer. Estimates ranged from “nine known” to “a handful” to “fewer than a dozen.” However, it is now believed that around 20 individual pieces are extant, most of which are scattered in the various grades of AU with a few lower-end Mint State pieces also known.

The rarity of this subtype can be attributed to what is seen on the reverse of the coins known. Reverse C shows a prominent die lump next to the second leaf of the palm branch, another lump is seen at the top of the first T in STATES, a V-shaped die crack is also seen below the first A in AMERICA. Taken together, these die defects indicate limited usefulness for this reverse. Also, this was the third use of the obverse die.

What was the purpose of the Nine Leaves reverse? Was it intentional or accidental? John Dannreuther addresses this subject in a paragraph in the reference he authored and based on the die variety notes written over a period of 30 years by Harry Bass in his 2006 book on early gold:

“It is not known whether the 9 leaves on the branch indicate an experiment or a die cutting error, but the fact that the reverse was changed to 11 leaves for 1796 and 1797 indicates that it was an intentional experiment. Perhaps the arrangement of 13 leaves was considered too crowded and grouping of 9 leaves was thought too sparse, leading to the introduction of 11 leaves on the branch in 1796.”

This example shows evidence of surface repair that was done on the lower reverse. Otherwise, the surfaces are medium reddish yellow-gold and the design elements are reasonably well-defined. Small abrasions are scattered over each side, but none merit individual mention.

From The Poulos Family Collection.



**1796 BD-1 Ten Dollar, XF45
Challenging Early Gold Issue
Small Eagle, 11 Leaves**

3891 1796 BD-1, R.4, XF45 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. Only 4,146 eagles were reportedly coined in 1796, the second year of the largest gold denomination of the era. A sole die pairing is known for the entire 1796 production, although Bass-Dannreuther allow the possibility that some few hundred coins may have been produced in 1797, dated 1796. John Dannreuther estimates that 125 to 175 pieces survive today of the 1796.

The obverse die shows 16 stars pleasingly aligned eight left and eight right, indicating the die was made after Tennessee joined the Union on June 1, 1796. The reverse die displays 11 palm leaves on the branch at the eagle's feet, and the olive wreath tips meet just at the upright of the E in STATES. The reverse die was reused for 1797 Small Eagle coinage, so it is theoretically possible that some 1797-dated coins could have been made in 1796, or some of the 1796-dated coins made in 1797, as die state evidence suggests a reuse of the reverse die in a late state, again with a 1796 obverse, after production of some of the 1797s.

Despite difficulty determining the exact mintage, the 1796 is demonstrably rarer than the 1795, and only marginally less-challenging than the 1797 among Small Eagle varieties. The Mint paid no heed to such details as the dates on the coins, so guesswork is in order and prevalent throughout numismatic research.

In any case, the present coin exhibits a middle die state on each side, with a vertical die crack that runs from the field below E in LIBERTY through the cap and hair, to its termination at the bust above 9 in the date. Die clashing is seen within the upper olive wreath leaves, as well as above and below the eagle's right (facing) wing. A sharp strike remains throughout both sides, which retain generous amounts of reflectivity at the margins and adjacent to the central devices.

Light high-point wear is consistent with the Choice XF grade, with only faint rub on the eagle's well-defined breast. A few small abrasions dot the surfaces but are of minor import, none worthy of singular mention. The coin is certified in an old PCGS green-label holder. Population: 8 in 45, 66 finer (7/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4954.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# BFYM, PCGS# 45715
Base PCGS# 8554



1796 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU58 Elusive Small Eagle Ten BD-1, Only Dies for the Date

3892 1796 BD-1, R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, with light clashing on both sides and a die crack in the field below E in LIBERTY to the cap. According to Mint records, a meager mintage of 4,146 Capped Bust Right eagles was accomplished in 1796, and some of those coins may have been dated 1795. John Dannreuther estimates the mintage of 1796-dated coins may have been as low as 3,500 examples. A single die variety is known for the date. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the BD-1 variety of 1797. Die evidence indicates some of the 1796-dated eagles were actually struck after the 1797 Small Eagle coins, further confusing the situation. The surviving population numbers between 125 and 175 examples in all grades today.

The 1796 Capped Bust Right eagles have been collector favorites since the earliest days of the hobby. An early auction appearance was lot 2735 of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865):

"1796 Perfectly uncirculated; the rev. surface proof; obv. scarcely less fine; ver

The lot sold to Cincinnati collector Thomas Cleneay, for \$35, a strong price for the time. Recent sales include the AU58 PCGS example in lot 4195 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), that realized \$138,000.

The present coin is an impressive near-Mint example that exhibits just a trace of wear on the high points of the well-detailed design elements. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas around the devices. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 26 in 58, 14 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BFYM, PCGS# 45715 Base PCGS# 8554



**1797 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU50
Small Eagle Reverse, BD-1
Elusive Early Gold Issue**

3893 1797 Small Eagle, BD-1, R.5, AU50 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. The BD-1 is the only die pairing known for the 1797 Small Eagle ten dollar gold coins, although the year was a transitional one: The reverse changed during the year to the Large Eagle or Heraldic Eagle style, of which three die marriages are known. The 1797 Small Eagle accordingly appeals to a wide range of collectors, as it is a *Guide Book*-listed variety, a last-year-of-type coin, and simply a rare early gold coin that is seldom offered in any grade. Putting the rarity at R.5, Bass-Dannreuther estimate that from 55 to 65 examples survive today in all grades.

The 1797 Small Eagle variety is an anomaly that could be the start of a long and fruitful numismatic journey: It has the most asymmetrical star arrangement of any early eagle variety, a lopsided 12 stars left, 4 right ("12 x 4" for short). This suggests that some of our deep-pocketed collector friends might try to assemble one of each of the various obverse star arrangements — which are all technically different design subtypes, in fact — among the early gold eagles, which are as follows:

- Stars 10x5.** 1795 Small Eagle, BD-1 through BD-5.
- Stars 8x8.** 1796 BD-1.
- Stars 12x4. 1797 Small Eagle, BD-1. The present specimen.**
- Stars 10x6.** 1797 Large Eagle, BD-2 through BD-4.
- Stars 9x4.** 1798/7 BD-1.
- Stars 7x6.** 1798/7 BD-2.
- Stars 8x5.** 1799-onward.

Such a type collection of early obverse star arrangements would thus comprise seven varieties, but pursuing them in the highest practicable grades could be a lifetime numismatic pursuit.

The present 1797 Small Eagle, BD-1, would certainly put the successful bidder well on the road, offering bright yellow-gold surfaces that display noticeable reddish patina around the device edges and the margins of each side. Numerous light handling marks are sprinkled around, none distracting. The strike is well-defined save for the immediate high points of each side. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 3 in 50, 18 finer (6/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2012), lot 4849, realized \$103,500.
From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# BFYN, PCGS# 45716
Base PCGS# 8555



1797 Large Eagle Ten, BD-2, AU55 Minimally Abraded Surfaces, CAC

3894 1797 Large Eagle, BD-2, High R.4, AU55 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. The three Large Eagle varieties of 1797 mark a transition from the previous Small Eagle reverse, a design that was generally disliked and rapidly went out of vogue. Just 3,615 examples of Small Eagle 1797s were reported, versus a total of 10,940 Large Eagle pieces from three die pairings. This Large Eagle coin is the BD-2 die marriage, with obverse stars arranged 10x6 and a long, thin neck on the newly introduced Heraldic eagle motif.

Bass-Dannreuther estimate only 80 to 100 examples of the BD-2 survive. All three Large Eagle varieties share a common obverse. The reverse of BD-2 shows the field stars in an even cross pattern, with the eagle in its first of three Heraldic design adaptations (and a rather ungainly one at that). This Choice AU specimen exhibits reddish patina around the margins complementing bright yellow-gold centers. The strike is slightly soft in the centers, and a small depression appears in the field below UM on the reverse. Only small abrasions consistent with the Choice About Uncirculated grade dot the surfaces. This is an excellent 1797 Large Eagle type coin, seldom seen with CAC endorsement. CAC: 3 in 55, 11 finer (7/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4956.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45717
Base PCGS# 8559

1800 BD-1 Eagle, Satiny MS62 Middle Die State Type Coin

3895 1800 BD-1, High R.3, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c. The obverse is extensively cracked through LIBERTY and down into the cap. This die state has a thin reverse die crack that stretches from the eagle's tailfeathers to the field below the R in AMERICA, but the dental clash marks above STATES have not yet appeared. This die state represents coins that were actually struck in the year 1800. The later, clashed die state represents a remarriage of these dies in 1801, after the 1801 obverse failed prematurely.

BD-1 is the only die variety of the 1800 eagle, and this issue is a popular type coin. The Mint State example offered here displays bright yellow-gold surfaces and satiny mint luster. The centers are sharply detailed, although the left obverse border dentils and stars are weak. On the reverse, mint-made adjustment marks are visible along the left-hand border. NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



**1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, AU58
Partly Lustrous Early Eagle Type Coin**

3896 1801 BD-2, R.2, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Struck from an early (unclashed) die state, but not before interesting die damage occurred causing the oft-seen series of spines in Liberty's cap that serves as a convenient identifier of the BD-2 variety. The BD-2 dies struck an estimated mintage of up to 40,000 pieces — remarkably so, since the early Mint struggled with cracked dies that held up to such long service.

Perhaps as many as 600 to 800 pieces survive in all grades, making this near-Mint State example an attractive proposition for Capped Bust, Large Eagle type. Colorful copper-red shades surround the raised devices of this orange-gold example. A strong strike shows just a hint of high-point wear. Only minor marks and abrasions are seen beneath a loupe. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS64 Exceptional Early Type Coin, BD-2

3897 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS64 NGC. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The 1801 Capped Bust Right eagle claims a substantial mintage of 44,344 pieces, besting the next highest total reported for the design (1799 at 37,449 examples) by a wide margin. Clearly, the Mint was getting better at producing coinage dies that would last for many thousands (or even tens of thousands, in some cases) of impressions. The Mint nonetheless would press any serviceable coinage die into use, regardless of date, design type, or die cracks, if the need arose and the dies were still usable. Thus it is that, despite the recorded mintage of only 5,999 eagles in 1800, it is likely that some of the eagles produced in 1801 bore that date, and certainly conceivable that some were dated 1799, as well.

Only two die pairings are known for the 1801 eagles, BD-1 and BD-2. The BD-1 obverse shows a different star style from the BD-2, and stars 8 and 13 are distant from the cap and bust, respectively. The stars on the BD-2 are thinner with longer spines, and stars 8 and 13 touch, or nearly so, the cap and bust. The BD-2, the present variety, is far more available than the R.5 BD-1; John Dannreuther estimates that 30,000 to 40,000 of the total mintage was of this variety, with 600 to 800 surviving today.

The surfaces on the present near-Gem are bright yellow-gold accented with tinges of olive. The strike is full throughout both sides, with semiprooflike reflectivity apparent in the fields. There are no planchet adjustment marks, and the only mentionable contact is a single scrape through UNI. This is a remarkably nice candidate for a type set, a coin that will not come cheap but is relatively more affordable than most of its early 19th century fellows. Census: 23 in 64, 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4968, realized \$106,375.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 2627, PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



**1803 Capped Bust Right Ten, MS62
Extra Star, BD-5 Variety**

3898 1803 Large Reverse Stars, Star on Cloud, BD-5, High R.4, MS62 NGC. The six varieties of 1803 eagle all share a common obverse die, which was mated with six different reverse dies to produce four Small Reverse Stars and two Large Reverse Stars die combinations.

This interesting BD-5 variety has a most unusual feature: On the cloud on the extreme right, below the letter F, a small star was impressed in the die, lying entirely within the borders of the cloud itself. A leaf point is beneath the left corner of the I in AMERICA (on the other Large Reverse Stars die, the leaf point is between RI), and the A's in the legend are complete, save the last (on the other, the punch broke and the left inner feet on the right stand of the A's are missing). We can think of no other variety in any series where this happened in exactly this manner. The only similar occurrence is on the 1799 B-3 dollar, which has two stars partially buried beneath the clouds. As such it is quite rare, and remained unknown until Harry Bass discovered this feature in 1966.

This sharply struck example boasts essentially full definition, except on a few breast feathers and the stars above the eagle's head. Some adjustment marks of Mint origin are near the arrow shafts and a couple of the clouds, distant from the focal points of the coin. The fields have semiprooflike luster, and the apricot-gold color is attractive. A couple of tiny dark spots are in the eagle's shield, and the obverse has the expected number of minor marks. An important offering for both the specialist and the early gold type set collector. Census for 14-Stars Reverse, BD-5: 12 in MS62, seven finer (7/19)

Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 11/2004), lot 8549; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2470; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4974.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 262A, PCGS# 45739 Base PCGS# 98565



1804 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU58 Elusive Crosslet 4, BD-1 Variety Final Date of the Series

3899 1804 Crosslet 4, BD-1, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with faint peripheral die cracks on each side. This is the only 1804-dated die pair used to strike eagles for circulation, and 1804 is the last year that appears on early eagles—but it does not follow that the 1804 Crosslet 4 eagle was the last variety struck. As Bass and Dannreuther recount in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, “Actually, [1804] is the last date in the series but not the final coin struck for the circulation series. The reverse used for this coin ... was used after striking this date/variety for the very rare 1-E [die] combination of 1803, BD-6 ... So the mintage totals for this year, already a scant 3,757, undoubtedly include some coins dated 1803!”

Bass and Dannreuther also highlight the Plain 4 version of the 1804 eagle, struck as proofs in 1834 and possibly 1835 for inclusion in diplomatic presentation sets, though they are careful to distinguish those later proofs from their circulating Crosslet 4 counterparts. As for the Crosslet 4 BD-1 pieces, the authors estimate 80 to 100 pieces surviving, many of them impaired, which makes the issue very scarce in any state. Viewed in that context, a near-Mint coin such as the present piece becomes even more impressive. Radiant yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded overall with only trifling wear at the high points, though striking weakness is also present there and at several of the obverse stars. Adjustment marks are noted on Liberty’s cap. Census: 15 in 58 (2 in 58+), 24 finer (7/19).

Ex: Fort Worth ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2010), lot 2402, realized \$51,750.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# BFYU, PCGS# 45741
Base PCGS# 8566

LIBERTY EAGLES



1841-O Ten Dollar, AU50

Second Rarest No Motto Louisiana Eagle

3900 1841-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1. Doug Winter considers the 1841-O as the second rarest No Motto Liberty ten dollar from the Louisiana facility and the rarest in high grades. The mintage was small, with only 2,500 coins produced. Of that number it is estimated that perhaps 65 to 75 pieces exist today. Rarely is an 1841-O found in About Uncirculated condition (eight to 10 pieces). Partial star radials are evident, and the eagle's feathers are surprisingly strong. The curls around Liberty's face and the hair bun are typically incomplete. A bright yellow-gold example with myriad peppered abrasions. NGC ID# 262J, PCGS# 8583



1852-O Ten Dollar, AU58+

Ex: S.S. Central America (With Pinch)
Rare O-Mint Issue, One Finer at PCGS

3901 1852-O S.S. Central America #2 (with Pinch), Bob Evans Signature, AU58+ PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: S.S. Central America. This 1852-O eagle was recovered during the second round of salvage operations, and what a find it is. Not only is it the finest 1852-O eagle recovered, it is the only one found during the recent recoveries, and it is the second-finest 1852-O ten certified by PCGS by virtue of its Plus designation and the accompanying CAC endorsement. PCGS has graded just a solitary MS60 coin in finer condition (7/19).

Much luster remains throughout the attractive and sharply struck greenish-gold surfaces. Slight obverse field chatter exists, but marks are light and only visible with a lens. Areas of prooflike reflectivity survive at the margins and adjacent to the razor-sharp central devices. This is an exceptional shipwreck treasure, housed in the recent double-window slab with a pinch of gold dust included in the holder. A pristine box of issue and Certificate of Authenticity accompanies the lot. Population: 3 in 58 (1 in 58+), 1 finer (7/19). PCGS# 671495 Base PCGS# 8609



**1859-O Eagle, AU53
2,300 Coins Struck
60 to 70 Survive**

3902 1859-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 1. "The 1859-O is the rarest New Orleans No Motto eagle from an overall standpoint," according to Doug Winter, who puts forth a survivorship of 60 to 70 pieces total. That includes 13 to 16 examples in About Uncirculated condition, and a single Mint State coin finer. A minuscule mintage of 2,300 pieces is a two-edged sword, enhancing the issue's desirability while at the same time contributing to its absolute scarcity. The central motifs exhibit impressive strike definition. However, the stars are characteristically flat. Bright yellow-gold surfaces display numerous abrasions. Population: 7 in 53, 10 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2642, PCGS# 8629



**1883-O Liberty Head Eagle, AU55
Rare O-Mint Gold Issue
Standout Example
Just 800 Pieces Struck**

3903 1883-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. The 1883-O eagle is the rarest New Orleans eagle, according to Doug Winter, who ranks it as one of the rarest O-mint gold issues of any denomination in his series reference on New Orleans Mint gold coins (third edition, 2018). Of the 800 pieces originally struck, Winter estimates that today only 45 to 55 pieces survive in all grades, and perhaps 15 to 18 coins in high grades (AU50 and above). The low mintage is notable for many reasons — it is the lowest of any branch mint Liberty Head eagle, and only the famous 1875 and 1876 Philadelphia eagles have lower mintages than the 1883-O.

At best, auction appearances of the 1883-O are infrequent. We average about one appearance per year, the most recent of which was in our February 2018 Long Beach Signature auction, when a splendid AU58 PCGS coin set a record for the issue, realizing \$126,000. Several 1883-O price records have preceded the current record-holder over the past five years, including the present coin, which was last offered in 2014 and briefly held the high-water mark until later that year.

It is an understatement to say that any appearance is of special note to series specialists; indeed, the presence of an 1883-O Liberty ten adds stature to any major auction, and stands above most gold offerings regardless of date or denomination. Clearly, a mintage of just 800 pieces commands notice, even in a series that presents one of the greatest challenges in all of numismatics for its number of low-mintage, exceedingly rare dates and mints.

This AU55 NGC piece displays excellent eye appeal on surfaces that are well-struck overall, showing light field chatter but no large, singular marks. Some reflective prooflike texture remains in the protected areas around the device edges. A faint greenish tint mellows bright yellow-gold surfaces, while evidence of actual wear is minimal at most. Even in the present exceptional ANA lineup that is replete with remarkable rarities, this 1883-O eagle is a standout coin that will form a centerpiece in any fine collection.

*Ex: ANA National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 4209.
NGC ID# 2668, PCGS# 8701*

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES



1843 Ten Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo Ultra-Rare 19th Century Gold Proof Finest-Certified Example, Ex: Pittman

3904 1843 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.7. Ex: Pittman.
In his *United States Proof Coins, Vol. IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther notes 1843 is the “common” date for proof eagles of the 1840s, with a total of six examples known to numismatists (see roster below). However, the number of coins available to collectors is much smaller. Two coins are permanently impounded in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and a third is in the Harry Bass Core Collection at the ANA Money Museum. A fourth example was stolen in 2007 and never recovered. A fifth specimen surfaced briefly in France in 1977

and has not been publicly offered in the last 42 years. Essentially, only one 1843 proof eagle is available to collectors today, the coin offered here. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the finest-certified (and only available) example of this 19th century gold rarity in this important offering.

Proof 1843 eagles began appearing at auction as early as 1880, but we can only trace the history of this coin back to 1939, when Maryland dealer John Zug sold it to famous collector F.C.C. Boyd, along with a proof quarter eagle and half eagle of the same date. These three gold



coins, which form a complete gold proof set for the year, have been together ever since (the proof quarter eagle, half eagle, and original case are offered in separate lots in their respective sections of this catalog). Boyd sold most of his holdings, dubbed the World's Greatest Collection by Abe Kosoff, in a string of blockbuster auctions in 1945-1946. The three 1843 gold proofs were purchased by Jacob Shapiro (aka J.F. Bell) at the final sale, in January 1946. Shapiro marketed the coins extensively over the next two years, before selling them, along with the rest of his holdings, in the Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948). All three coins were acquired at the sale by John Jay Pittman, who soon united them with the silver and copper proofs of the year to form a complete 1843 proof set in the original case (the case is offered in the next lot). The set was a centerpiece of Pittman's fabulous collection, which was expertly cataloged and sold by David Akers in 1997-1998.

None of the gold proofs have been publicly offered since, but the three coins were reportedly sold privately through Blanchard & Co. in 2009, for a \$937,765. They are all highlights of the Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection today.

The present coin is a spectacular Choice proof, the finest-certified example of this landmark rarity. The sharply detailed, frosty design elements contrast intensely with the deeply mirrored fields to create a delightful gold-on-black cameo effect when the coin is angled in the light. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces exhibit some minor hairlines in the fields and a few inconspicuous contact marks on Liberty's chin and jaw. A lint mark shows in the right obverse field, between Liberty's hair and star 12. Despite these minor flaws, overall eye appeal is outstanding. This particular coin has not been publicly offered since the Pittman Sale, almost 22 years ago. The last time any other example was auctioned was

in 1984, and that coin was stolen in 2007 and is lost to the numismatic community. It is most unlikely that any comparable specimen will become available in the foreseeable future. This lot represents a unique, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the 19th century gold specialist to acquire an example of this remarkable rarity. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (6/19).

Roster of 1843 Proof Eagles

Pedigrees for the 1843 gold proofs are notoriously difficult to compile and earlier researchers, like David Akers and John Dannreuther, did not have access to many resources on the Newman Portal today, like the Armin Brand notebooks. Thanks to John Dannreuther, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman for their help preparing this roster. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known. It is virtually certain that some coins have been submitted, or resubmitted, to the grading services since their last public offering. Grades of the Smithsonian specimens are per Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

1. PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Possibly John Zug; sold to F.C.C. Boyd in 1939, per David Akers; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 648 (a proof 1843 quarter eagle and half eagle were also offered in separate lots in this auction, and in the two following sales); J.F. Bell (Jacob Shapiro); possibly 39th Mail Bid Sale (Hollinbeck-Kagin, 11/1946), lot 2271 (not sold); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 546; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 832, as part of a complete copper, silver, and gold proof set; Sil DiGenova and Mike Storeim; Ken Goldman (KGI) and Mark Yaffe (NGE); Blanchard & Co.; the three gold coins were reportedly sold privately by Blanchard & Company in May of 2009 for \$937,765; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner; **the present coin.**

Note on the reassembled 1843 proof set: William Woodin owned a complete 1843 ten-piece copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original case after he bought Peter Mougey's collection in 1908. He split the set, selling the silver and copper coins, with the case, along with most of the rest of Mougey's collection, through Thomas Elder in 1910. He later sold the quarter eagle and eagle in the 1911 sale of his own gold collection, also through Elder, but retained the proof half eagle until later, and exhibited it at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. Woodin sold most of his half eagles (probably including the proof 1843) to Waldo Newcomer circa 1924. That coin probably went to "Colonel" Green, and was not included in the reassembled set. The quarter eagle went to Virgil Brand in 1911 and remained in the Brand Estate until it was sold by Armin Brand in 1943. We have not been able to trace it since. Likewise, the eagle from the original set went to Brand in 1911 and later went to Harry Bass. Someone, probably John Zug, reassembled the three-piece gold proof set before 1946, as F.C.C. Boyd had all three coins in his collection by that date, but none of the coins were from the original set. John Jay Pittman purchased the three gold proofs at the sale of the Memorable

Collection, and united them with the silver and copper proofs of that date, which he purchased a few months later from Judge Joseph F. Sawicki, to reconstitute the complete 1843 proof set in the original case.

2. PR63 PCGS. A coin in the complete copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original yellow Morocco case reportedly presented by President Tyler in 1843 to an unnamed constituent; Fernand David Collection (Jacques Schulman, 3/1930), lot 112; purchased by an agent of B. Max Mehl at the Schulman sale in Amsterdam; Frank Stoddard; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green in 1932, via Mehl; Green Estate; B.G. Johnson; the set was offered to Ruth Green on 6/23/1943 for \$1,000, returned; offered again to B. Max Mehl on 8/30/1944 for \$1,000, returned; F.C.C. Boyd; purchased by B. Max Mehl; Will W. Neil; Neil Collection (Mehl, 6/1947), lot 2292; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr.; Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 630; Daniel Drykerman (per Walter Breen); Chris Napolitano; private collector; the set was stolen at the 2007 FUN convention and has not reappeared.

Note: Walter Breen incorrectly identified this set as the one in a "New York State private collection," meaning John Jay Pittman, but Pittman never owned this set.

3. Proof. A coin in the complete copper, silver, and gold proof set in the original red Morocco case reportedly presented by President Tyler in 1843 to his ward, Mrs. Octavia McMurray (per Frossard); Reverend T. Wilkinson Collection (Édouard Frossard, 2/1880), lot 651; purchased at the sale by George Cogan, probably acting as agent for Richard B. Winsor, for \$100; Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1067; purchased by Peter Mougey, bidding as "Gold"; William Woodin purchased Mougey's collection intact, after his death in 1908, and sold the majority of the collection through Thomas Elder in 1910, but he kept the three gold coins from the 1843 proof set; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1207; Lyman Low, acting as agent for Virgil Brand, journal number 57065; Horace Brand; Emillio Fontani Collection (Kreisberg & Schulman, 3/1965), lot 157; Miguel Munoz Collection, Part I (Superior, 6/1978), lot 1961; Harry Bass; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection at the ANA Money Museum.

4. PR65 Cameo. Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution.

5. PR61 Cameo. Possibly "Colonel" Green or Ronnie Carr; Stack's; Josiah K. Lilly; donated to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in 1968.

6. PR. Vinchon, Paris, 1977; A-Mark; Richard Lobel; Fred Malone, per John Dannreuther.

Additional Appearance

A. Brilliant Proof. Hebeard Collection (H.P. Smith, 4/1883), lot 378.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 28EH, PCGS# 98779

PROOF SET CASE

**1843 Proof Set Original Case
Ex: Winsor-Mougey-Pittman**

3905 1843 Original Case for a 10-Piece Proof Set. An original case for a 10-piece 1843 proof set, with purple velvet-lined interior and Morocco leather-bound wood exterior. Contains recessed settings for eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle in the lid and dollar, half, quarter, dime, half dime, cent, and half cent on the bottom. This case (and the coins) was presented to Mrs. Octavia McMurray by President John Tyler in 1843, per Édouard Frossard. The eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle from the set are offered in individual lots in their respective sections of this catalog. Case measures 179 mm x 87 mm.

Ex: President John Tyler in 1843; Mrs. Octavia McMurray; unknown intermediaries; Reverend T. Wilkinson Collection (Édouard Frossard, 2/1880), lot 651; George Cogan, acting as agent for Richard B. Winsor; Winsor Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1067; Peter Mougey; William Woodin, circa 1908; unknown intermediaries; Judge Joseph Sawicki; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 832; Sil DiGenova and Mike Storeim; Ken Goldman and Mark Yaffe; Blanchard & Co.; Joan Zieg Steinbrenner.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection.

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES



1860 Liberty Eagle, PR64 Deep Cameo Rare Early Gold Proof Nine Examples Traced

3906 1860 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1. An optimistic mintage of 50 proof Liberty eagles was accomplished in 1860, but some of those coins went unsold and were melted in January of 1862. Collector demand decreased because the Mint began charging a premium for proofs in 1860. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at just 10-12 examples in all grades and PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 10 specimens between them, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (7/19). Three coins are included in institutional collections at the Smithsonian And ANS. We have listed the nine specimens known to us in the roster below.

A single pair of dies was used to strike the proofs in 1860, but the obverse was also used to strike regular-issue coinage, so diagnostics depend on the reverse. Light die polish shows in the bottoms of the clear stripes and the second set of vertical stripes in the shield is thinner at the top. The proofs were all struck at the same time and delivered on April 5. The reverse is slightly rotated about four degrees counter clockwise.

The present coin is a Delightful Choice proof, with sharply detailed frosty design elements that contrast dramatically with the deeply mirrored fields. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces show only minimal signs of contact, but a small lint mark appears on Liberty's cheek, and some minute planchet flaws are evident in the reverse field. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 2 in 64 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (6/19).

Roster of 1860 Proof Liberty Eagles

1. **PR65 PCGS.** Heman Ely; W. Elliot Woodward; purchased by T. Harrison Garrett on 10/25/1883 as part of a large transaction including nine gold proof sets; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part III (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1668; Worrell Family Collection (Superior, 5/1989), lot 5627; ANA National Money Show (Kagin's, 3/2017), lot 1427, realized \$258,500.
2. **PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2009), lot 1118, realized \$83,375. **The present coin.**
3. **PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.** King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 199; Gaston DiBello; DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 1068; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1473; Bristol Sale (Kingswood, 3/2001), lot 480; Internet Only Auction (Heritage, 4/2001), lot 3496; Internet Only

Auction (Heritage, 9/2001), lot 4519; American Numismatic Rarities (6/2004), lot 1470; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5435, realized \$161,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5779, realized \$142,175.

4. **PR63 PCGS.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1997), lot 333.
5. **PR63 NGC.** William Cutler Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1438; Amon Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 762; Ed Trompeter Collection.
6. **PR60 ANACS.** L.W. Hoffecker Collection (Superior, 2/1987), lot 4195.
7. **PR64 Deep Cameo.** United States Mint; National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution, grade per Garrett and Guth.
8. **PR64 Deep Cameo.** Smithsonian Institution duplicate, grade per Garrett and Guth.
9. **Proof.** American Numismatic Society, probably ex: John Colvin Randall, J.P. Morgan.

Additional Appearances

- A. **Proof.** F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 665; Jacob Shapiro (a.k.a. J.F. Bell); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 559.
- B. **Proof.** Public Auction Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1960), lot 2790.
- C. **Proof.** Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 678.
- D. **Proof.** Central States Convention Auction (Kagin's, 4/1979), lot 886.
- E. **Proof.** J. F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 1944), lot 624.
- F. **Brilliant Proof.** George Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873), lot 822, part of a complete proof set; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1310.
- G. **Brilliant Proof.** William H. Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1224.
- H. **Brilliant Proof.** David S. Wilson Collection (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), lot 320, part of a complete gold proof set; Henry Chapman.
- I. **Brilliant Proof.** Mendez I. Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 247; Thomas Cleneay Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 408, part of a complete gold proof set. PCGS# 98796



1882 Liberty Eagle, PR67 Cameo Fewer Than 15 Examples Extant Finest Certified Specimen

3907 1882 PR67 Cameo NGC. JD-1. According to Mint records, 44 proof Liberty eagles were struck in 1882, a fairly generous production total for that era. Forty of those coins were included in the gold proof sets for the year, 25 delivered on February 4, and 15 delivered on August 12. The four individual proofs were struck at different times throughout the year. Unfortunately, the issue has a surprisingly low survival rate. It seems likely that some of the coins went unsold and were melted after the close of the year. Of the coins that were distributed, some examples were probably spent by their owners during hard economic times, as ten dollars represented a significant amount of spending power in the 19th century and the premiums realized for proofs sold at auction were small. Lot 957 of the Heman Ely Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 1/1884) offered a complete 1882 gold proof set, including six gold coins with a face value of \$41.50. The lot only realized \$45. Students of the series, like David Akers, Walter Breen, John Dannreuther, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, and PCGS CoinFacts, all agree that fewer than 15 proofs are extant today. Two of those coins are included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another specimen is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proof eagles in 1882. Following the accepted custom of those times, the reverse die used to strike proofs in 1881 had been preserved and was used again to mint the 1882 coins. However, the Mint introduced a new policy after 1882 that prohibited the reuse of dateless dies (reverse of the quarter eagle, half eagle, eagle, and double eagle, obverse of the gold dollar and three dollar) in future years. The Mint Act of 1873 required that dated dies be destroyed after the end of the current year, but the dateless dies had been retained for future use, if they were still serviceable. The six dateless dies used to strike 1882 gold proofs were destroyed on January 3, 1883, in accordance with the new policy.

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem proof, the finest certified example of this 19th century gold rarity (6/19). The design elements are strongly impressed, but some incomplete detail is evident in Liberty's neck curls, possibly due to lapping. The impeccably preserved lemon-yellow surfaces include deeply reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices to produce a dramatic cameo effect. No mentionable distractions are evident, even on close inspection. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. Census: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 28FL, PCGS# 88822



**1888 Liberty Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo
Rarest Proof Denomination of the Date
Finest-Certified at PCGS**

3908 1888 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1. The 2020 *Guide Book* reports 75 proof Liberty eagles were struck in 1888, but the Mint's die use and destruction document indicates only 72 gold proof sets were produced. According to Walter Breen, the sets were delivered quarterly in batches of 30, 12, 20, and 10 sets, so possibly another three single examples were minted during the year. The eagle is the rarest proof denomination of the date, with John Dannreuther estimating only 18 to 22 specimens are extant in all grades today. There was little date pressure on the issue, as some high-grade Mint State examples are available from the regular-issue mintage of 132,921 pieces. It seems likely that some owners spent their proofs during hard economic times (like the Panic of 1893), when 10 dollars still represented a lot of money. Two coins currently reside in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and a third is included in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

A single pair of dies was used to produce all the proof eagles in 1888. The obverse exhibits a low date, slanting slightly up to the right, with the left base of the 1 in the date placed to the left of center of the dentil below. The reverse closely resembles the reverse of 1887, but the clear stripes in the shield show some polish build up, especially in the rightmost stripe.

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem proof, with impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces that show the distinctive orange-peel texture of many 19th century proofs (John Dannreuther notes flat surfaces are seen more often on this issue). The design elements are fully struck and the deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to create an intense cameo effect. Eye appeal is terrific. As the sole-finest-certified example at PCGS, this coin should be of interest to proof gold specialists, high-end type collectors, and Registry Set enthusiasts alike. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. PCGS# 98828

INDIAN EAGLES



1900 Ten Dollar Liberty, PR64 Deep Cameo Popular for Type Purposes

3909 1900 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Die State b, showing complete die polish within the shield stripes on the reverse. Production of proof ten dollar Liberties reached an all-time high in 1900 with 120 pieces struck. A relatively high number of survivors are believed known with an estimated 50 to 65 pieces extant in all grades. Other than a larger number of proofs available than other years, the other main draw of the 1900 is the date itself and its usefulness for type purposes. The fields on this piece show remarkable depth of reflectivity and the devices are frosted, the combination producing the Deep Cameo effect. Several tiny specks of copper alloy are seen over each side, but are best seen with a magnifier. Population: 2 in 64 Deep Cameo, 11 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 7 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 28G7, PCGS# 98840

1907 Wire Rim Ten Dollar, MS63 Only 500 Pieces Produced

3910 1907 Wire Rim MS63 PCGS. Only 500 Wire Rim tens were produced before their inherent design weakness was recognized and production was halted by Superintendent Landis. The problem was the lack of a determinant rim to the coin. The consequence of merely having a wire rim, or fin as it was known in Mint parlance, was that the fin quickly wore away. Ten dollar gold pieces were also used in international commerce as were double eagles. So, if the fin rim wore away and thousands of pieces were involved in a shipment, the recipient was not receiving full value. The result was Charles Barber redesigned the rim of the newly designed ten dollar gold pieces and gave the coin a two-millimeter border around each side (in addition to lowering the design relief). The result was the Normal Relief coins we usually associate with ten dollar Indians from 1907. This example shows much of each side with the extruded gold or fin. It also demonstrates how fragile the fin was. In this case, a couple of slight bumps are seen on the obverse rim between 3 and 4 o'clock. The usual bright yellow-gold surfaces normally seen on Wire Rim tens is tempered on this coin with a slight hint of reddish patina. An excellent example of this short-lived experimental design by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 8850

PLATINUM NIGHT





**1907 Wire Rim Indian Eagle, Magnificent MS68
The Finest Piece Ever Offered at Auction
'Preserved as the Work of a Great American Artist'**

3911 1907 Wire Rim MS68 NGC. "The coin is a magnificent conception throughout, of a refined Greek character, simple in its aspect, but grand in its dignity, and will surely find a place in the front rank with the best coins of the age." — ANA Secretary Howland Wood, *The Numismatist*, December 1907.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens' gold eagle design captured the nobility of American liberty and peace in the grandeur of a high relief Liberty head and eagle, set in concave fields that curved up sharply to the edge of the coin. The sculptor sought to create a coin with powerful American symbolism in the high relief of ancient Greek coinage, modeling his Liberty head after a bust of Nike, which he had made as a study for the allegorical figure on his Sherman Monument. Adorning Liberty with an

Indian headdress was originally the idea of President Roosevelt, who considered it "distinctly American, and very picturesque," although Saint-Gaudens liked the effect so much that he briefly petitioned the President to consider also using the design for the larger double eagle. In the December 1907 issue of *The Numismatist*, ANA Secretary Howland Wood wrote of the design:

"The general pose of the head, its position on the coin, and the arrangement of the head-dress resembles very closely several of the old Greek coins. Symbolism occupied a prominent place on these ancient Greek pieces and evidences of it are marked on this, the position of the feathers and the stars suggest in their combination the stars and stripes in our flag."



Saint-Gaudens' standing eagle was derived from that which he designed for the reverse of President Roosevelt's inaugural medal in 1905. Contemporary writers called it a defiant eagle, even while it clutched in its talons an olive branch of peace. Roosevelt considered Saint-Gaudens' work to be "as wonderful as any of the old Greek coins."

However, the design ultimately used for mass coinage in late 1907 was somewhat refined from Saint-Gaudens' original vision. When the sculptor submitted his final models for the ten dollar coin in late June, there were concerns among Mint officials that the soft, sculpted details of the Liberty head and eagle could be easily counterfeited by casting methods, and that the lack of a defined rim would prevent the coins from properly stacking. When several pattern pieces were struck in mid-July, it also became apparent that the relief of the eagle was still too high, despite Saint-Gaudens' efforts to meet Chief Engraver Charles Barber's requirements for coinage. In a letter to Saint-Gaudens, Mint Director George Roberts wrote:

"If you lay a straight edge across it you will see that the eagle comes clear up fully level with the edge and as there is a slight burr on the edge which will not be there in a perfect coin, the figure of the eagle will be slightly above the border."

To fix the issue, the models would need to be worked down to a coin relief and a raised rim turned into the die. In a July 31 letter to the Treasury Secretary, Roberts wrote: "Mr. Saint Gaudens' work is essentially medal work and of a very high order but the end sought in coinage is distinctly different."

Saint-Gaudens' last correspondence with the Mint regarding the ten dollar gold piece was on July 28. The sculptor died a few days later on August 3, bringing his artistic guidance on the coin to a close. In a July 29 letter to the Treasury Secretary, Roosevelt resigned to let the Mint work the design down to the mechanical requirements of mass coinage, but not without ordering a small press run of the high relief pieces to preserve Saint-Gaudens' original work:

"Of course if the eagle stands too high as compared to the rim, the proportion between the two must be made all right by either raising the rim or reducing the eagle, whichever you think necessary.

"As for the high relief coins, have several hundred struck and allow the collectors of the country to obtain specimens as you suggested, none to be issued until the new issue is out. They should be preserved as the work of a great American artist."

Just 500 high relief coins were struck in late August 1907, plus an additional 42 coins later in the year. These were made on the medal press. The majority of the coins were sent to Washington for distribution through the Treasurer, but many ended up being transferred to the Mint Cabinet, and from there were sold to prominent coin dealers such as Henry Chapman and Thomas Elder. After 1915, 70 unsold coins were melted at the Mint, leaving a net mintage of the Wire Rim ten of 472 pieces. On February 28, 1908, in a letter to collector Robert Garrett, Henry Chapman emphasized the numismatic value of the high relief tens:

"I wish to give you some information. If you will act quickly upon it I think we will secure for you a couple of coins which are worth large sums. In fact, I have paid \$150 cash for one of them myself. The director of the Mint, Mr. Frank A. Leach, at Washington, has in his possession, and is distributing at face value, to collectors or public museums, to the latter he writes me more especially than to the former, special \$10 pieces of the Saint-Gaudens design, 1907. ... Send him \$20 in gold notes and 12c in postage stamps, and I think you will succeed. ... If you can bring to bear any influence of your senator or congressman, it might be well to do so, but I think that it is possible you will get them without bringing anyone else into the matter, which might cause delay. If you succeed in getting them, you are going to get two coins worth \$400 ..."

The wide acclaim of Saint-Gaudens' design, its artistic beauty, compounded by the scarcity of the coin and its low mintage, sparked an active numismatic market for the Wire Rim ten that grew from its infancy in 1908 to the point where the coin became one of the most sought-after of all 20th century gold issues. In 1944, B. Max Mehl noted that one coin had 10 different bidders in a single auction. Many of the finest pieces went into strong hands during this period and have since rarely reappeared.

The Steinbrenner coin is set to make numismatic history as the sole finest 1907 Wire Rim eagle to ever be offered at public auction. Since the advent of third party grading in the late 1980s, only a handful of Superb Gem Wire Rim tens have made appearances. The finest of these was the MS67+ NGC coin in our August 2018 ANA Signature, lot 5286, which realized \$312,000. The auction record for the issue was set more than a decade ago by an MS67 PCGS coin (Stack's, 6/2008), which realized \$345,000. Yet both of those pieces fall short of the Steinbrenner specimen.

The 1907 Wire Rim eagle Condition Census consists of five coins: an MS69, two MS68, and an MS67+ at NGC, plus an MS67+ at PCGS (6/19). Including the present piece, only two of these are known to have appeared at auction since the advent of third party grading, leaving room for the possibility of duplication in the most elite population figures. Even if the numbers are correct, though, the importance of the current offering is monumental.

Due to the rarity of appearances for the finest examples, as well as the lack of ready pedigree markers on these pieces, previous provenance for the Steinbrenner coin is unknown. The coin visually glows in-hand, with delicate yellow-gold, peach, and lilac hues emerging at various angles. The full capacity of the design is brought up in the centers, ceding to subtle incompleteness around portions of the borders, perhaps only notably at the base of the date — characteristic of all Wire Rim tens due to the basining of the fields. The shimmering surfaces are virtually flawless. Swirling die polish lines in the fields are diagnostic of the experimental Wire Rim die pair and provide for the satiny texture of the surfaces.

Of the 472 Wire Rim Indian eagles distributed, many were poorly stored or otherwise mishandled. Only a few coins can claim to be virtually untouched. This magnificent example stands apart from its predecessors in quality and eye appeal. When Roosevelt commissioned Saint-Gaudens to redesign the United States' coinage in 1905, he sought to give the nation "a coinage that would have some beauty." In the 1907 Wire Rim eagle, that powerfully symbolic, Greek-inspired artistry was accomplished, and in the Steinbrenner coin, it is almost flawlessly preserved. In the 1908 *Annual Report*, Treasury Secretary George B. Cortelyou wrote: "The execution of the designs for these coins was the last effort of the great American sculptor and the crowning work of a notable career ..."

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 8850





1907 Rolled Rim Indian Eagle, MS64+ Beautiful Luster and CAC Endorsed One of the Rarest Indian Tens in the Series

3912 1907 Rolled Rim MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Struck in September 1907, the Rolled Rim 1907 Indian eagle is one of the rarest issues in the series, surpassed only by the 1933. It retains the smooth, sculpted details of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' original Wire Rim models but with a defined border that Chief Engraver Charles Barber turned into the die in an effort to improve stacking of the coins. The order to strike this variety came on September 9, and 31,500 pieces were struck. However, almost all of these coins never left the Mint.

On September 25, the acting Mint Director examined a new pattern coin struck with a refined version of Saint-Gaudens' design that the late sculptor's assistant, Henry Hering, had provided Barber. In addition to the broad rim, the central devices were remodeled with slightly lower relief and sharper details, which were preferred for coinage. In *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*, Don Taxay reproduces a letter from Mint Superintendent John Landis to the Director:

"You will notice that the eagle from the last model is a great improvement over those of the first model. The latter are indefinite in detail and outline, not being at all sharp look like imperfect coins or coins that have been sweated, while the former is sharp in outline, the detail shows up well, the border is broad and prominent and the coins will stack perfectly."

"We have on hand \$315,000 of the first model, struck on the coining press ... If this last model meets with your approval, I would strongly urge upon you the expediency of immediately replacing the \$315,000, now on hand, of the first model with eagles of the last model."

All but 50 of the Rolled Rim coins were melted. In *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1905-1908*, Roger Burdette lists 10 pieces as having gone to the Mint Bureau, two to the Metropolitan Art Museum, and eight to Mint officials, which left 30 pieces on hand at the Mint that could be acquired by collectors, such as Robert Garrett and others. In the following years, the Rolled Rim coin became the only Indian gold eagle more sought-after than the original Wire Rim issue. In the George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), a Rolled Rim 1907 ten realized \$46 — nearly twice the \$25 that a Wire Rim coin in the very next lot brought. Chapman had cataloged the coin as: "Excessively

rare. Only 50 struck and of these some 15 are known to exist." That statement failed to account for Rolled Rim coins not on the market at the time, but it effectively captured the rarity of the issue. In June 1946, in a lot description for a Rolled Rim coin in the William Cutler Atwater Collection, B. Max Mehl wrote: "Although this coin has a recent record of \$375.00, I believe that this record is in its 'infancy.'"

Today, the auction record stands at \$470,000, set by an MS67 PCGS coin in the Chicago ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2013), lot 4524. PCGS estimates that only 40 to 42 pieces are extant in all grades, some of which are cleaned or otherwise impaired. We have handled an example on only 25 previous occasions, seven of which represented coins with varying degrees of wear, from being improperly stored or possibly carried as a pocket piece. Another 14 appearances represented coins in MS65 to MS67. The rarest grade range was MS60 to MS64, wherein we have seen only four specimens. Clearly, the certified population of 83 coins — primarily in MS65 and MS66 condition — is inflated by resubmissions.

The Steinbrenner Rolled Rim ten is one of just two Plus-graded near-Gems at PCGS, and it is arguably impossible for the casual observer to detect any significant quality difference between it and a full Gem. It also boasts CAC endorsement — one of only 11 Rolled Rim tens so recognized in any grade. Satiny luster shimmers in the fields and across the untouched devices, illuminating rich honey-gold color and the diagnostic, swirling die polish lines in the fields. Many Indian eagles in high grade will reveal faint hairlines across the high points of the devices if tilted to catch light at a certain angle, although no such effect is seen on this piece. Only a couple of truly microscopic ticks on Liberty's cheek seem to prevent Gem classification. The strike is a secondary consideration on this issue due to the bold relief of the design, although we note a slight measure of softness on the eagle's right (facing) talons. This is a coin that will fit in well among Gem-graded Indian eagles in a complete collection, and indeed, its rarity and artistic beauty will make it a capstone of a fine numismatic cabinet. Population: 11 in 64 (2 in 64+), 35 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 7 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 268C, PCGS# 8851



1909-D Indian Eagle, MS65

Rare So Well-Preserved

3913 1909-D MS65 PCGS. The 1909-D is a slightly better date in Uncirculated condition, but it is only in MS65 and higher grades where it stands out as a condition key. The entire certified population at PCGS and NGC for Gem and finer coins totals just 21 pieces, including possible duplication. This is a date that most collectors only ever see in MS63 or lower grades, and many date and mintmark collections include AU examples. We have only handled an MS65 coin on eight previous occasions, just two of which were PCGS-certified. This piece is sharp and lustrous with finely textured peach-gold surfaces. A loupe is required to locate a few tiny, faint grazes that prevent an even finer grade. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 6 in 65, 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 28GN, PCGS# 8863

1911-D Ten Dollar Indian, MS63

Prime Condition Rarity

3914 1911-D MS63 PCGS. The 1911-D Indian eagle claims a minuscule mintage of 30,100 pieces, and few high quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. As might be expected, the survival rate for the issue is quite low. The combination of tiny mintage and low survival rate makes the 1911-D the premier condition rarity in the Indian eagle series. Most examples seen have been heavily circulated and the issue is elusive in all Mint State grades.

This attractive Select specimen is sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of the usual softness on the curls around the face. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade and both sides radiate vibrant mint luster. Overall eye appeal is strong. Population: 45 in 63 (4 in 63+), 22 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869



**1930-S Indian Eagle, MS64
Final San Francisco Issue
Scarce in All Grades**

3915 1930-S MS64 PCGS. By the 1940s, the rarity of the 1930-S Indian eagle was established among collectors, although just how many pieces were known took years longer to gauge. Many high-profile auctions during this time period, despite being rich in ten dollar gold, failed to include examples of the two rarest San Francisco Indian Heads: the 1920-S and 1930-S. One of the earliest prominent auction appearances of this issue was in the Charles W. Green Collection (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949). Mehl wrote:

"The rarest of all \$10.00 gold pieces minted at the San Francisco Mint. Brilliant uncirculated. Of extreme rarity, far more so than is generally recognized. Catalogs at \$275.00. While this rarity is bringing just about its catalog price, but in my humble opinion, in view of its real rarity, it is worth more than double its listed price. I doubt very much if there are as many as 15 specimens in collectors' hands of this and the 1920-S Mint \$10.00 gold pieces."

The coin realized \$325. Emerging generations of collectors found the 1930-S to be one of the biggest key dates in the series, bowing only to the 1933, the 1920-S, and of course the Rolled Rim Periods variety of 1907. The low survivorship has essentially nothing to do with the moderately low mintage of 96,000 pieces. The bulk of the coinage never made it out of the Mint vaults, never having been released into circulation. A few specimens were distributed through official channels, including the Mint Cashier, but the majority of the 1930-S eagles struck were later melted during the Gold Recall of the mid-1930s. Collectors would spend decades trying to ascertain the extent of the destruction for this issue. Today, there are perhaps a couple of hundred coins known, chiefly in Mint State grades. It is a significant increase in availability over what Mehl perceived in the 1940s due to the discovery of a few small hoards. However, many are bagmarked, and in Gem condition, the 1930-S is a headlining rarity.

Offered here is a lovely near-Gem coin. Frosty original mint luster glistens on each side, yielding subtle transitions of lilac, peach-gold, and sun-yellow throughout the shimmering fields and sharp devices. A few tiny ticks and grazes prevent Gem classification, although we challenge collectors to locate a visually finer MS64 coin. This piece is outstanding in all respects. A magnificent example of this heralded San Francisco rarity. Population: 52 in 64 (7 in 64+), 24 finer (6/19).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2360.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 28HA, PCGS# 8883



1933 Ten Dollar Indian The Preeminent Series Rarity

3916 1933 — Surfaces Tooled — PCGS Genuine. In the absence of a Details grade from PCGS, we consider this attractive 1933 Indian eagle to have Uncirculated sharpness. The coin last appeared at auction in 2005, when it was raw. In that lot description, the Stack's cataloger noted "a profusion of tiny swirling hairlines" on Liberty's cheek. They are indeed faint, seen only with a loupe and under good lighting, but they are in fact tool marks — the faint remnant of some individual's attempt to smooth out high-point abrasions on this coin in the distant past. Although unfortunate, this "repair" does not overly affect the eye appeal of the coin. Orange-gold luster glistens on each side, especially in the fields. The strike is sharp and the only mentionable abrasions are a few tiny ticks on the reverse eagle, which serve as pedigree markers.

Most examples of this issue grade MS64 or MS65, although as collectors well know, their rarity is so great that it makes little difference what the official grade is — just having an opportunity to bid on a 1933 Indian eagle is an event that only occurs every few years ... if that. The issue is rare because of the gold melts of the mid-1930s. On April 5, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order prohibiting the private ownership of gold in most forms:

"All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal Reserve Bank or a branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 28, 1933..."

The order provided several exemptions, of which the most important to numismatists was a provision that allowed any single individual to retain up to \$100 in gold coin and certificates, and also provided for the exemption of gold coins recognized as having "special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins." This provided a couple of avenues by which individuals could legally retain examples of most gold coinage from previous years, what the Mint referred to as "uncurrent

gold." However, it did not protect new 1933 coinage that remained in government vaults.

The Mint struck 312,500 ten dollar gold pieces in 1933 before coinage was halted. Small numbers of coins, mostly individual pieces, had by this time been paid out to collectors through the Mint Cashier to fill requests for specimens of the new coinage, but the bulk of the mintage was still stored in Mint vaults. After Roosevelt's executive order, it was illegal to release any more of the 1933 tens and all remaining coins were melted.

In the 1940s, the few 1933 Indian eagles that were paid out by the Mint Cashier prior to the recall order began appearing at auction. Their rarity was immediately recognized, and auction records easily reached \$450, rivaling the prices realized by 1930-S tens, which were at the time thought to be rarer than the 1933s. Today, the 1933 eagle is many times rarer than the 1930-S, and it is arguably even rarer than the 1907 Rolled Rim issue, of which just 50 coins were distributed. PCGS estimates a survivorship of 40 to 42 Rolled Rim 1907 coins, compared to 30 to 40 1933 coins. However, the 1933 may be even rarer than that. Heritage has handled a Rolled Rim 1907 ten on more than 150 occasions, but we have only seen a 1933 eagle on 13 different occasions. If 30 or 40 coins truly do survive, they are tightly held by collectors. One of the most recent appearances of a 1933 eagle set a new auction record for the issue, indicating unwavering desire for this issue; the PCGS-graded Gem realized \$822,500 in the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5419. The coin offered here presents another rare opportunity to acquire the most elusive Indian eagle in the series and one of the greatest 20th century gold rarities ever struck. The opportunity should not be passed by.

Ex: S. Hallock Dupont Collection (Sotheby's 3/1983), lot 222; Morrison Family and Lawrence C. Licht Collections (Stack's, 3/2005), lot 1882, which realized \$230,000.

From The Poulos Family Collection.

PROOF INDIAN EAGLES

**1913 Ten Dollar, PR63
Collector-Grade Matte Proof**

3917 1913 PR63 NGC. JD-1, R.5. The Mint only struck 71 matte proof eagles in 1913, 50 delivered in January and another 21 in December. It is believed that 50 to 60 pieces survive today. The sandblast finish of these proofs was unpopular with general collectors, but dedicated gold proof set collectors continued to acquire and preserve examples for future generations. Today, many matte proof 1913 tens are well-preserved in near-Gem or better grades, out of reach for many collectors who might otherwise seek to own a type coin in this format. However, a few lower-grade pieces are known.

Offered here is a luminous Select proof. The textured surfaces are a tint more reddish than usual for the 1913 issue, yielding a delicate rose-gold hue. Design elements are fully struck and eye-catching. Under a loupe, a few tiny, scattered ticks appear, limiting the grade; perhaps the most obvious, there are a few tiny marks on the eagle's wing. Nonetheless, eye appeal is pleasing — far surpassing that which is typically displayed by mirrored Liberty Head proofs in the same grade. NGC ID# 28HH, PCGS# 8895



1914 Ten Dollar Indian, PR67 Tied for Finest Certified

3918 1914 PR67 NGC. The newly designed ten and twenty dollar gold pieces introduced in 1907 were a remarkable artistic accomplishment turned into coin form. However, Augustus Saint-Gaudens designed the coins with curved fields that simulated visual planes, making it impossible (without redesigning the coins) to produce proofs with the traditional polished-field method. The result was the Mint had to treat the new ten and twenty dollar gold coins as small medals and give them a matte finish, as had been done with medals for decades. This required not a pre-striking polishing of the dies and planchets, but a post-striking quick blast of fine grit from a sandblaster. Collectors did not favor the new production method for proof gold, and in 1908 of the 500 gold proof sets produced only 101 sets were sold. To remedy the situation, the Mint omitted the sandblasting process in 1909 and 1910, and struck what they called "bright proofs," which were essentially gold planchets that received no pre- or post-minting treatment. Even fewer proofs were sold, and in the fall of 1910 William Woodin convinced Assistant Treasury Secretary A. Piatt Andrew to return to the sandblasting method. This was continued until the end of proof gold coinage in 1915.

In 1914, a mere 50 proof ten dollar Indians were produced, a low water mark for the issue. John Dannreuther estimates 35 to 40 individual pieces may be known in all grades. Predictably, high-grade examples are great rarities. This is the only PR67 proof ten dollar we have handled since 2010. The other 1914 tens we have encountered have had a slightly darker finish, similar to the 1913 proof tens. This piece, however, is much lighter with a pronounced yellow-gold color; possibly an indication that there are two finishes, one for each of the two striking periods. It also is suggestive that a different grit size was used which resulted in a coarser or finer finish. The proofs were struck in two batches of 25 coins, one on September 28 and the other on November 4. The only remotely usable pedigree identifier is a tiny, darker spot in the obverse field at 3 o'clock, but this will require a loupe to locate in-person or significant magnification of the photo. Census: 9 in 67, 1 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26YE, PCGS# 8896

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



**1852-O No Motto Twenty, AU58
High-Grade New Orleans Type Coin**

3919 1852-O AU58 PCGS. Variety 1. This is the only known die pair employed in the production of 190,000 double eagles at the New Orleans Mint in 1852. That mintage represented nearly a 40% decline over the previous year's total, but the 1852-O remains one of the most collectible Louisiana mint twenties and is one of the few issues from that facility that can be found through AU58, although such coins are scarce.

Hair and feather detail stands out strongly on this borderline Uncirculated example. A few stars are slightly soft, and a touch of rub appears on the highest points, limiting the grade. Orange-gold surfaces display the usual number of scattered abrasions. Considerable field reflectivity brightens each side, adding to the overall eye appeal. Twenty submissions have graded higher at PCGS (5/19).

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907



**1853-O Double Eagle, AU58
Surprisingly Rare This Fine**

3920 1853-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. The 1853-O is considered the last of the readily available New Orleans double eagles. Following the establishment of the San Francisco Mint, California gold deposits plummeted at New Orleans, and double eagle coinage nearly subsided in 1854. In 1853, however, a flow of 71,000 double eagles came from the presses. This issue lives up to its reputation as a collectible date in circulated grades, where XF and low-end AU pieces are frequently encountered, but the same cannot be said of high-grade coins. Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled an AU58 coin on only a dozen previous occasions, including at least a few duplicate appearances by select pieces. Moreover, we have only seen one Mint State example within the last decade — an MS61 NGC coin in the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5792, which realized \$64,625.

This near-Mint example is sharply detailed and displays bright yellow-gold patina. The fields remain prooflike where they are not subdued by light friction, and eye appeal is outstanding. Surprisingly few abrasions are apparent. Given the low auction appearance rate of high-end 1853-O double eagles, we believe the certified population figures are inflated, that this issue is significantly rarer in high grade than its mintage gives it credit for. Census: 25 in 58, 7 finer (5/19).

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910



1854-O Double Eagle, VF30 The Only 1854-O With CAC Recognition First Auction Appearance in a Decade

3921 1854-O VF30 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. One of the earliest known auction records for an 1854-O double eagle was in Thomas Elder's John Nickerson sale (12/1933), a coin consigned by J.H. Townsend. Elder wrote: "1854. New Orleans. Don't believe we ever had it before. It has a sale record of \$200. Very fine. Unpriced in Raymond's book." It was the beginning of an era for New Orleans double eagles. Townsend's coin realized \$100, a strong auction price for the period but one that would be more than doubled in 1946 with the sale of the Atwater coin, and again in 1949, by the Green coin.

In his *Analysis of Auction Records* (1982), David Akers wrote of the 1854-O twenty: "The exact number of specimens in existence is difficult to say with certainty but I would estimate the number to be in the range of 20-25 specimens at most." Between 1944 and 1982, Akers documented only 24 public auction appearances of an 1854-O twenty, leading him to rank it as the second-rarest New Orleans double eagle, behind the 1856-O. The perception that the 1856-O was slightly rarer seems to have been associated with its lower mintage (2,250 vs 3,250 coins), a narrative that began appearing in auction listings for the date in the 1940s, particularly with B. Max Mehl. It was not until recent years, with the construction of censuses for both dates and the discovery of a few new coins, that the 1854-O has been held on equal ground. In fact, we can currently confirm the survival of only 24 1854-O double eagles, while there are 25 known examples of the '56-O. However, which issue is technically rarer may be a pointless debate, or, as Doug Winter writes in *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, third edition, "When analyzing the rarity of New Orleans double eagles, the 1854-O and the 1856-O are obviously in a class of their own."

Most of the 24 known 1854-O double eagles can be traced back to at least the 1970s or 1960s, with several pedigreed to old-time collections such as the Eliasberg and Pittman coins. One piece, formerly of the Josiah K. Lilly Collection, resides in the Smithsonian Institution. Others

have surfaced only in recent years, including a piece recovered from the S.S. *Republic* shipwreck, and a coin from an old family collection that made its first known auction appearance just last year (Heritage, 3/2018), after being off of the market for decades.

The coin offered here is one of just a few 1854-O double eagles not certified in AU grades. However, it is singularly important as the *only 1854-O with CAC endorsement*. It was a new discovery in 2009, when it first appeared at auction in Stack's Eldorado Sale (5/2009), lot 158. It has not been offered at auction again in the decade since.

Collectors of New Orleans gold well-know that when it comes to the 1854-O and '56-O twenties, the importance of condition falls by the wayside in the search to just find an example — any example. Doug Winter writes: "Ownership of an 1854-O is regarded as a hallmark of a truly great collection of Liberty Head double eagles." That prestige is not dependent on condition. That said, however, the grade of this coin is merely a description of the extent of wear. For an O-mint twenty, the surfaces are remarkably smooth, and hints of luster glisten in the most protected areas of the fields. A few small marks on Liberty's cheek are minor compared to what is seen on many other New Orleans double eagles in this grade, serving chiefly as pedigree markers. Warm honey-gold color appears original and is most pleasing. This coin may grade lower than most 1854-O twenties, but its quality within that grade is beyond what many of the AU coins display within their respective grades. No New Orleans gold or Liberty double eagle collection is complete without an 1854-O. We like this one — the only one of 24 known pieces recognized by CAC.

Ex: Two sisters with roots in Tennessee; Eldorado Sale (Stack's, 5/2009), lot 158.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268T, PCGS# 8912



1854-O Liberty Double Eagle, AU53 Famous New Orleans Rarity A Specimen Rarely Offered

3922 1854-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. The New Orleans Mint was a hub for gold deposits during the height of the California Gold Rush. Shipments came from the West Coast primarily by paddlewheel steamboats along the Panama route, carrying dust, nuggets, and sometimes bars from miners and private San Francisco assayers. The eastward flood of California gold continued through 1853, until the San Francisco branch mint was made operational in early 1854. The chief recipient of this gold was the double eagle.

When the New Orleans Mint was established in March 1835, it was expected to coin chiefly silver and only some gold. At the time, most of the domestic gold being mined in the South was further east, in the Carolinas and Georgia; smaller branch mints were established at Charlotte and Dahlonega to exclusively service the gold coinage needs

of the regions. By contrast, the New Orleans Mint received gold in mostly small shipments of foreign bullion and coin. That changed when gold was discovered in California. The vast quantities of the yellow metal being brought to the San Francisco seaport from the Sierra Nevada foothills spawned numerous local private assayers, many of whom were of low repute. As the closest federal branch mint to the region, New Orleans became the simplest way for West Coast miners to get their gold assayed, refined, and coined by a federal Mint. An excerpt from the Mint Director's Annual Report, 1850, reads:

"Of the deposits of gold received, only about one thirty fifth part was in foreign coins or bullion. The remainder, amounting to \$36,938,314, was of United States production, of which \$36,273,097 were from California. The entire receipts from that source, from the discovery of the mines to the close of 1850, were \$42,469,758."

The report continued later:

"At the New Orleans mint, difficulties analogous to our own have been sustained, with some others to which we have not



been subjected. There is no reason, however, to doubt the competency of that mint to any coinage which is likely to be demanded of it."

Some of the New Orleans Mint's challenges referenced likely had to do with its deteriorating building. The Louisiana facility began experiencing structural failures as early as 1845, when arch supports below the melting room were reinforced for fear of them crumbling. In May 1854, additional repairs were recommended, which including fireproofing the entire building — a procedure that would require suspended coinage operations while wooden floor beams were replaced with iron. When the San Francisco Mint opened for deposits in early 1854, deposits of California gold plummeted at New Orleans, allowing the branch mint to start addressing its new structural issues. Double eagle coinage became an afterthought in the course of things. In 1854, New Orleans produced only 3,250 examples of this denomination, after striking some 315,000 coins just a few years before. The token-sized mintages continued for several years.

For modern collectors, the low-mintage New Orleans double

eagles of the 1850s, especially the 1854-O and '56-O, represent the Holy Grail of rarities. The entire 1854-O production was released into circulation, where some pieces were lost to attrition and others were likely destroyed just a few years later, during the Civil War, when the Confederacy shipped significant quantities of gold to Europe. Surviving coins all show some degree of wear and often have heavy abrasions. Many authors have speculated on the number of pieces extant, although most estimates are higher than we believe is accurate. Having compiled a detailed roster of known 1854-O twenties, we have been able to confirm the survival of just 24 pieces. In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, third edition, Southern gold specialist Doug Winter writes: "Examples are usually only sold at auctions which contain major 'name' collections. Ownership of an 1854-O is regarded as a hallmark of a truly great collection of Liberty Head double eagles."

In this offering, we present one of the most attractive examples known. Barely a trace of wear is evident across the devices, and the fields retain semiprooflike reflectivity. Abrasions are light for New Orleans gold of this period, although a few small ticks are usable as pedigree markers.

Color is bright straw-gold with some deeper peach-orange hues seen around the outer border. This piece came to light in the mid-1990s, and this is only the second time it has appeared at public auction within that last two decades. It is truly rare to have such a remarkable example of this Gold Rush-era New Orleans rarity become available.

Roster of 1854-O Liberty Double Eagles

The following roster was compiled with the assistance of Ron Guth, P. Scott Rubin, and Saul Teichman.

1. AU58 NGC. Gilhousen Collection (Superior, 2/1973), lot 854; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 780; San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10397.

2. AU58 NGC. Auction '79 (Stack's, 7/1979), lot 934; ANA Building Fund Sale (Steve Ivy, 12/1981), lot 1560; Superior (2/1992), lot 2938; Superior (1/1993), lot 1484; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4011; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3087.

3. AU58 NGC. Recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*; Monaco Rare Coins (privately, 2004); private collection.

4. AU58 PCGS. Cicero Collection (New Netherlands, 12/1960), lot 8; H. Jeff Browning; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 10; Hansen Collection.

5. AU55 NGC. Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4449; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 4815.

6. AU55 PCGS. Robert Marks Collection (American Auction Association, 11/1972), lot 1056; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 3/1986), lot 528; Auction '88 (David Akers, 7/1988), lot 974; Cincinnati Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8829; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 5099; Central States Signature Sale (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5793, realized \$362,500.

7. AU55 PCGS. Lester Merkin (10/1966), lot 372; Stack's (3/1990), lot 1362; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 7079; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2007), lot 1906; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 3012, realized a record \$603,750; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5246.

8. AU55 PCGS. Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2246; Rarities Sale (Bowers, 8/2010), lot 1818.

9. AU55 NGC. Bowers and Ruddy (6/1975), lot 1129; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4897, realized \$381,875.

10. AU53 NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/1994), lot 5521; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1999), lot 8414; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2017), lot 1337. **The present coin.**

11. AU53 PCGS. A specimen pictured on PCGS CoinFacts website that cannot be plate matched to any appearance on this roster.

12. AU50 PCGS. Alex Shuford Collection (Abe Kosoff, 5/1968), lot 2412; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 1128; Superior (6/1998), lot 2361; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5686, realized \$329,000.

13. AU50 PCGS. William Van Roden Collection (Stack's, 5/1968), lot 910; Eugene Detmer Collection (Stack's, 2/1983), lot 1078; Auction '89 (RARCOA, 7/1989), lot 450; Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5592; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/2007), lot 4668; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5424.

14. AU50 PCGS. Amon Carter Collection (1/1984), lot 841; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1997), lot 7821; Mid-Winter ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/1998), lot 6507; Superior (9/1998), lot 2227; California Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 10/2000), lot 1142; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 7239.

15. AU50 PCGS. Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 6/1979), lot 586; DEA and U.S. Marshals Service Sale (Heritage, 12/1988), lot 1370; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4873.

16. AU50. Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 883.

17. AU50. R.L. Miles, Jr. (Stack's, 10/1968), lot 833; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1986), lot 408.

18. AU50. ANA Convention Auction (Paramount, 8/1974), lot 967; ANA Convention Auction (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 427; King of Siam Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2011; Charles Kramer Collection (Superior/Stack's, 11/1988), lot 730; Auction '90 (David Akers, 8/1990), lot 1947; James E. Haldan Collection (Sotheby's, 6/1996), lot 136; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2008), lot 9111.

19. AU50. Josiah K. Lilly Collection; Smithsonian Institution.

20. XF45 NGC. From an old family collection, off the market for many years; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2018), lot 3192, realized \$204,000.

21. XF40 PCGS. Peter J. Schemenauer Estate (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 2721.

22. XF Details Cleaned NGC. Mann and Smedley Collections (Bowers and Merena, 9/1988), lot 549; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5515.

23. VF30 PCGS. Two sisters with roots in Tennessee; Eldorado Sale (Stack's, 5/2009), lot 158. **The previous lot in this sale.**

24. XF Details Cleaned Net VF30 ANACS. Bell Collection (RARCOA, 4/1963), lot 843; Tollett and Pryor Collections (Stack's, 4/1971), lot 884; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 3/1986), lot 529; James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 1494; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1999), lot 1467; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 2244.

Additional Auction Appearances

(Catalogs not available for comparison or lacking sufficient detail for plate matching.)

A. Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2010), lot 829.

B. ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1998), lot 5733.

C. Bullet Sale (Heritage, 4/1990), lot 596.

D. Ronald Kessler Collection (Sotheby's, 3/1990), lot 374.

E. Central States Auction (RARCOA, 4/1976), lot 420.

F. Public Auction Sale (Abner Kreisberg, 6/1969), lot 1127.

G. Arrowhead Collection (Sotheby's, 5/1987), lot 345.

H. Pacific Collection (Hughes, 2/1978), lot 1378.

I. Public Auction Sale (Abner Kreisberg, 1/1970), lot 1935.

J. Fontani Collection (Kreisberg and Schulman, 3/1965), lot 182.

K. Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1511.

L. Waldo Newcomer, inventory number 973; Colonel E.H.R. Green, via B. Max Mehl, circa 1931; King Farouk, via Stack's; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 180; Abe Kosoff.

M. Stephen Allen Collection (Stack's, 12/1950), lot 110.

N. Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1955.

O. Dr. Charles W. Green (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), lot 806.

P. Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 759.

Q. Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 579.

R. Public Auction Sale (Hollinbeck Coin Co., 11/1947), lot 10.

S. Lee Collection (Stack's, 10/1947), lot 1775.

T. William Cutler Atwater, before 1923; Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1336.

U. F.C.C. Boyd (World's Greatest Collection, Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 938.

V. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 897.

W. 444th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 6/1940), lot 68.

X. 399th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 5/1939), lot 452.

Y. Wheeler-Norton Collections (Thomas Elder, 9/1938), lot 1529.

Z. 356th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 12/1935), lot 237.

AA. McCaw-Bauer-Leech Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1934), lot 1204.

BB. Nickerson-Butler-Edwards Collections (Thomas Elder, 12/1933), lot 1124.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 268T, PCGS# 8912



**1855-O Twenty Dollar, MS61
Only 80 to 90 Coins Extant
One of Two Finest-Known Examples**

3923 1855-O MS61 NGC. Variety 1. A notable rarity within an interesting run of Type One New Orleans twenties, the 1855-O double eagle is positioned between its two ultra-rare counterparts, the 1854-O and the 1856-O. Those two key dates are the stoppers for anyone trying to put together a New Orleans set of double eagles, but the 1855-O is a challenge, too. Doug Winter estimates a surviving population of just 80 to 90 pieces in all grades for the 1855-O. By comparison, there are 25 documented examples of the 1856-O and 24 of the 1854-O.

It is hard to imagine a more daunting adventure than trying to put together a collection of "finest knowns" for the New Orleans twenties, but the journey could start here with this MS61 double eagle. No finer coin has been graded by either major service. PCGS has yet to certify an Uncirculated 1855-O double eagle; NGC shows two examples in MS60 and two in MS61, including the present coin (5/19).

Any discussion of finest knowns must be tempered with the understanding that new discoveries can happen, although the likelihood diminishes with the passage of time. Experienced collectors are mindful of shipwreck gold and occasional small hoards, as well as surprising single-coin discoveries that come to light when least expected. In the case of the 1855-O twenty, three coins that ultimately graded AU58 by NGC surfaced from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*.

None, however, have been able to supplant the amazing 1855-O offered here. The coin has excellent eye appeal — a wonderful orange-gold color with vibrant luster that radiates from surfaces less abraded than normally seen for this New Orleans issue. Some shallow planchet roughness (as made) exists under Liberty's chin. A strong strike is evident on both the obverse and reverse with especially bold definition on all of the reverse elements. This impressive Mint State example is destined to take a leading role in an advanced collection of double eagles or New Orleans gold.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268W, PCGS# 8915



1856-O Double Eagle, AU Details From the Pittman Collection

3924 1856-O — Obverse Scratched, Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.
Variety 1. To quote David Akers, "Without doubt, the 1856-O Double Eagle is one of the rarest, most desirable, and most popular of all U.S. gold coins." In the Liberty double eagle series, its rarity is rivaled only by the 1854-O and the 1861 Paquet Reverse, although the latter issue is nearly uncollectible. The 1856-O is among the top rarities in the series, all mints considered. Surviving examples typically appear only in high-profile auction settings.

This issue first began to get recognition for its rarity in the early 1930s, appearing in several auction sales during that time. In the John Nickerson Collection catalog (12/1933), for a coin consigned by J.H. Townsend, Thomas Elder wrote: "1856. New Orleans. Fine. Unpriced by Raymond in his book. Ex. Rare. May be first in these sales." The spark in collector interest in this issue may have been further spurred by the discovery of the Baltimore Hoard of gold coins by two boys in the cellar of a house on South Eden Street in August 1934. Among the thousands of dollars in face value of gold coins was a lone 1856-O double eagle, which would have been a newly minted coin at the time the hoard was buried circa 1857. The coins were auctioned with much public excitement on May 2, 1935, by a local coin and stamp dealer. The 1856-O twenty realized the highest price of any coin in the hoard. An account of the sale appears in the June 1935 issue of *The Numismatist*:

"The sale of the large hoard of gold coins found by two boys in the cellar of an occupied house in Baltimore last fall took place in Baltimore on May 2, and was in many respects one of the most unusual sales that has taken place in years. Most of the coins were dated between 1850 and 1856, although a few others were struck between 1834 and 1850. The Charlotte, Dahlonega and New Orleans mints were fairly well represented. The greater part of the hoard was in \$20 and \$1 pieces, although the \$10 was well represented, but there was a comparatively small number of the \$2.50 denomination. Not a single \$3 piece was in the hoard."

"The sale was held by Perry W. Fuller, a Baltimore coin and stamp dealer, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, under the order of the Circuit Court of Baltimore. About 100 were present, many of them attracted to the novelty of the sale. Most of the bidders were local collectors, with a few out-of-town

dealers. The number of coins purchased for mail bidders was small, although Mr. Fuller stated that he had received bids for practically every lot in the sale.

"There were 55 pieces of the \$20 dated 1850 of the Philadelphia mint. The price on these ranged from \$32 to \$36. The price on the \$20 pieces of other mints ranged from \$32 to \$38, the majority selling for the minimum price or slightly above. Lot 119, a \$20 of 1856 of the New Orleans mint brought \$119 and was knocked down to a Virginia collector."

Despite decades of searching, surprisingly few 1856-O double eagles have turned up since the 1930s. This issue circulated in the South prior to the Civil War, and it is believed that many examples met their demise through the Confederacy, which shipped significant quantities of gold to Europe during the war that were later destroyed overseas. The scant mintage of 2,250 pieces hardly provided a sufficient pool out of which coins could survive for future generations. Today, only 25 1856-O twenties are traced, and it is unlikely that any significant number of unknown coins remains to be discovered.

This piece is the John Jay Pittman coin. Pittman purchased it privately in November 1961, and it first appeared at public auction in 1997, when Pittman's collection was broken up in the famous Akers sales. It has since appeared at auction twice more. Akers noted the light cleaning in the 1997 Pittman catalog: "Cleaned, now rather dull, although some of the original prooflike surface is still visible." In person, the surfaces are satiny and luminous, and the telltale hairlines of a light cleaning are only seen at certain angles. NGC also notes an obverse scratch across the tip of Liberty's bust and the 8 in the date, although this is short and unobtrusive — it is mainly noteworthy due to the remarkably smooth surfaces elsewhere on the coin. Almost all 1856-O double eagles exhibit scattered abrasions. This piece is well-detailed and displays rich yellow-gold patina. Eye appeal is pleasing.

Ex: John J. Pittman, purchased from Ed Bell (11/27/1961) for \$3,000; John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 1134, realized \$35,750; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8831, realized \$138,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5795, realized \$164,500.

From The Poulos Family Collection.



1856-O Double Eagle, AU50 Famous New Orleans Rarity Ex: Dallas Bank Collection

3925 1856-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1. Following the dawn of the California Gold Rush, the New Orleans Mint became a hub for bullion deposits from the West Coast, and a steady flow of shipments from numerous individual depositors continued through 1853. In early 1854, however, California gold deposits largely shifted to the new San Francisco Mint, which was established in the building that once housed the U.S. Assay Office. The Assay Office of San Francisco operated from 1851 through 1853 and produced chiefly gold ingots to fill the need for a reputable assayer in the region until a federal branch mint was authorized by Congress. Standard federal coinage was not produced on the West Coast until the San Francisco Mint was established. Then, the favorite denomination of depositors was the double eagle.

Gold deposits at New Orleans plummeted after the opening of the San Francisco Mint, although those that did trickle in still contained a

significant percentage of gold from the West Coast, as well as "Calico coins," which may have referenced the gold coinage of various private San Francisco assayers. Gold coinage declined significantly as a result. Production that did take place favored the lower denominations since gold struck in New Orleans in the 1850s was intended to circulate, not just sit in Treasury vaults as was the case in later years in Philadelphia. New Orleans double eagle production dipped to just a few thousands coins per year.

The lowest-mintage double eagle from New Orleans is the 1856-O. The branch mint coined most of the gold deposited there in 1856, but only \$45,000 worth was converted into double eagles (2,250 coins). More than five times that much gold was struck into eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. Moreover, production was cut short in October of that year to allow for fireproofing repairs to the mint building, and it did not resume until 1857.

Nearly the entire mintage of 1856-O double eagles has been lost. Over the years, individual coins have been discovered in unlikely places, including a coin buried in the cellar of a house in Baltimore, Maryland, apparently placed there between 1856 and the outbreak of the Civil



War; a piece found in a safe deposit box in Ohio; and a coin discovered just last year in Europe, long lost in a store of bullion. These, plus coins from traditional numismatic channels, comprise a survivorship of only 25 documented 1856-O double eagles, two of which are housed in the Smithsonian Institution.

This piece is the former Dallas Bank Collection coin, held in trust in a bank vault in Texas for decades. David Akers first saw this piece in 1981, some 20 years before its 2001 namesake auction (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001). He later called it "certainly in the top two or three" examples of the issue that he had seen. Today, there are only seven finer privately held pieces, including the lone SP63 PCGS coin, which has not appeared at auction in more than a decade. The 1856-O is considered by many to be the Holy Grail of New Orleans gold issues, although it truthfully shares that heraldry with the equally rare 1854-O. Acquiring any surviving example is a feat of such measure that there is seldom room for selectivity about condition. The Dallas Bank Collection coin, however, presents an opportunity to obtain this O-mint rarity in a grade rarely possible.

A short mark in the obverse field near star 4 serves as a ready

pedigree marker, and while there are other scattered abrasions consistent with the AU50 designation, none are obtrusive. Surface quality is superior for an 1856-O, and the prooflike mirroring in the protected areas of the fields is especially pleasing. The strike is sharp and little-worn on this prestigious rarity.

Roster of 1856-O Liberty Double Eagles

1. SP63 PCGS. Purchased from the New Orleans Mint at the time of issue by Mint Superintendent Charles Bienvenu; passed to Bienvenu's heirs; purchased by Marc Emory of New England Rare Coin Galleries directly from Bienvenu's family in 1979; sold by James Halperin later that year to Larry Demerer for approximately \$215,000; sold to Superior for a reported \$312,500 in late 1980/early 1981; The Premier Auction Sale (Superior, 1/1995), lot 1645, realized \$203,500; The Eagle Collection (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4147, realized \$310,500; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6372, realized \$542,800, Long Beach Signature Auction (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1989, realized \$1,437,500.

2. AU58 PCGS. Amon Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 847; Public Coin Auction (Stack's, 10/1986), lot 967, realized \$33,000; James A.

Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 1500; AWA specimen, per Doug Winter.

3. AU58 NGC. NASC Convention Auction (Paramount, 2/1965), lot 887; William Van Roden Collection (Stack's, 5/1968), lot 916, realized \$6,500; James Dines Collection (Stack's, 3/1969), lot 856; Winner F. Delp Collection (Stack's, 11/1972), lot 816; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1986), lot 414; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1997), lot 7824, realized \$80,500; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 3018, realized \$576,150; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1316, realized \$460,000.

4. AU55 PCGS. Secure. ANA Convention Auction (Stack's, 8/1971), lot 2424, realized \$5250; Duquesne Collection (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4452; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4843.

5. AU55 PCGS. Cicero Collection (New Netherlands, 12/1960), lot 10; Jack Klausen; purchased by Harry W. Bass, Jr. on June 19, 1968; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1711, realized \$105,800; New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2002), lot 9472, realized \$132,250; San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10399, realized \$431,250; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5428, realized \$387,750.

6. AU53 PCGS. R.L. Miles Collection (Stack's, 10/1968), lot 839; Auction '88 (Akers, 7/1988), lot 975; Auction '90 (David Akers, 8/1990), lot 1951, realized \$24,200, Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 7091, realized \$94,875; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5691, realized \$425,937.50. The Winter/Crum plate coin, and the plate coin for *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* by Garrett and Guth.

7. AU53 PCGS. European holding; New York Sale (NERCA, 3/1977), lot 935, realized \$23,000; Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 3/2007), lot 5597, realized \$356,500.

8. AU53, per Garrett and Guth. National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution. This coin was discovered in the NNC in 1984 with no record of its provenance. It was not listed in the inventory Compartette compiled in the 1912-1914 era, but it may have been in the collection for some time.

9. AU50 NGC. Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 16, realized \$92,000; Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5601, realized \$345,000. **The present coin.**

10. AU50 NGC. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5097, realized \$288,000.

11. AU50 NGC. Charles Kramer Collection (Stack's/Superior, 12/1988), lot 736; Auction '89 (RARCOA, 7/1989), lot 453; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 7247, realized \$143,750.

12. AU50 NGC. Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2252, realized \$276,000.

13. AU50 Prooflike. Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 889, realized \$49,500; Manfra, Tordella & Brookes.

14. AU Details NGC. John J. Pittman, purchased from Ed Bell (11/27/1961); John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 1134, realized \$35,750; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8831, realized \$138,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5795, realized \$164,500. **The previous lot in this sale.**

15. XF45 PCGS Secure. Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2137, realized \$161,000; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5690, realized \$164,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5639; realized \$235,000.

16. XF45+ NGC. James Bullock before 1923; Bullock's heirs; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 5554, realized \$345,000.

17. XF45 NGC. Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 5/1999), lot 3766, realized \$67,850; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5518, realized \$318,875.

18. XF45 PCGS. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4131, realized \$276,000; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1315, realized \$253,000; Pittsburgh Fall ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 5100, realized \$276,000.

19. XF45 PCGS. Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1986), lot 534; King of Siam Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2017, realized \$23,100; Broadus R. Littlejohn, Jr. Collection (Schuyler Rumsey, 2/2012), lot 1216.

20. XF40 NGC. European collection; ANA Auction Sale (Superior, 8/1975), lot 1601, which realized \$37,500; Arrowhead Collection (Sotheby's, 5/1987), lot 352; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5249; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5096, realized \$216,000; the Akers plate coin.

21. XF Details PCGS. Possibly Mike Brownlee; S. Gus and Louise Alexander Collection, before 1993; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4391, realized \$132,000.

22. XF. Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 11/1994), lot 1600, realized \$35,200.

23. XF Cleaned, per Garrett and Guth. Lilly Collection until 1968; National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution. XF cleaned, per Garrett and Guth.

24. VF30. D.E.A. and U.S. Marshals Service Sale (Heritage, 12/1988), lot 1377.

25. VF20 PCGS. Alex Shuford Collection (Abe Kosoff, 5/1968), lot 2414; Gilhouse Sale (Superior, 2/1973), lot 860, realized \$7,000; ANA Convention Auction (Paramount, 8/1974), lot 973; Central States Auction (RARCOA, 4/1975), lot 105; Eugene Detmer Collection (Stack's, 2/1983), lot 1084; Charmont Sale (Steve Ivy, 8/1983), lot 4387; Auction '85 (Superior, 7/1985), lot 974, realized \$21,850; Century Sale (Superior, 2/1992), lot 2944; January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1477, realized \$13,750, Dr. John Kardatzke Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 6/2000), lot 1719, realized \$21,850; ANA Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7753.

Additional Appearances

A. J.H. Townsend; John Nickerson Collection (Thomas Elder, 12/1933), lot 1126. Fine.

B. A specimen in the Col. Green Collection, sold to King Farouk via Stack's in 1943 for \$135, called "Unc. Mint luster," Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 180, purchased by Abe Kosoff for 180 Egyptian pounds.

C. A specimen in the Baltimore Hoard, Public Auction Sale (Perry Fuller, 5/1935), realized \$105 to Samuel Glenn, of Boydton, Virginia (thanks to Len Augsburger for this information).

D. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 899, realized \$320; possibly the coin in number 12 above, per the Eliasberg catalog. Uncirculated, full mint luster.

E. George H. Hall Collection (Stack's, 5/1945), lot 2243. VF.

F. William Cutler Atwater Collection (Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1338, realized \$210; possibly number 12 above, per Eliasberg catalog. Strictly Very Fine, free from any nicks or dents.

G. H.R. Lee Collection (Stack's, 10/1947), lot 1777. Strictly Very Fine.

H. Dr. Charles W. Green Collection (B. Max Mehl, 4/1949), lot 808, realized \$180; Strictly Very Fine.

I. Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1957, realized \$280. Very Fine.

J. Thomas Melish Collection (Abe Kosoff, 4/1956), lot 888. Very Fine.

K. J.F. Bell Collection (RARCOA, 4/1963), lot 849. XF obverse, AU reverse.

L. Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 6/1979), lot 594.

M. Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 5/2001), lot 4170D. AU50 sharpness, Net XF45 due to harsh cleaning on both sides. Described on a tipped-in sheet at the front of the catalog.

N. Two specimens reported as sold at private sale in the 3/1977 New England catalog. One in XF40 with a planchet defect sold in 1976 for \$30,000. Another in XF45 sold in 1975 for \$65,000.

O. Another specimen referred to in the lot description of the Cicero catalog (number 5 above) "the miserable cleaned coin in one of our Numisma auctions some years ago."

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 268Z, PCGS# 8918



1857-O Liberty Head Twenty, AU55 Original Coloration, Scarce This Fine

3926 1857-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Ex: Eureka Hoard. The New Orleans Mint suspended coinage operations in 1856 to undergo building repairs and fireproofing updates. Coinage did not resume until July 1857, after which only 30,000 double eagles were struck before the end of the year. Gold deposits during the early part of the year were also trivial. New Orleans received only a little more than \$150,000 worth of gold, compared to the more than \$12.5 million received by the San Francisco Mint. Deposits at New Orleans came chiefly from banks and individuals, and a large portion of the deposits from the latter sources contained California gold dust and various gold coins and bars issued a few years earlier by private California assayers. Occasionally, California gold nuggets (called "lumps" in the deposit records) were also received by New Orleans.

Of the 30,000 double eagles struck at New Orleans in 1857, it is believed that only 200 to 250 survive, mostly in XF and low AU grades. Only a handful of Mint State coins are known, one of which was recovered from the *S.S. Republic* shipwreck. The Choice AU example offered here shows old-time olive-gold and peach patina, with light wear over the lightly abraded surfaces. Eye appeal is strong. This coin has the distinctive look of old-time New Orleans gold and it will appeal to a majority of Type One double eagle collectors.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921

1857-O Liberty Double Eagle, AU58 Rare Date in High Grade

3927 1857-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. Although the 30,000-piece mintage of the 1857-O Liberty double eagle would be considered small in almost any other series, it was actually a significant increase over the production totals of the previous three years for this denomination at New Orleans. The coins were released into circulation, where they suffered heavy use and attrition over time. Despite a number of quality pieces that were recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic* in recent times, the 1857-O is an elusive issue in AU58, and Mint State specimens are rare.

This attractive near-Mint example shows just a trace of friction on the high points of the design elements and the pleasing orange-gold surfaces have only minor abrasions and chatter, with a mix of luster and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Census: 27 in 58 (2 in 58+), 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921



**1857-S Spiked Shield Twenty, MS66
Ex: S.S. Central America**

3928 1857-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Variety 20-A. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 1138. Spiked Shield. It was not until the salvage of the *S.S. Central America* that collectors even knew there were varieties of the 1857-S twenties. Then Bob Evans published his detailed findings in the July 2000 issue of *The Numismatist* and overnight there were seven collecting variants known, all available in mint condition, of what was previously a Type One issue that was seldom found above AU. The Spiked Shield is easily seen, even without a loupe. Like all the *Central America* twenties we have seen, this piece displays extraordinary frosty mint luster. The bright surfaces show even golden-orange color and there are no observable abrasions. Exceptional quality for a Type One twenty. NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922



Sinking of the S.S. Central America, September 12, 1857



1858-O Double Eagle, MS61
Exceptionally Struck and Preserved
Among an Elite Group of
High-Grade Coins

3929 1858-O MS61 NGC. Variety 2. The edge of left foot of the 1 is over a dentil, and the mintmark is virtually centered over the N. Less than 1% of the 35,250 twenty dollar gold pieces minted at the New Orleans facility in 1858 survive. Gold expert Doug Winter pegs the number between 225 and 275 coins extant. That means that relative to its original production the 1858-O is actually rarer than the 1856-O, which has a survival rate that slightly exceeds 1%. Of course in absolute terms the 1856-O is much rarer, but the 1858-O holds its own in Uncirculated condition.

Only six or seven coins are believed to exist in Mint State. As of (5/19), NGC reports three MS60, one MS60 Prooflike, two MS61, one MS61 Prooflike, three MS62, and one MS63. PCGS has seen two MS60 submissions and one in MS62. It is a near-certainty that many of those grading events represent duplications of the same coins. Three Mint State pieces were salvaged from the *S.S. Republic* wreckage, including an MS60 Prooflike, an MS62, and the finest known example of the 1858-O in Select Uncirculated condition.

While this piece has a number of characteristics that set it apart from its peers, its strong strike should be considered among the most impressive features. The 1858-O typically comes indistinctly defined, but this example enjoys razor-sharp detail on the portrait, including the curls, and on the stars, date, and eagle. The coin is exceptional in that regard. It also boasts lustrous yellow-gold surfaces that draw the eye of the viewer. Myriad abrasions, like those at the upper reverse or near star 12, limit the technical grade. Census: 2 in 61, 2 finer (5/19).

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 2698, PCGS# 8924



**1859-O Double Eagle, AU53
Low Mintage of 9,100 Pieces
Fewer Than 100 Coins Extant**

3930 1859-O AU53 NGC. Variety 4. A surviving population of 80 to 90 coins makes the 1859-O one of the most challenging Type One New Orleans double eagles after the three issues from 1854-1856. Production was limited to 9,100 pieces in 1859, explaining the field reflectivity typically seen among known examples. It is particularly noticeable on the reverse of this lightly circulated representative. Each side exhibits medium yellow-gold color that is remarkably attractive for the issue, which often comes overly bright. Strike detail is more characteristic of the 1859-O, with softness on the curls and bun, and on the eagle's wings. The obverse stars are better-defined than usual; only a few radials are incomplete. Specialists will be interested to learn this die marriage represents a new discovery. The obverse matches that of Variety 1, but the mintmark is slightly northeast of the Variety 1 reverse. Additionally, the U in UNITED has a leftmost serif, and the crossbar of the A in STATES is perfect rather than hand-cut. Census: 9 in 53, 19 finer (5/19).

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 269B, PCGS# 8927



**1860-O Double Eagle, AU53
New Orleans Gold Rarity
6,600 Coins Struck**

3931 1860-O AU53 NGC. Variety 1. Ex: Richmond Collection. A set of New Orleans double eagles features a host rarities, with a couple of more available early-date issues mercifully thrown in. The obvious and well-known stoppers in the series include the 1854-O and the 1856-O, each of which claims a meager mintage and a survival rate of only about two dozen pieces. The 1860-O flies somewhat under the radar, boasting the third lowest production total among Type One twenties from the Louisiana facility after those two ultra-rarities. Merely 6,600 coins were struck, and the estimated number of pieces extant is only 85 to 95 examples, ranking fifth in the series. According to Doug Winter's *Cold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, third edition, just 30 to 33 of those 1860-O double eagles survive across all AU grade levels (the certification totals are almost certainly inflated). Possibly only one or two strictly Uncirculated examples exist.

The fact that so few 1860-O twenties and other No Motto New Orleans double eagles survive even in relation to their low mintages is easily explained. The vast majority of these large gold coins were made for circulation in the East and Midwest. Large quantities were also exported in the foreign trade. Whether the coins were melted immediately upon receipt in Europe or after a stay in domestic circulation, the result was the same — few survived in the absolute sense, and today they are rarely encountered in high grades.

This AU53 representative, showing the vertical mintmark spaced away from the tailfeathers, displays bright yellow-gold surfaces with an unsurprising degree of semiprooflikeness in the fields given the low mintage. The first four stars are softly struck as always, whereas Liberty's curls and the eagle show good definition for the type. A small reed mark in the field above the nose serves as a pedigree identifier.

Ex: Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 7/2004), lot 2264.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 269E, PCGS# 8930



1861-O Double Eagle, AU55 A Relic of the Pre-War South

3932 1861-O AU55 NGC. **Variety 1.** Although not the rarest double eagle from the New Orleans Mint, the 1861-O is arguably the most historically significant and intriguing. It is the final Type One twenty from this mint, and it is the only double eagle to have been struck under the auspices of three different governing authorities: the Union, the State of Louisiana, and the Confederacy.

Louisiana seceded from the Union on January 26, 1861, and five days later the state took control of the federal branch mint at New Orleans. Existing mint personnel were allowed to stay on and continue coinage for the state, but from this point forward, the New Orleans Mint ceased to provide operations reports to the Union government. The *Mint Director's Annual Report* of 1861 recorded the coinage of just \$244,000 worth of gold at New Orleans before its January 31 seizure by the state. Double eagle production overlapped this exchange of power.

By late March, the State of Louisiana had officially joined the Confederacy, and the new central government took control of the mint on April 1. Before the end of the month, coinage operations were suspended due to exhausted bullion supplies. Only 17,741 double eagles had been struck at New Orleans with the 1861 date.

It is impossible to definitively identify coins struck by each government, as it is thought that the same die pair was used for the entire mintage — this is based off of the identical date position of all surviving coins. It is generally believed that Union coinage amounted to 5,000 pieces in January, and that the State of Louisiana struck an additional 9,750 coins in February and March, leaving a 2,991-coin net mintage by the Confederacy. Attempts have been made to link certain die states of the obverse to the coinage of one or more of the governing authorities, although there are differing conclusions on this matter. For collectors, it is often unimportant which government controlled the New Orleans Mint when a specific coin was struck, as the elusiveness of this issue and its historical importance overall are enough to challenge even the most well-heeled numismatists.

We have handled mainly XF and lower-end AU examples of this issue. High-end AU coins rarely appear at auction, and we have seen only two Mint State coins, the last of which realized \$312,000 (Heritage, 1/2018). This Choice AU example is a coin not before offered in our sales. It shows the usual weakened date numerals, a product of die lapping, which most researchers associate with the coinage of the State of Louisiana and the Confederacy. Each side is moderately reflective in the fields and has bright yellow-gold color. Detail is sharp with little wear. Typical of New Orleans gold, the obverse has numerous small abrasions consistent with light circulation, a few of which on Liberty's neck — including a diagonal mark on the jaw line — serve as useful pedigree markers. On the reverse, there is a small mark between the EN in TWENTY.

The New Orleans Mint did not strike double eagles after April 1861 until the year 1879, when it was reopened for the primary purpose of producing the so-called Bland silver dollars (Morgan dollars). Only 2,325 Liberty Head twenties were struck at New Orleans in 1879, after which the O-mint double eagle became a relic of the past. Today, there is arguably no greater historical significance among U.S. gold than that preserved in surviving New Orleans double eagles — a series bookended by the California Gold Rush and the outbreak of the Civil War, encompassing collectible type coins and fantastic rarities alike. This 1861-O coin is a relic of that historic pre-war era.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 269J, PCGS# 8934



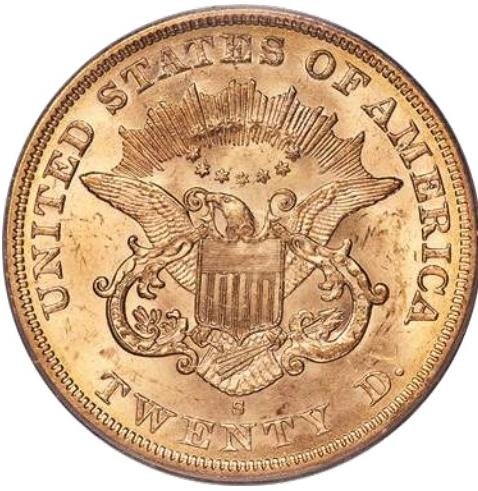
1861-S Paquet Twenty Dollar, XF45 Rare, One-Year Design Type

3933 1861-S Paquet XF45 NGC. There are 1860-dated prototypes struck in gold and copper for the Paquet Reverse double eagle in the National Numismatic Collection of the Smithsonian Institution, listed in the Judd pattern reference, 10th edition, as Judd-272a and -273, respectively. The gold Judd-272a is unique, while the copper Judd-273 is ranked R.8. USPatterns.com writes that despite the date, the reverse die was produced with the same hub as that used on the 1861-S twenties. The positions of the letters differ slightly from that used for the 1861-P Paquets.

The 1861-S Paquet Reverse twenties are usually found in circulated grades, often quite worn and heavily abraded. Only one piece has been certified in mint condition, an MS61 at PCGS. Also at the top of the Condition Census, NGC has certified 10 submissions as AU58, along with five at PCGS (7/19). One AU58 NGC example, part of the memorable Galt's Gulch Collection, had been found aboard the shipwreck of the *S.S. Republic* which sank in 1865. The coin thus avoided the usual fate of the 1861-S mintage, which was to circulate unnoticed for decades until they were melted later on (probably most after the 1933 Gold Recall) as "nothing special." It was the mid-1950s before Walter Breen provided the modern and correct numismatic context to the 1861-S.

This particular coin is typical for the issue with numerous small abrasions scattered over each side, but fortunately here none deserve individual mention. Tiny traces of mint luster can still be made out around the devices.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 269L, PCGS# 8936



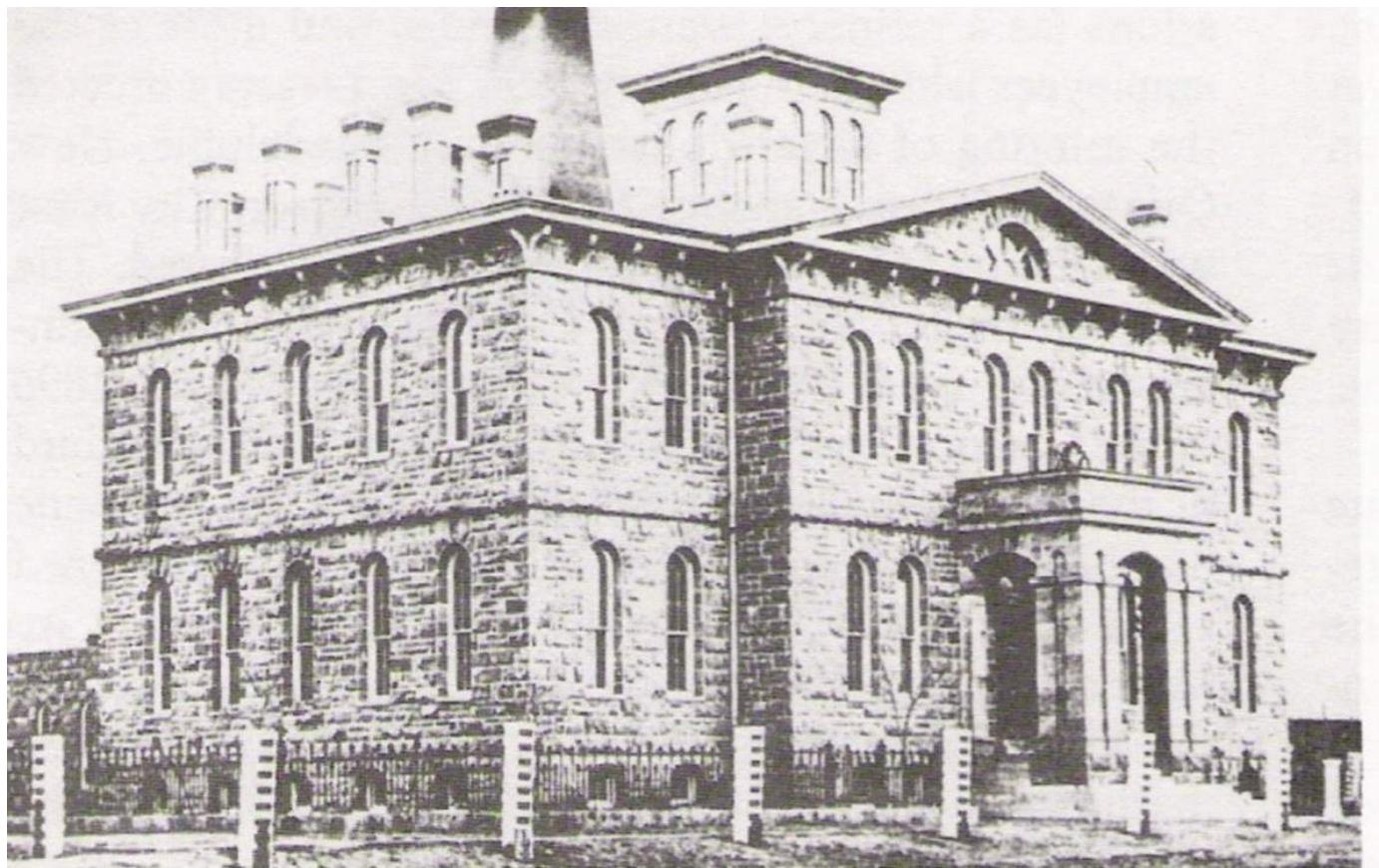
1863-S Double Eagle, MS62 Elusive Civil War-Era Issue

3934 1863-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. Gold coins were hoarded in the East during the Civil War due to the uncertain outcome of that lengthy event. Meanwhile, on the West coast, gold coins circulated at par due to the California public's distrust of paper money. As a result, the typical surviving S-Mint double eagle is well circulated, although an exception exists for the amazing treasure coins of the *S.S. Republic* and the *S.S. Brother Jonathan*. This lovely Mint State piece is brilliant and sharply struck, featuring highly lustrous light yellow surfaces and trivial, grade-consistent marks. Population: 18 in 62 (2 in 62+), 8 finer. CAC: 6 in 62, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1865 Liberty Twenty, MS64 Misplaced Date in Rim Ex: *S.S. Republic*

3935 1865 MS64 NGC. CAC. Bowers Variety 2. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. From a smallish mintage of 351,175 pieces, the 1865 Liberty double eagle was a rare issue in high grade before the recovery of the *S.S. Republic* in 2003. Fortunately for present-day collectors, that famous shipwreck find yielded 320 examples of this issue (including the present coin) that graded AU50 to MS65. Consequently, Mint State examples can be found in today's market with a little patience. David Camire, of NGC, discovered this previously unknown variety, with a misplaced date in the dentils, in 2003.

The present coin is a spectacular Choice specimen, with sharply detailed design elements and bright yellow and rose-gold surfaces on both sides. The remnants of a misplaced 18 can be seen in the dentils below the 65 in the date and an extensive network of peripheral die cracks is evident on the reverse. The well-preserved surfaces are lustrous and appealing. Census: 87 in 64 (1 in 64+, 2 in 64★), 25 finer. CAC: 18 in 64, 8 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 269U, PCGS# 8943



Carson City Mint, 1875



**1870-CC Liberty Twenty, XF40
Rarest Type Two Double Eagle
Extremely Elusive in High Grade**

3936 1870-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 2-B. Despite its advantageous location near the famous Comstock Lode, the Carson City Mint faced many difficulties when it began striking coinage for the first time in 1870. Its remote location made constructing the facility and transporting the necessary heavy coinage machinery difficult. In addition, it faced opposition from entrenched interests, like corrupt politicians and greedy railroad magnates, who sponsored shipping contracts that made it less expensive to ship bullion from the local Nevada mines to the San Francisco Mint than to haul it the short distance to the Carson City facility for coinage. While the Comstock Lode was a prodigious source of silver, gold ore was more of a byproduct of the mining operations and gold production never compared with the colossal output of the California gold fields. Consequently, gold deposits were relatively small and double eagle mintages were usually quite limited at the Nevada branch mint.

Only 3,789 Liberty double eagles were struck at the Carson City Mint in 1870, and the coins were not well-produced. Apparently, the planchets were not properly centered in the collar, or the dies were not properly spaced when they were struck, and most examples seen show some softness on the left obverse rim and the corresponding area on the reverse. Striking quality is almost always better on the reverse. The small mintage was released into circulation and experienced heavy use in the regional economy. All examples seen have moderate to heavy abrasions and the few high-quality examples often show traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. The 1870-CC is the rarest Carson City double eagle in today's market. In *Type Two Double Eagles 1866-1876*, Doug Winter and Mike Fuljenz note:

"The 1870-CC Double Eagle holds a number of important distinctions. It is the rarest and most valuable Type Two Double Eagle. It is the most famous and desirable gold coin struck at the Carson City Mint. And, it is the most difficult Type Two Double Eagle to locate in premium quality grades."

The 1870-CC is unknown in Mint State condition and collectors prize examples in all grades today.

Surprisingly for such a small mintage, two die varieties are known for this issue, easily distinguished by the placement of the mintmark. This coin represents Variety 2-B, with the mintmark over the NT in TWENTY. Variety 2-B was discovered by Anthony Terranova in 1993 and was initially believed to be considerably rarer than Variety 1-A, but many more examples have surfaced over the years. Currently, the two varieties are of about equal rarity.

The coin offered here is a pleasing XF40 specimen that shows a typical strike for the issue, with the comparative softness on the left obverse stars and rim and sharper definition on the reverse devices. Only light wear is evident on the design elements and the orange-gold surfaces display the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade. This coin should find a home in an advanced collection of Carson City gold. Listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 10 in 40, 21 finer (6/19).

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 8958



1870-CC Liberty Double Eagle, XF45 First-Year Carson City Issue Rarest CC-Mint Twenty

3937 1870-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The Carson City Mint opened for coinage operations in 1870 and a tiny production of 3,789 Liberty double eagles was accomplished, the smallest twenty dollar mintage of the series. There was little numismatic interest in double eagles in general in 1870, as forming an extensive date run of twenty dollar coins was prohibitively expensive for the average collector. The wealthy numismatists who could afford to collect large denomination gold coins preferred to update their collections by purchasing proofs from the Philadelphia Mint every year and there was virtually no interest in saving branch mint issues before Augustus Heaton published his seminal treatise on mintmarks in 1893. The 1870-CC double eagles were released into circulation at the time of issue and suffered extensive wear and attrition over the years. Apparently, no high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors and the issue is unknown in Mint State grades today. U.S. gold specialist Doug Winter considers the 1870-CC the rarest and most famous double eagle from the Carson City Mint.

The rarity of the 1870-CC was recognized at an early date and examples began appearing in B. Max Mehl's auctions in the early 20th century (see, for example, Charles W. Cowell Collection, 11/1911, lot 669 and B.W. Smith Collection, 5/1915, lot 25). By the time he sold the Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), the 1870-CC was bringing high prices. Mehl described the coin in lot 1313 as:

"1870. First year of issue and the rarest of the series. Only 3,789 specimens struck, the smallest coinage of any Double Eagle of this Mint. Very fine to extremely fine with some mint luster. Rare. Record for equal specimen well over \$200.00. Not even in a recent Sale which was described as 'World's Greatest Collection of U.S. Gold Coins.' One of our very rarest Double Eagles. I consider this another "sleeper." In the Bell Sale a specimen of this rarity brought \$240.00. The price was paid by a dealer who sold it soon after for \$350.00."

Mehl was undoubtedly very pleased with the lot, which brought a strong price of \$275. Of course, collector demand has steadily increased over the years and prices realized have skyrocketed accordingly. Recent sales include the XF45 PCGS example in lot 5119 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), that realized \$300,000.

The present coin is an impressive Choice XF specimen, with vivid orange-gold surfaces that show the grade-consistent abrasions and chatter in the fields always seen on this issue. An arcing scratch through some of the lower left stars on the obverse acts as a pedigree marker. This coin exhibits only light wear on the well-detailed design elements and, as usual, the reverse is slightly sharper than the obverse, which displays some flatness on the stars. Surprisingly vibrant mint luster still radiates from both sides and the overall presentation is most attractive. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 40-50 examples in all grades. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. Listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Population: 15 in 45, 6 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 8958



1873-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Scarce Variety 2-A

3938 1873-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 2-A. Two obverse dies and two reverse dies are identified for the coinage of 1873-CC double eagles, used in three different combinations to produce 22,410 coins. The second obverse, used for this piece, has a misplaced 3 in the dentils below the 73 of the date. The reverse displays the CC mintmark over the N in TWENTY, and the space right of that letter. A quick search of our Permanent Auction Archives suggests that variety 1-A is common, 2-A is scarce, and 2-B is rare. While scattered grade-consistent marks are present, this piece is a lovely example for the connoisseur, featuring splendid yellow-gold luster and excellent eye appeal. NGC ID# 26AJ, PCGS# 8968

1875-CC Liberty Twenty, MS62+ Popular Carson City Type Two Coin

3939 1875-CC MS62+ PCGS. Variety 1-B. The 1875-CC is readily available in lesser grades from a robust Nevada mintage of 111,151 coins, but the issue becomes scarce in MS62 and rare in MS63 or finer grades. The PCGS Plus designation bridges the distance between scarcity and rarity on this MS62+ coin, which is minimally marked and brightly lustrous across attractive, peach-gold surfaces.

As often seen on this Carson City date, the strike is weak on Liberty's hair and the eagle's shield, but sharper toward the margins. Only minor grazes are seen on the frosted, lustrous surfaces, which seem to repel the usual bagmarks normally present on large CC-mint coins. Splendid for type, this Uncirculated double eagle will attract strong interest from Carson City gold specialists as well. Population: 9 in 62+, 32 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974



**1877-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Variety 1-A**

3940 1877-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Five die varieties are identified for the 1877-CC double eagle coinage, produced from combinations of three obverse dies and four reverse dies. Varieties 1-A, 1-B, and 3-A are plentiful in the context of this issue, while varieties 2-C and 3-D are rare. Compared to common Philadelphia and San Francisco issues, no Carson City double eagle is truly plentiful. The mintage of 1877-CC was 42,565 coins, and perhaps only 2% to 3% of those survive. This near-Mint representative has slight field reflectivity (the oldtime "semi-prooflike" description) with trivial marks on its brilliant light yellow gold surfaces. Nearly full luster remains on both sides of this beauty. Population: 62 in 58 (3 in 58+), 31 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983



1879-O Double Eagle, AU58 Famous Single-Year Type 2,325 Coins Struck

3941 1879-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1. The New Orleans Mint, closed since 1861, resumed coinage operations in 1879 primarily to aid in Morgan dollar production, but the Southern facility also delivered limited numbers of eagles and double eagles that year. Twenty dollar gold coin output amounted to a meager 2,325 pieces — fewer than the 1854-O and only 75 more than the 1856-O. The 1879-O, the only Type Three twenty from the New Orleans Mint, claims a higher survival rate than either of those issues, but not by much. Winter estimates 115 to 135 coins extant, a majority of which exist in XF grades. Borderline-Uncirculated representatives like the present offering are rare, while fully Mint State pieces, perhaps six or so coins, are almost never made available publicly. In fact, the last such example to appear at auction according to our records was an MS60 coin, lot 5548 in our January 2014 FUN Signature sale more than five and a half years ago, which realized \$135,125 — an auction record for the issue.

This lustrous AU58 New Orleans double eagle is well-defined in all areas except over the lower reverse border. Definition is all the more impressive when one considers where this coin was minted. Rub is hardly perceptible and confined to the highest points of the design. Both sides exhibit an attractive semiprooflike finish, and the orange-gold surfaces are free of the alloy spots that often plague survivors of this delivery. Small, individually inconspicuous abrasions are noted throughout. Census: 13 in 58, 9 finer (5/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 7215; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 9040.

From The Genau Collection. NGC ID# 26B8, PCGS# 8990



**1882 Double Eagle, Flashy AU53
Second Rarest Philadelphia Mint Twenty
Only 571 Coins Struck**

3942 1882 AU53 PCGS. This elusive date possesses the second lowest mintage of all circulation-strike double eagles: merely 571 pieces. Only the 1861 Paquet reverse issue boasts a smaller production. As such, the 1882 is eagerly sought in any and all business-strike grades. The combined populations at PCGS and NGC total 42 grading events, certainly including some duplication, leading numismatic researchers to conclude that only two or three dozen 1882 twenties exist in all grades. We have no way of knowing whether the small group of contemporary numismatists were aware of the date's limited mintage, but it is obvious that few examples were saved at the time.

Most collectors of the 1880s were unwilling or unable to tie up more than two weeks' wages to set aside large-denomination circulating coins. Those that could afford the expense targeted proof coinage, of which 59 pieces were struck in 1882 (12-15 pieces believed extant). In conducting research for their *Gold Encyclopedia*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth found that even the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection lacks a business strike example of this important issue. In a numismatic world now hyperfocused on grade, the 1882 calls for deliberate reappraisal, since the minuscule number of survivors ensures that even circulated examples are condition rarities.

This coin's fields retain tantalizing traces of their original flash, with the reverse measurably more reflective than the obverse. The strike is sharp throughout. Close examination reveals a scattering of small abrasions, but the only really large marks appear on the obverse between stars 7 and 8 and below star 13. Absolute rarity and visual appeal combine to make this trophy coin a must-have for advanced enthusiasts. Population: 2 in 53, 11 finer (6/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 5287.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26BE, PCGS# 8996



1885 Twenty Dollar, Unc Details Very Rare in Any Grade

3943 1885 — Obverse Damage — NGC Details, Unc. The caveat “damage” translates into noticeable surface roughness both in the fields and on the raised profile of Liberty, some irregular surface intermingled with scattered contact marks. Given the extremely low mintage of 751 coins (and the subsequent predictable extreme rarity of this issue), many collectors will find the minor drawbacks forgivable. The golden-yellow surfaces still beam with luster, and there are no signs of rub or wear. The strike is fairly well-impressed, and the reverse is quite appealing despite a few scattered contact marks. The second edition of the Garrett and Guth *Gold Encyclopedia*, noting that the Smithsonian lacks an example of this issue, estimates that fewer than 100 survive in all grades, and adding, “The availability of Proof examples is the only thing keeping this issue from being extremely expensive.”

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5451, realized \$32,900.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26BM, PCGS# 9003



1886 Twenty Dollar, VF35 Few Survive in Any Condition

3944 1886 VF35 PCGS. The seven-year run of rare Philadelphia double eagles from 1881 to 1887 saw either extremely limited production of circulation strikes or no circulation coinage at all (as in the case of the proof-only issues of 1883, 1884, and 1887). The business strike dates of 1881, 1882, 1885, and 1886 are all extreme rarities, rivaling the traditional classics of the series including the 1854-O, 1856-O, and the 1870-CC twenties.

Estimates range from 40 to 50 survivors from an original mintage of 1,000 business strikes for the 1886 twenty. The availability of an additional 20 to 25 surviving proof strikings helps mask the true elusiveness of business strike specimens. The present offering is an appealing example with little wear considering the assigned grade, and surfaces that still exhibit bold flashes of lustrous, orange-gold originality in protected areas. The coin is moderately bagmarked, although the abrasions do little to limit the piece's eye appeal. Overall, this is a sharp, flashy example that would fit well as a cornerstone holding in a Liberty double eagle date collection. Housed in an older, green-labeled PCGS holder. Population: 1 in 35, 25 finer (6/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 7243; Portland Signature (Heritage, 3/2004), lot 6453; Bently Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5841.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26BR, PCGS# 9006



1891 Double Eagle, Semiprooflike AU58 Exceedingly Rare This Fine Only 1,390 Coins Struck

3945 1891 AU58 NGC. The 1891 double eagle has received considerable demand and heraldry in recent years due to its scant mintage of 1,390 pieces. PCGS reports “about 100 known,” although gold specialist Mike Fuljenz, in *Type Three Double Eagles*, second edition (2015), writes:

“It is likely that the total number known for business-strikes is around 75 pieces, and most are in the EF40 to AU50 grade range. The 1891 is very rare in the higher AU grades and extremely rare in uncirculated with an estimated 10 to 12 known.”

While the rare business strike double eagles from the 1880s are generally well-known among collectors (the 1881, 1882, 1885, and 1886 issues), the same was not always true for 1891 twenties. Few circulation strikes were preserved in old collections, where proofs were the preferred format. Our Permanent Auction Archives contain only 45 previous offerings of this date including some multiple appearances of the same coins, almost exclusively in the AU50-AU58 grade range, suggesting that Fuljenz’s rarity estimate is accurate. If even a conservative 10% resubmission rate is assumed, the combined NGC and PCGS certified population of 82 coins does not contradict these findings. The 1891 is an issue that is absent from the Smithsonian Institution in circulation strike format.

This near-Mint example displays a sharp strike and characteristically semiprooflike fields. Rich, straw-gold hues dance across the reflective surfaces, with attractive peach-gold luster in the reflective areas. Barely a brush of high-point friction occurs over the relief elements. Scattered light marks exist, although they are not unusual for the grade. Just a few years ago, a low-end Uncirculated example garnered more than \$82,000 at auction — see FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5560. The present AU58 coin could easily flirt with a record mark for its near-Mint grade in light of coin’s superior eye appeal and quality. It is certainly a coin that would fit comfortably into any Mint State set. Census: 16 in 58, 5 finer (7/19).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 5588.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26C2, PCGS# 9016

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



**1892-CC Double Eagle, MS62+
Deeply Reflective, Highly Collectible**

3946 1892-CC MS62+ PCGS. Variety 1-A. This penultimate-year CC-mint issue was struck to the extent of 27,265 pieces. The peak production years for the fabled Comstock Lode, the fuel that kept Carson City's fires burning, were 1876 through 1878, when about \$36 million worth of gold and silver per year was extracted from the Nevada earth. But by the 1890s the lode had largely played out, and Carson City would close its door to coinage operations in 1893. Given the small mintage, it is understandable that only a single die pair was required to make the 1892-CC twenties. It is also understandable, but nonetheless a joy to behold, that this piece shows much prooflike tendencies under a light overlay of field chatter. Deep field reflectivity and radiant cartwheel luster enhance the surfaces, which further offer attractive orange-gold color. A marvelous late-series Carson City twenty. Population: 58 in 62 (3 in 62+), 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020



**1883 Double Eagle, PR53
Rare Proof-Only Issue, Few Survive**

3947 1883 PR53 NGC. Mint records show 92 double eagle proofs were struck in 1883, but no circulation strikes were made — one of three rare, proof-only Philadelphia twenty dollar issues from the 1880s. All survivors are great rarities in the U.S. gold series. The 1883 and 1884 dates are the two most highly regarded proof issues, followed closely by the 1887 issue. For each date, many of the proofs must have been melted as unsold, given the small number of survivors. Recent research by John Dannreuther suggests 28 to 32 1883 proofs exist in all grades combined.

This 1883 proof survived a short stay in circulation, perhaps spent by its owner during the hard financial times of the early 1890s. A few small marks on the portrait and light high-point wear is apparent in-hand, while a loupe reveals scattered field chatter and a few minor pinscratches. Traces of the original mirroring remain around the devices, with flashy, reddish-gold accents that embellish overall apricot-gold coloration. Double eagle proofs are in strong demand among today's gold specialists, and the appearance of any 1883 proof is an auction highlight not to be missed. NGC ID# 26E4, PCGS# 9099



1886 Proof Twenty, Unc Details Total Mintage of Only 1,106 Pieces

3948 1886 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. Just 1,000 business strikes and 106 proof twenties were struck at Philadelphia in 1886, making this date one of the unquestioned keys in the series. Date collectors and proof specialists alike compete for the few remaining specimens. Estimates range from 20 to 25 proofs remaining — a paltry number to satisfy the many collectors still searching for this rare-date twenty.

PCGS has correctly designated this coin as having altered surfaces. Areas of skillful enhancement possibly include polishing in the upper obverse fields and manipulation of the reverse lettering (which appears bright as opposed to the frosted look of other devices including the eagle, portrait, and obverse stars). Perhaps the work was done to minimize hairlining, which is evident on the lower obverse fields, portrait, and across the lower third of the reverse. Still, this glittering proof is appealing and a viable choice for those who recognize the extreme rarity of the issue and the difficulty of acquiring an example.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4867, which realized \$18,800.





**1890 Liberty Double Eagle, PR67
Finest-Certified Deep Cameo at PCGS
Possibly 14-18 Examples Extant**

3949 1890 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1. Increased collector demand for proofs resulted in a mintage of 55 proof Liberty double eagles in 1890, significantly more than the 41-piece production of the previous year. The coins were delivered quarterly, in batches of 20, 10, 5, and 20 specimens, indicating continued demand throughout the year. It is possible that some of the 20 coins in the final delivery went unsold, however, and were melted or released into circulation after the end of the year. If all the coins were distributed, the issue suffered from an unusually low survival rate, as the 1890 proof double eagle is rarely seen in today's market. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 14-18 examples in all grades. Two of those coins are sequestered in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, and a third is included in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Several examples are known in slightly impaired condition, suggesting they may have been spent by their owners during hard economic times, like the Panic of 1893.

Only one pair of dies were used to strike the proofs in 1890, designated as the JD-1 die pair in John Dannreuther's excellent series reference *United States Proof Coins, Vol. IV Gold*. The date is positioned right of center and slants up slightly from left to right. The left base of 1 in the date is over a space between dentils (near the left edge). On the reverse, the heavy ray below E in STATES is incomplete. Quality control was excellent for proofs of this era and many survivors have Cameo, or Deep Cameo surfaces.

When collecting large denomination gold coins first became widely popular in this country, in the late 1930s, the rarity of the 1890 proof double eagle soon became apparent. An early auction appearance was in lot 2334 of the William Forrester Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941):

"1890 Perfect brilliant proof, struck in yellow gold. Extremely rare. Listed at \$100.00. Recent record in my Hale Sale, \$84.00. These proofs are now in great demand, and as these large collections come on the market at more rare intervals, the opportunity of the purchase of these coins is becoming as rare as are the coins. Please remember that these proofs in this Sale have not changed hands in about thirty-five years."

Dunham purchased many of his proofs from the David S. Wilson Collection (S.H. Chapman, 3/1907), accounting for Mehl's 35-year reference. The lot realized \$83, a fairly strong auction price at the time, if a little short of the *Standard Catalogue* value. There are no recent auction prices for a PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS example with CAC approval, but the PR67 Cameo NGC specimen in lot 540 of our February 2000 Long Beach Bullet Sale realized \$92,000. This coin should realize substantially more.

The present coin is the single-finest example of this proof gold rarity certified by PCGS (6/19). It was last publicly offered 16 years ago as part of a complete 10-piece 1890 proof set in the Goldberg's Benson Collection, Part III (the coins were offered in separate lots, so the set was split up after that time). It has only traded privately since then. Razor-sharp definition is evident on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to produce a stunning gold-on-black cameo effect when the coin is angled in the light. The vivid lemon-yellow surfaces are free of mentionable post-strike distractions, but we note a small lint mark in the field between star 13 and the lowest curl. On the reverse, two parallel die striations travel from the upper left ribbon end, across the shield, to the lower right ribbon end. The surfaces exhibit the orange-peel texture of the best 19th century proofs. Overall eye appeal is terrific and this coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. We expect intense competition from proof gold specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts when this lot is called. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (6/19).

Ex: Benson Collection, Part III (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2003), lot 1847.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26EB, PCGS# 99106



1898 Liberty Double Eagle, PR65 High-Quality Ultra Cameo Specimen 35-50 Pieces Extant

3950 1898 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1. A nominal mintage of 75 proof Liberty double eagles was achieved in 1898, with the coins delivered quarterly in batches of 20, 20, 10, and 25 pieces. The issue has a good survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 35 to 50 examples in all grades. Unfortunately, the population data has been skewed by resubmissions and crossovers, as the two leading grading services currently list 80 certification events between them, five more than the number of coins struck (7/19). Two coins are included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and a third specimen resides in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs in 1898. The obverse die is known in a single die state that shows few distinct markers, but the bridge of the nose is heavily polished on all examples seen. The reverse is known in two die states that both display a notch on the uppermost part of the last tail feather. The later die state (b) shows die polish in the scroll at E PLU(RIBUS). The coin offered here is Dannreuther Die State a/a, with no polish on the motto.

The present coin is a delightful Gem proof, with fully struck design elements that display a rich coat of mint frost. The well-preserved lemon-yellow surfaces exhibit the orange-peel texture of the finest 19th century proofs, with deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the frosty devices. A dramatic gold-on-black cameo flash occurs when this coin is tilted in the light. Only a few minor hairlines prevent an even higher grade. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 2 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 7 finer (7/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26EK, PCGS# 99114

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



MCMVII High Relief Wire Rim Twenty A Near-Mint Example

3951 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim AU58 ANACS. Modeled after the figure of Nike on Saint-Gaudens' Sherman Monument, the rendering of Liberty for the High Relief double eagle is, in the words of the sculptor, "a living thing and typical of progress." In her right hand, Liberty carries a flaming torch, and in her left, an olive branch of peace, as she strides forward "as if on a mountain top." Roosevelt wrote to Saint-Gaudens: "I think, my dear sir, that you have given us a coin as wonderful as any of the old Greek coins."

The beauty of the design, or, as Saint-Gaudens' former assistant James Earl Fraser would later say of it, the "richness and suggestiveness" of it, spurred collectors and art admirers alike to preserve examples of the High Relief issue from the day of its release. Rarely did an example actually circulate, although many were carried as pocket pieces. This example, with slight rub over the high points, may be just such a coin. Yet, the grandeur of the sculptor's handiwork remains profoundly apparent. Each side is bright yellow-gold in color (reminiscent of the Sherman Monument from which the figure was adapted), and there are no major distractions. The satiny surfaces seem to glow from within.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 4505, which realized \$14,950; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 2581, which realized \$10,350. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Wire Rim Twenty Dollar, MS64 Bright, Satiny Surfaces

3952 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS64 PCGS. President Theodore Roosevelt challenged Augustus Saint-Gaudens in January 1905 to redesign the nation's coinage. The sculptor's first task, the obverse of ten dollar gold piece, began as a simple adaptation of his previously produced head of Nike. The twenty dollar gold piece started out with several design differences from the later adopted design. He proposed that Liberty be shown:

" ... striding forward as if on a mountain top, holding aloft on one arm a shield bearing the stars and stripes with the word Liberty marked across the field; in the other hand ... a flaming torch, the drapery ... flowing in the breeze. My idea is to make it a living thing and typical of progress."

Roosevelt suggested adding an "Indian feather head-dress." Saint-Gaudens at first agreed with him, but later eliminated the headdress as unsuitable for the smaller composition. Instead, he placed the headdress device on the figure of Nike on the ten dollar. The twenty dollar design was pared down until it more closely resembled the figure of Liberty in the Sherman Group (1903). His attempt to make the striding figure of Liberty resemble "a living thing" was largely accomplished by engraving the dies in high relief, the depth of the design requiring multiple blows from a hydraulic press.

This is a bright, satiny example that is sharply detailed in all areas. Close examination with a loupe reveals a few tiny contact marks that explain the MS64 grade, but none deserve individual mention. Just the slightest tinge of reddish patina is seen over the vibrant surfaces.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS65 High Relief, Wire Rim

3953 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65 NGC. The MCMVII High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an iconic issue, with a limited mintage of 12,367 pieces. Two major varieties are known for the issue, one with a Flat Rim and another with a Wire Rim. Most survivors are of the Wire Rim variety, with a thin fin around the circumference of the coin. This feature was formed when metal was extruded through the tiny gap between the collar and the die as the coin was struck. The Wire Rim was initially considered undesirable, as it made it impossible to stack the coins correctly. Mint technicians worked hard to eliminate the fin, by adjusting the dimensions and milling of the planchets. They finally succeeded in eliminating the fin in December of 1907, when the Flat Rim coins were struck. Collectors prize both varieties equally today.

This attractive Gem exhibits the high relief of the design to excellent effect, with razor-sharp definition on the central design elements. The Wire Rim is most prominent on the obverse. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

MCMVII High Relief Twenty, MS65 Complete Wire Rim Around the Obverse

3954 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65 NGC. In the 1870s and 1880s Augustus Saint-Gaudens made a number of bas-reliefs for patrons and friends. These low-relief sculptural works were a natural outgrowth of his earlier years as a cameo cutter. Beginning in the 1880s he became more interested in works in high relief, such as the Shaw Memorial. The production of the High Relief double eagles in 1907 allowed him to combine both low and high-relief practices. The high relief features are immediately evident on the coins. What is less obvious, but of equal visual importance, is the lesson Saint-Gaudens learned from carving numerous bas-reliefs, that light and shadows are apparent to the viewer by how light falls on the elevations of the surface using whatever relief is present. The relief on the drapery on the figure of Liberty on the double eagle is obviously deeply incised, but of equal importance is how light strikes the high points and casts shadows between the drapery folds, thus giving an even more pronounced sense of depth. It is this appearance of form when combined with actual depth of form that gives the High Relief twenty its unique appearance and three-dimensional quality. This example displays the usual smooth, satiny surfaces and, as one would expect from a Gem, there are no reportable contact marks on either side. The "fin" or wire rim is complete around the margin of the obverse and nearly so around the reverse. Each side is bright yellow-gold with almost no trace of the usually seen reddish patina. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS66 Wire Rim, Rich Frosted Mint Luster

3955 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS66 PCGS. CAC. In the decades following the Civil War, the subject of loyalty was brought into numerous discussions, including art. The essential question was reduced to: Would an American-born artist who went to Europe to study turn into a European artist? Fellow sculptor and writer Lorado Taft provided a succinct answer:

“With the advent of Saint Gaudens there came a notable change in the spirit of American Sculpture, while the rapid transformation of its technic [sic] was no less marked and significant. Though we owe this change largely to Paris, the result has not been French sculpture. Paris has vitalized the dormant tastes and energies of America - that is all.”

In other words, although Saint-Gaudens was trained in Paris, he did not return to this country and become America's Rodin. Instead, he was influenced by, and also influenced, many of his well-known and highly talented contemporaries. American art and sculpture at the end of the 19th century was primarily concerned about giving a realistic portrayal and finding the core of the subject. Saint-Gaudens' commitment to realism is easily demonstrated by his adaptation of the Nike of Samothrace that he used on both the Sherman Memorial as well as the obverse of the High Relief double eagle. His dedication to realism is also seen by the eagle-in-flight on the reverse of the High Relief. These two design elements when combined with nearly three-dimensional production created a coin that was more than the sum of its parts, something truly American and something that captured the “tastes and energies of America.”

This is an exceptional representative of this truly American coin. Each side glows with soft, frosted mint luster and there are no obvious or noticeable contact marks. The wire rim or “fin” in Mint parlance is especially pronounced around much of the obverse; while the reverse fin completely surrounds that side but not to the height seen on the obverse. The surfaces are mostly bright yellow-gold with just the faintest suggestion of light reddish patina.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 Flat Rim High Relief Twenty, MS65

3956 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65 PCGS. The story of the High Relief twenties is well-known to numismatists. President Theodore Roosevelt personally asked famed sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens to rework several of the more uninspired coinage designs that were current in 1905. Over the next two years, in spite of declining health, Saint-Gaudens produced plaster models for the ten dollar and twenty dollar gold pieces. Each of these denominations went through several modifications before working dies were produced within the Mint that led eventually to the production of millions of gold coins. The Flat Rim variant of the High Relief is a minor, but collectible modification that was made to the High Relief design. To produce each coin, between three and five blows from a hydraulic press were required to fully bring up the details in the dies. However, it was soon discovered that in the striking process a tiny rim of extruded metal protruded between the die and the collar, producing the so-called Wire Rim variant. This was perceived as a problem by Mint personnel, not as an aesthetic element as it is by collector's today. The answer to the "problem" of the Wire Rim was the creation of the Flat Rim coins, pieces that had no extruded metal on either side. Such pieces are four to five times scarcer than their Wire Rim counterparts. This particular coin shows strong, bold definition throughout and the satiny surfaces are virtually free from any post-striking defects. Rarely seen in Gem condition and an important coin for advanced gold collectors.

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7544; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2485; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5168. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



MCMVII High Relief Twenty Dollar Wire Rim, MS66 Exceptional Surface Preservation

3957 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 PCGS. CAC. The presence or absence of a wire rim has been a source of ongoing confusion and misinformation for many years among collectors, dealers, and catalogers. It is best summed up in Roger Burdette's recent reference *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles* (published by and available from Heritage):

"There are two distinct versions of the MCMVII High Relief double eagle. They are differentiated by the presence or absence of a "fin" defect around the rim of the coin. Most of the coins struck from August through December 16 have a complete or partial fin of metal rising above the normal rim. This defect was created when metal was forced between the face dies and the edge collar during striking. It was caused by incorrect milling and sizing of the blank planchets. Director Leach, who had previously been the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint and had considerable experience in striking gold coins, solved the problem by changing the way the planchets were milled. The result was that High Relief double eagles made after December 16 show better detail near the rim and an almost complete absence of fin. Engraver Barber thought the pieces were so good looking that he was afraid President Roosevelt might order the Philadelphia Mint to keep making them!"

This is an extraordinary High Relief. The obverse rim shows no trace of "finning" while there is just the slightest evidence of a fin around part of the reverse rim. More importantly, however, the surfaces glow with softly frosted mint luster that is essentially undisturbed by contact marks. Blanks were carefully selected for the production of High Reliefs. This coin shows a very shallow depression next to the figure of Liberty, a planchet depression that did not completely strike out with the use of the 150-tons of pressure from the hydraulic press. Quite a curiosity as such. Light, even reddish patina is seen over each side, and of course the strike is complete throughout.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS67 Scarcer Flat Rim Variant

3958 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS67 PCGS. CAC.

"A sculptor's work endures so long it is next to a crime for him not to do everything in his power to produce a good result."

—Augustus Saint-Gaudens

The enduring nature of Saint-Gaudens' work was first impressed on him as a cameo cutter in his early teens, when he was apprenticed to Louis Avet, the master cutter in New York City. It is this awareness of the timeless nature of sculpture that drove him to produce images that were as lifelike as possible, a drive that can only be described as a pursuit for perfection. Even though the obverse of his ten and twenty dollar gold pieces from 1907 were reductions from previous works, that did not prevent Saint-Gaudens (and his assistant Henry Hering) from taking two and a half years to complete the dies for each coin. The pursuit of excellence, realism, and an ideal balance of form and features is abundantly evident on his coins. The High Relief double eagle best exemplifies not only Saint-Gaudens' pursuit for perfection but also his ability to know how to best exhibit his creation: in high relief. Each coin required multiple blows from a hydraulic press, a press that was normally reserved for the striking of medals. Thus, each High Relief twenty exhibits the medal-like appearance unique among American coins, a quality that has retained an enduring popularity with collectors for more than a century.

This piece was struck during the final month of production, in December 1907, as seen by the so-called Flat Rim. The subject of the rim of these coins was pointedly addressed by Mint Director Leach in a letter dated December 6, when he upbraided by Superintendent Landis, where in part he stated:

"I was exceedingly humiliated today to have the Secretary of the Treasury call attention to the excessive burr, or fin, on one of the new double eagle pieces now being distributed.

"I wish you to make [an] investigation and see why my instructions were not carried out, and if there was any negligence or carelessness, who is to blame."

The "burr" or "fin" Landis refers to in his letter is what we know today as the "wire rim." As one can tell from the excerpt above, finning on the rim was not a desirable trait, rather a defect that Mint personnel had to work out. They did at least partially solve it, but in reality the rim is almost never seen truly flat; rather, it is a matter of degree. So-called Flat Rim High Relief twenties show significantly less finning than their Wire Rim counterparts. It is an interesting numismatic development that the Wire Rim twenties evolved from a Mint defect into a valuable and collectible variant of the High Relief twenty. This particular coin shows minimal finning around the margins of each side, where the collar and die faces met. Each side is bright and frosted, and the strike details are complete with just the slightest bit of reddish patina present over essentially unabraded surfaces.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

PROOF HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 High Relief Twenty, PR65 Satiny Texture and Use Of the Ultra High Relief Collar

3959 1907 High Relief PR65 NGC. Proof High Relief twenties are strongly debated, both pro and con. The strongest argument against their existence is the lack of documentation in Mint records. However, those who maintain proofs do exist hinge their beliefs on the coin's appearance as well as consistent die markers on each coin that NGC certifies as a proof.

While the lack of documentation cannot be dismissed, ultimately it is the coins themselves that tell the story. One of the consistencies from one proof to another is their distinctive texture and satiny luster. Another additional physical trait is the extraordinarily detailed strike on all the design elements. It must be granted, however, other High Reliefs may display these physical attributes. What NGC uses as the clincher for determination of a proof High Relief twenty are the distinctive markers present on the tripartite collar used to strike the Ultra High Reliefs that were coined from March to April 1907 and again on December 31, 1907. These markers are all present on this coin, and fortunately can be verified since the coin is encapsulated in a holder that allows easy viewing of the edge. The markers include: a series of diagonal die lines on the left side of the collar segment after the S in PLURIBUS, recut B at the top of PLURIBUS, notched upper serif of the U in PLURIBUS, a heavy die line that runs through the base of the Capitol, among the swirling die polish lines in the right obverse field there are two lines that emerge from the base of the branch, die lines are visible on the raised portion of all of the sun's rays on the reverse, and heavy die polish in the space between the wing and eagle's neck. All of these diagnostics are present, as well as the more subjective ones such as the distinctive texture and satiny mint luster. There are no obvious or detracting contact marks on either side, just the slightest marks that can be picked up with the aid of a loupe. Exceptional quality. NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 9132



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, PR67★ Extraordinary Surfaces

3960 1907 High Relief PR67★ NGC. The controversy about the existence or non-existence of proof strikings of High Relief twenties will never be answered to everyone's satisfaction. Each side has valid points. The lack of Mint documentation tends to dampen the belief that proofs were struck, and yet several obvious Mint products were never recorded in Mint records — 1885 Trade dollars and 1913 Liberty nickels come immediately to mind. On the other hand, use of the Ultra High Relief collar gives credence to the special nature of these coins. Their appearance is another factor — but this is almost an indefinable difference, one that is difficult to put into words. One needs to see numerous proofs to understand these coins suggest a difference from their overall presentation. The brightness of the satiny mint luster, the overall strength of strike, and general absence of contact marks tell the viewer "something is different here."

The appearance of this particular coin certainly indicate its special nature. The surfaces are uncommonly bright with a uniform yellow-gold color and noticeable absence of any reddish patina, a color that is usually seen to one degree or another on almost all High Relief twenties. It looks a bit like an Ultra High Relief, whose surfaces display a thin layer of pure gold from repeated annealings. (We do not want to overstate the case, but this was an initial impression when we first saw the coin.) The mint luster is thin and yet curiously bright and frosted in nature. Each side is remarkably free from coin-to-coin contact, an obvious indication of the care this coin has received over the past 112 years. Without getting into the specifics of the Ultra High Relief collar (which is viewable in this holder), the obverse die characteristics used to attribute proofs by NGC are easily seen: the upside-down V-shaped die scratches off the bottom of the laurel branch and the die line through the lower part of the Capitol. Whether one believes proof High Reliefs exist or not is irrelevant when viewing this magnificent coin, and when sold it will be remembered as one of the most notable coins in this year's ANA auction. NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 9132

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



1913 Double Eagle, MS65 Scarce Low-Mintage Issue

3961 1913 MS65 NGC. The 1913 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is part of a run of scarce pre-World War I double eagles from the Philadelphia Mint that had low mintages that began in 1911. From that year until the final issue of the decade, the Philadelphia Mint coined an average of 152,600 double eagles per year, including a slightly above average 168,780 coins in the subject year of this Gem. Frosty and highly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces are evident on both sides with trivial, grade-consistent marks of no consequence. NGC and PCGS have certified a mere 35 examples at this grade level. PCGS has never certified a finer piece, and NGC has examined just one finer coin. Census: 19 in 65, 1 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26FN, PCGS# 9161

1921 Twenty Dollar, AU53 Major Rarity in the Saint-Gaudens Series

3962 1921 AU53 NGC. This coin was sold in our Long Beach Auction in June 2011. The background of the piece is fascinating and we encourage interested parties to refer to that much-longer description from the auction eight years ago. The short version is this coin was originally obtained from a relative who sent or brought it back from America in the 1920s. The consignor in our 2011 sale was the fourth generation to own the coin. The family lived in Eastern Europe where it was illegal to own gold. The coin was consigned through our office in Düsseldorf. Throughout the decades since it had been acquired in America, the family assumed it was just another common 30-gram (net) gold coin. But this major series rarity realized \$48,875. In the catalog from eight years ago, we described the piece as:

“The 1921 Saint-Gaudens twenty is a rarity of considerable proportion within the series, and this AU53 piece poses an important opportunity worthy of careful consideration for collectors who desire completeness on a budget, insofar as possible. Some light field chatter and a few abrasions dot the orange-gold surfaces, with minor high-point rub consistent with the grade and a short spell in circulation. Much pleasing detail remains, and the sharp strike and good luster are pluses.”

From an Eastern European family holding, dating to the 1920s; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 5218.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26G2, PCGS# 9172



1924 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67 Exceptional Type Coin

3963 1924 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial mintage of 4.3 million Saint-Gaudens double eagles in 1924, all delivered between February and September of that year. Most of the coins were shipped to Federal Reserve Banks or the New York Assay Office and many were used to settle large accounts in foreign trade. Some may have been loaned to Germany, under the provisions of the Dawes Plan, and others were shipped to Argentina and Uruguay, to pay for wheat. Thus, many examples were safely held in foreign accounts and escaped the Gold Recall of 1933 and the subsequent melts that destroyed much of the gold coinage of this era. Roger W. Burdette estimates more than 1.2 million specimens have been repatriated from foreign holdings over the years, making the 1924 one of the most available issues of the series and a popular choice of type collectors.

Even at the MS67 grade level, the 1924 can only be called scarce, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. Eye appeal is terrific.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1929 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Dollar, MS64 First of the Late-Date Series Rarities

3964 1929 MS64 PCGS. At first glance, this attractive piece has the appearance of a Gem. It is only upon closer examination that the few grade-limiting imperfections can be seen on each side. The obverse and reverse each have frosty yellow-gold luster with only a few tiny orange toning spots, and these are mostly only visible with a loupe. A sharp strike and hints of light pink toning add to the presentation of this near-Gem.

The rarity of this date has been known for many years. David Akers compiled a series of gold references with the final volume on double eagles published in 1982. His work included an in-depth record of auction appearances of all gold coins, along with commentary about every gold coinage issue. An invaluable resource at the time, newer and more accurate appraisals on this (and other) series has given us a more complete evaluation of both condition and absolute rarity. More recently, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth surveyed auction sales that took place from 1991 to 2005, and found 68 appearances of the 1929 double eagle with an average grade of MS62.6. Our own in-house average of coins we have sold at auction gives an average grade of MS63.3. Roger Burdette's most recent (2017) reference on the series, indicates and estimated survival of as many as 350 pieces, but very few are available finer than the present example.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2417.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# 26GL, PCGS# 9190



1931-D Twenty Dollar, MS64 Late-Date Melt Rarity Great Eye Appeal

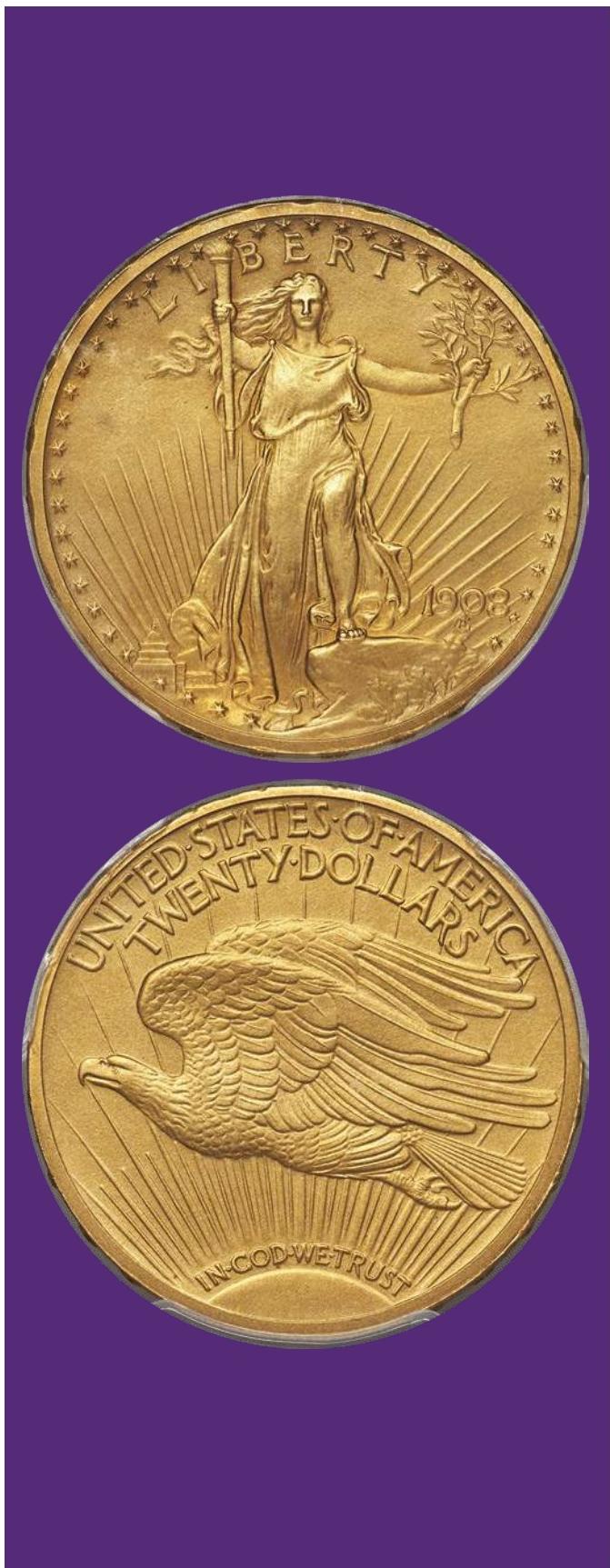
3965 1931-D MS64 PCGS. The late-date issues with which the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series concludes represent some of the most storied rarities in American numismatics, lead by the capstone 1933. The 1931-D ranks among them, with 106,500 coins struck and an estimated 125 or so pieces extant. Roger Burdette explains why these coins were produced but never widely distributed in his 2018 reference, *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles as Illustrated by the Phillip H. Morse and Stephen Duckor Collections*:

"During 1931 the Denver Mint manufactured 106,500 for commercial use, but 441 coins were ever available for business use or for coin collectors. The difficulty was that the law demanded conversion of certain amounts of gold bullion and foreign gold coins into United States coins. But domestic use for the coins was minimal and their export/use in international exchange was discouraged because they were inferior to certified bullion bars."

The coins were struck as mandated by law. However, all but a few hundred examples were bagged and stored in Treasury vaults. A handful were melted for assay purposes, and the rest (a couple hundred coins) remained available via the cashiers at the Denver and Philadelphia mints. The bagged 1931-D twenties held in storage at the Treasury were destroyed following the signing of President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 6102, better known as the Gold Recall of 1933, leaving fewer than 150 examples in the hands of the general public.

While the 1931-D is well-known for its overall scarcity, the issue is a noted condition rarity, too. Most examples fall within the MS62 to MS64 grade range. Per David Akers, "the 1931-D is exceeded in rarity only by the 1930-S in Gem condition MS65 condition while in superb MS66 condition the 1931-D is perhaps the rarest." This near-Gem is at the upper end of what is generally offered, and it appears even better than the grade suggests. Mint luster is frosty rather than satiny, swirling over the luminous peach-gold surfaces. Boldly struck with minimal ticks and grazes. Population: 33 in 64 (2 in 64+), 23 finer (6/19). NGC ID# 26GP, PCGS# 9193

PROOF SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



**1908 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, PR65
Popular Motto Design
Seldom Seen Finer**

3966 1908 Motto PR65 PCGS. JD-1. The curvature of the dies for Saint-Gaudens new double eagle design made it impossible for the Mint to produce the brilliant finish proofs of earlier years, so an artistic sandblast finish was employed for the annual proof offerings, beginning in 1908. Sandblasted surfaces exhibit numerous minute facets that reflect the light at different angles, giving a coin an unusual sparkle. Unfortunately, contemporary collectors much preferred the old brilliant proofs. A passage from the April 1909 issue of *The Numismatist* summarized their feelings:

"The types of the gold coins now being issued at the United States Mint do not permit the making of bright finish or brilliant Proof specimens. The face of the die touches almost every part of the planchet, dulling the surface of even a polished blank. Proof coins of the present gold series, so far as issued, have a very dull appearance, the finish being what is known as "sandblast," and are far less pleasing to the eye than the coinage for circulation, which is brighter and of lighter color."

Correspondence between Mint Director A. Piatt Andrew and William Woodin indicates that 101 proof Saint-Gaudens double eagles were sold in 1908, far fewer than the 500 pieces produced. The unsold remainder must have been melted after the end of the year. The double eagles were struck earlier, but proof sets were not delivered until December 30, waiting on the new Pratt designed quarter eagles and half eagles, which were only approved late in the year. The long delay undoubtedly added to the confusion and frustration of prospective buyers. Roger W. Burdette estimates no more than 60 proof 1908 Saint-Gaudens double eagles survive today in all grades.

The coins began appearing at auction at an early date. Lot 713 of the XLVII Public Auction Sale (Ben G. Green, 4/1909), contained a complete four-piece 1908 gold proof set that sold for \$76, a strong price for the time, perhaps indicating the coins were not as unpopular with collectors as initially believed. Present-day collectors prize the sandblast proofs and they routinely bring high prices at auction.

The present coin is a spectacular Gem proof, with sharply detailed design elements throughout and virtually flawless surfaces that show the usual dark orange-gold color. Understated matte luster sparkles on both sides and overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 8 in 65, 8 finer (6/19). **From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection.** NGC ID# 26GV, PCGS# 9205



1915 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, PR65 Rare Final Proof Issue Only 50 Examples Struck

3967 1915 PR65 NGC. JD-1. Regular-issue coinage of Saint-Gaudens double eagles did not begin until September in 1915 and proofs were only delivered on October 25, when a token mintage of 50 pieces was received from the coiner. The minuscule production was the lowest proof double eagle mintage since 1894, when an equal number of coins was struck. Minor proofs had been produced in March, but they were not released until the silver proofs were available in October. With the gold proofs not ready until November, many orders for complete proof sets were split in half, requiring additional payments, refunds, and a correspondence nightmare for Mint clerks and collectors. In addition, collector dissatisfaction with the different sandblast finishes used on gold proofs since 1907 caused orders to decline every year until the program no longer seemed worthwhile by 1915. With World War I already raging in Europe, and international trade much reduced in consequence, the U.S. Mint severely reduced all gold coinage after 1915. Only minor proofs were issued in 1916, and proof offerings were discontinued after that time.

Discounting the extremely rare 1907 No Motto proofs, the 1915 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is the rarest proof issue of the series. Estimates of the surviving population have varied widely over the years, with early researcher Walter Breen listing only eight specimens in his proof *Encyclopedia* and David Akers suggesting 20-25 examples were extant in his 1982 reference on double eagles. More recently, Roger W. Burdette estimated the surviving population at 25 examples in all grades, while John Dannreuther and PCGS CoinFacts postulate 35-40 specimens are extant. Resubmissions and crossovers have severely inflated the population data on this issue, as the two leading grading services now list a combined total of 56 certification events, six more than the number of coins minted (6/19).

The present coin is a delightful Gem proof, with the well-detailed design elements typical of this issue. Roger Burdette notes that the large medal press had not been returned to the Philadelphia Mint from San Francisco, where it was used to strike coins for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The double eagle proofs had to be struck on a smaller, less powerful press in 1915. This coin shows just a touch of softness on Liberty's hair and some leaves in the branch, but most of the design elements are sharply detailed. The virtually pristine surfaces were sandblasted with a coarser grain of sand, making them just a little darker than in previous years. This impressive specimen exhibits rich, even, orange-gold color throughout, with understated matte luster and outstanding eye appeal. Census: 14 in 65, 10 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# 26H4, PCGS# 9212

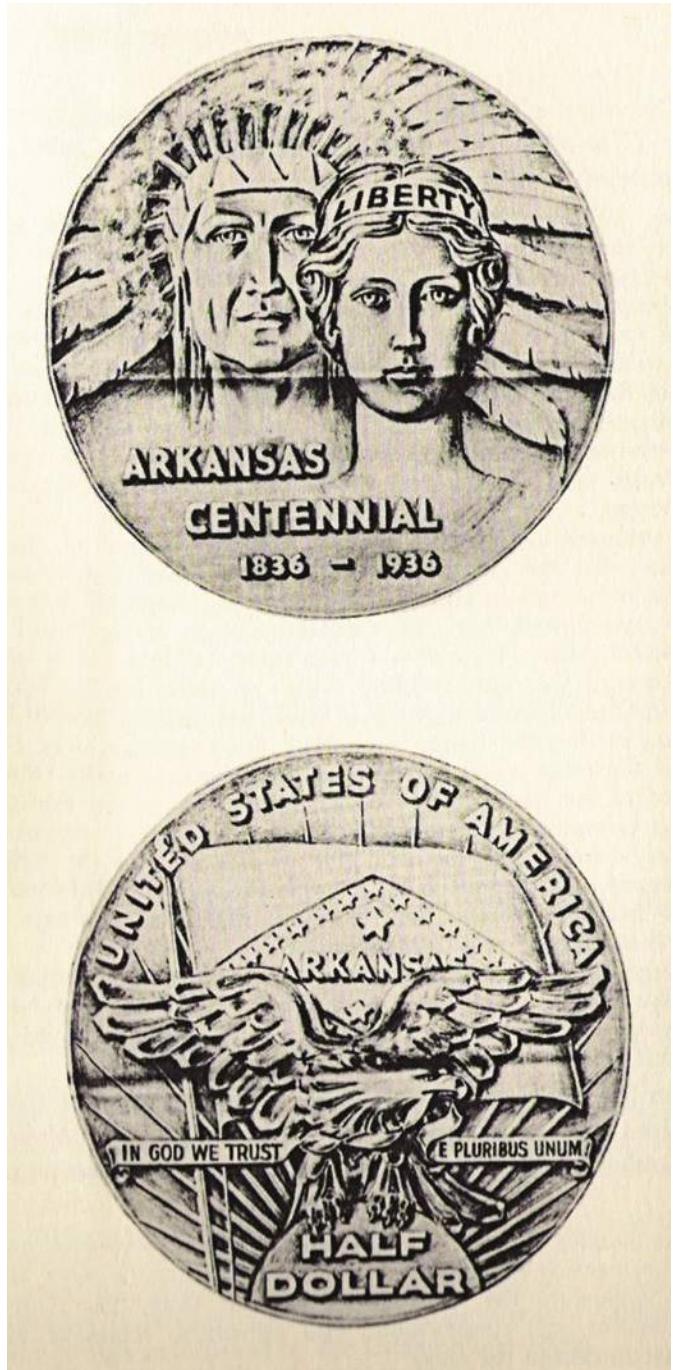
COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



1939 Arkansas Half Dollar, MS67
Only 2,000 Pieces Produced
Tied for Finest Certified

3968 1939 Arkansas MS67 NGC. CAC. In its fifth year of production, the price for the Arkansas half dollar sets in 1939 was raised to \$10 for the three coins. However, production was limited to only 2,000 pieces from each of the three mints. Martin Kortjohn, member of the ANA Board of Governors, wrote an open letter of complaint in the December 1938 issue of *The Numismatist*, where he clutched his pearls, fell backward, and dramatically proclaimed: "The coins must be purchased in order to keep the collection complete; thus their sale at the high price advertised may be likened to robbery."

The Arkansas series is well known for less-than-ideal preservation. This is an exception to that rule, and the surfaces are remarkably problem-free. Each side displays light gray patina with a hint of golden around the rims. Census: 2 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYFJ, PCGS# 9249





1922 Grant With Star Half Dollar, SP66 Magnificent, Rare Specimen Example Struck From the Earliest State of the Dies

3969 1922 Grant With Star SP66 NGC. The Grant Memorial half dollar variety with a small incuse star in the obverse field near the final A in AMERICA is one of the keys to the classic commemorative series. Distribution amounted to only 4,256 pieces. High-grade survivors are sought-after as type coins and Registry Set candidates. However, the most sought-after coins are those from the earliest state of the dies, before they clashed, when the details of Grant's hair and the trees are sharpest. Among these early die state coins are four pieces that NGC has designated specimens — two in SP65, this piece in SP66, and one in SP67 (7/19). When NGC certified the first of these in 2004, the grading service described its diagnostics:

"It is fully struck in every small detail and displays highly raised rims, which features by themselves distinguish this coin from ordinary production pieces. In addition, however, the swirling die-polishing lines characteristic of this issue are particularly bold and fresh, the dies being entirely unworn. Further evidence that this coin was struck before the dies became worn is found in the absence of the prominent obverse die-clash marks seen on the great majority of Grant with Star halves. Only the earliest strikings are free of this defect."

The early die state of this piece is undeniable. Examining the surfaces with a loupe, they are fresh and satiny, interrupted only by the spidery network of die polish lines that complement intricate sharpness on the devices. Most Grant With Star halves have extensive die polish lines, but they are from a later polishing of the dies in an effort to efface clash marks. The die lines on this piece are entirely different, and the coin is infinitely more attractive as a result. Golden toning warms each side, with flecks of russet visible around the borders. The preservation is outstanding.

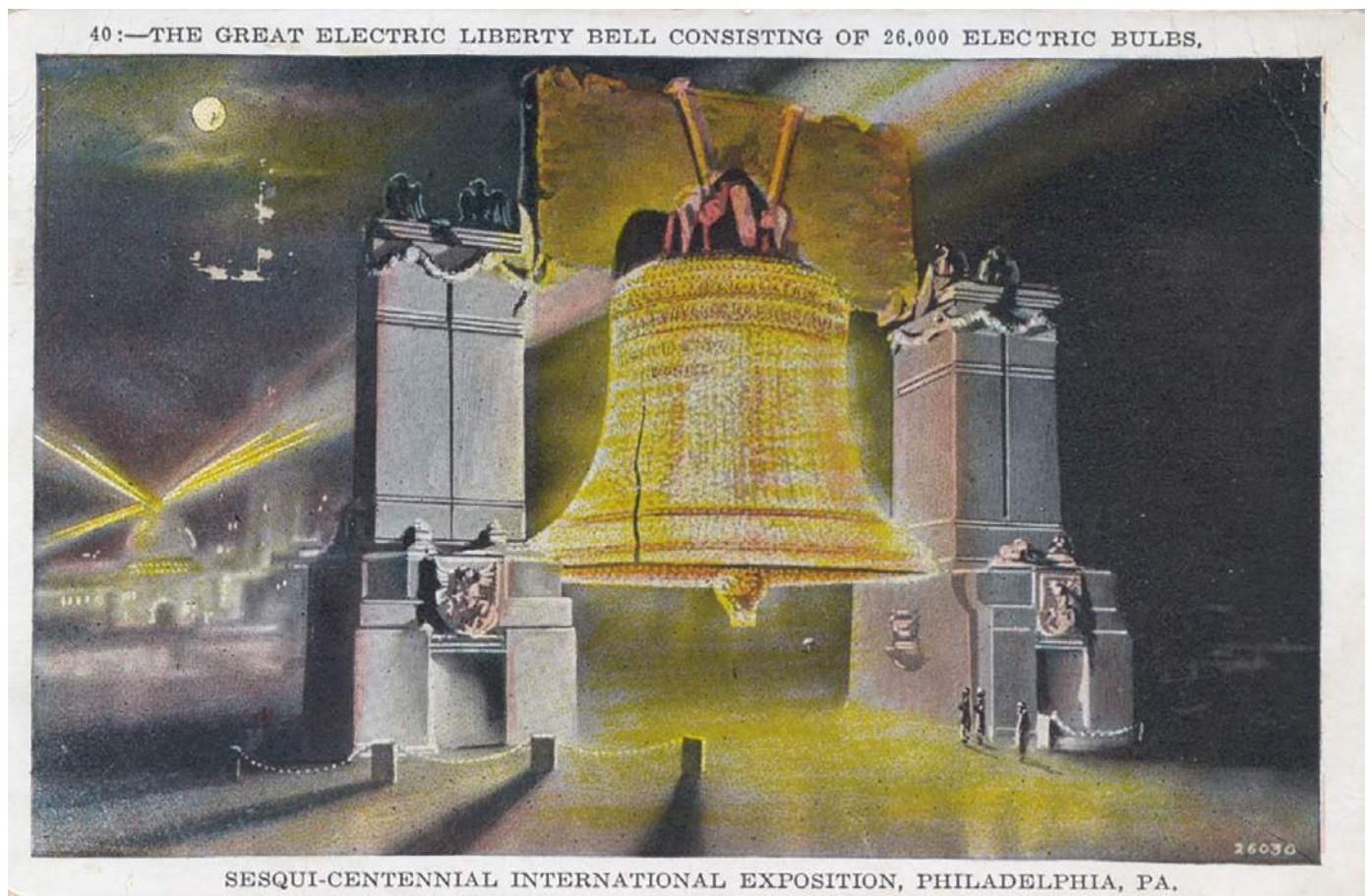
Commemorative collectors will recall the appearance of a matte proof 1922 Grant With Star half dollar in a February 2012 Stack's Bowers auction, a coin that realized \$184,000. Walter Breen noted the existence of matte proofs in his *Proof Encyclopedia*, although little has been written regarding specimen strikings. We are not aware of a previous offering of a specimen Grant Memorial half dollar, and the present coin is sure to draw excitement among collectors of rare classic commemoratives. Census: 1 in 66, 1 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYPR, PCGS# 9308



**1926 Sesquicentennial Half Dollar
MS66+ ★, Second Finest Certified Example**

3970 1926 Sesquicentennial MS66+★ NGC. CAC. Only one finer example has been certified at each service of this magnificent Sesquicentennial of American Independence half dollar, a fact that is almost as surprising as the original mintage, with more than 1 million pieces struck. Distribution was impressive in terms of the total number of pieces sold, yet more than 85% of the mintage was melted as unsold, leaving a net distribution of 141,120 pieces.

Few Sesquicentennial halves were produced with the exceptional eye appeal of this coin. Fewer still possess the technical qualities of bold strike and unmarked surfaces, with full lines on the Liberty Bell and relatively smooth portraits of Washington and Coolidge. Attractive iridescence blankets both sides in pastel hues of pink, lilac, tangerine, and gold. This is the only example to earn the dual NGC Plus and Star designations, plus CAC endorsement. Census: 28 in 66 (2 in 66+, 6 in 66★, 1 in 66+★), 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYJ4, PCGS# 9374



COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar MS64 Scarcer Round Variant

3971 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS64 NGC. Clifton and Dorothy Potter penned an article for the June 1981 issue of the *Numismatist* entitled, "Theodore Roosevelt: His Indelible Mark on American Coinage." The essay spans the period of 1905 to 1921. It covers the reforms in American coinage that occurred during that era, spurred by the Hero of San Juan Hill's interest in art and numismatics. The authors characterize those 16 years as ones in which:

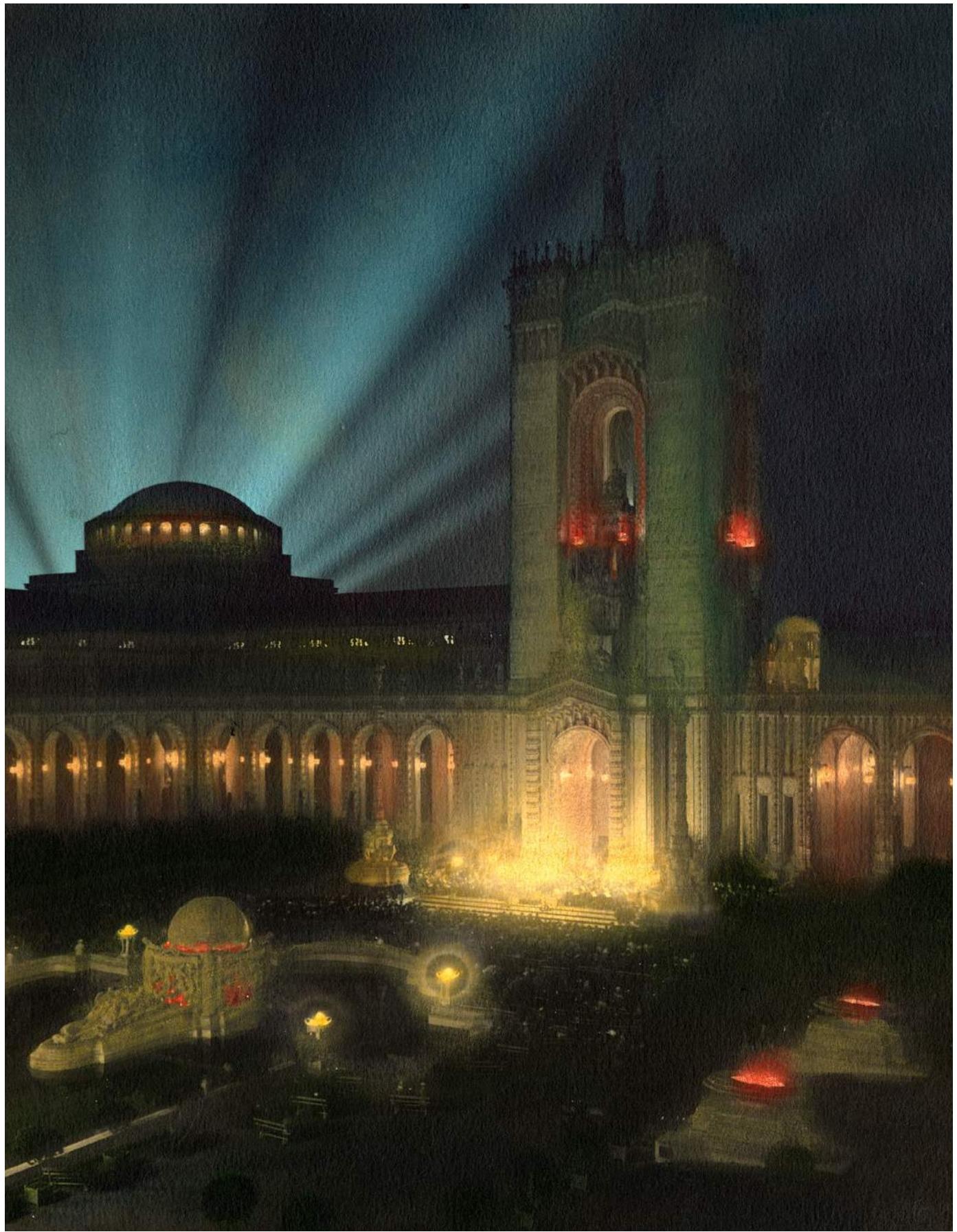
"America came of age, and mark the zenith and nadir of the career of Theodore Roosevelt, the man who made it all possible by setting the numismatic revolution in motion. Like a Renaissance prince, he attracted the talented men of his time, and under his benevolent patronage gave them the freedom to create works of art that would enrich the lives of their fellow-citizens."

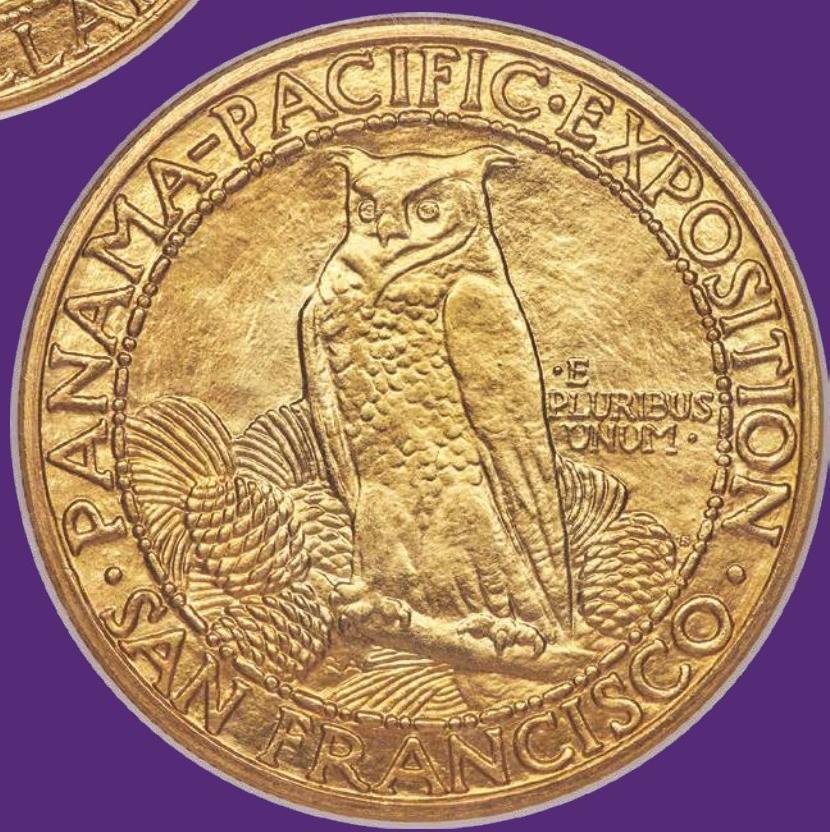
Although not issued during Roosevelt's time in office, the Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold coins designed by sculptor Robert Aitken undoubtedly represent a high point during the renaissance period and clearly reflect Roosevelt's influence. The Potters explain that "Aitken realized the best in Greek art as envisioned by Roosevelt." The obverse depicts Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, while the reverse shows her guardian owl. Minerva is present on the California state seal, and the branch of Western pine is similarly symbolic of the Golden State. The Octagonal fifties show eight dolphins around the rim to "honour the joining of the oceans," as the Potters put it. (That symbol is lacking on the Round fifties.)

This Round 1915-S fifty is one of 1,500 pieces struck for sale, of which only 483 were sold. Assuming a survival rate of 80%, it would be safe to say probably fewer than 400 examples are available to a small group of advanced collectors who compete for them vigorously whenever they come up for sale. The surfaces on this Round show subdued mint luster, but there are no obvious or detracting abrasions on either side.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7451

PLATINUM NIGHT





**1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty, MS65
Rare Round Example
Only 483 Pieces Distributed**

3972 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65 NGC. CAC. Though legislation to authorize the Panama-Pacific International Exposition commemoratives was well-known to Treasury officials in the months leading up to January 1915, the Mint did not formally commission artists until after the passage of legislation, which occurred on the 13th of that month. The next day, as reported in Roger Burdette's *Renaissance of American Coinage 1909-1915*, Acting Director Dr. Frederick P. Dewey called for a meeting in New York with four selected artists in the area: Robert Aitken, Charles Keck, Evelyn Longman, and Paul Manship. Aitken had been aware of the Treasury's search for commemorative designs for some time, while the other three artists received their first official notifications at the New York conference. The timetable laid out by Dewey was highly inflexible, and as events would later prove, it could not accommodate artistic revision well.

Despite the rapid pace demanded of the artists, all seemed up to the task, and within the month, Dewey had designs from all of them, which he sent on to the Commission of Fine Arts. Early in February, as related by Burdette, Daniel French spoke for the CFA in recommending all designs. Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo and Assistant Secretary William Malburn, however, had differing opinions; Malburn, as quoted by Burdette, disliked all but the gold dollar designs, and McAdoo added a statement of his own: "They are all poor, I think. Ask Philadelphia about them and let our own people submit some designs."

Of the outside artists approached to create motifs for the Panama-Pacific commemoratives, Aitken, who was responsible for the round and octagonal fifty dollar pieces, tackled the commission with the most gusto. His earlier communication with Treasury officials had given him ample time to plan his designs, and he was the sculptor with the most time invested in the project. After receiving McAdoo's letter of rejection, Aitken responded differently from the other artists; rather than reacting with bewilderment in the manner of Longman and Manship, Aitken took his concerns to the Commission of Fine Arts, and once he received more concrete information on McAdoo's dislikes, the artist replied with a well-reasoned, extensive letter that outlined his thoughts and effectively dared McAdoo to come up with something better. After certain compromises, including the elimination of the spider web behind the owl and changes to the dolphins and the shield, Aitken won over McAdoo at last, and the design received approval.

While Charles Keck also succeeded in modifying his design to the Treasury Secretary's taste, Longman and Manship were not so fortunate. Both were stymied by McAdoo's vague criticism; Longman dropped out of the process, possibly spurred by an unidentified illness she contracted in the District of Columbia, while Manship eventually received a flat rejection from McAdoo; to add insult to injury, Manship never received the compensation he requested for his sketches and time. A letter quoted by Burdette, written by Acting Director Dewey, calls into question his taste and that of Malburn and McAdoo; Dewey describes himself and Malburn as "... enthusiastic over Mr. Barber's design" for the quarter eagle, and he further asserts that "... we believe that Secretary McAdoo will think as we do." As it turns out, Dewey was correct.

Today, however, collectors appreciate the artistry of the Keck and Aitken designs, particularly on high-grade examples such as this magnificent fifty dollar round Gem. The smooth surfaces, butter-yellow with a touch of orange, offer strong luster for the issue, and both sides show a pleasing strike overall, though a touch of softness is noted at the eagle's upper legs. This is merely a quibble, however, when compared with the impressive general visual appeal. With just 483 pieces struck, the 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar round is the lowest-mintage American commemorative, and the representative offered here would be a standout in any collection. Census: 48 in 65 (1 in 65+), 13 finer. CAC: 13 in 65, 1 finer (7/19).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 1039.

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7451



1915-S Octagonal Pan-Pac Fifty Attractive MS63 Example

3973 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS63 NGC. The 1915-S fifty dollar gold coins issued in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco have captivated collectors for more than a century. There is no denying their place among the most sought-after issues in American coinage. Indeed, these coins often spur collectors to put together sets of the more collectible silver half dollar, gold dollar, and gold two and a half dollar with the hope that someday a large fifty dollar gold piece will take its place among them.

This is a wonderful opportunity to obtain one of the famous Octagonal representatives, of which only 645 examples were sold. The remainder, 855 pieces that went unsold from a mintage of 1,509 Octagonal fifties (nine were melted for assay purposes), were sent to the melting pot. At the time, their \$100 price tag was much too high for the average collector. Today, that would be the equivalent of spending more than \$2,500 on a souvenir or new Mint product.

PCGS and NGC report in excess of 1,000 grading events combined, vastly exceeding the number of known sales for the 1915-S Octagonal fifties. PCGS CoinFacts provides a survival estimate of just over 500 coins, while Bowers estimates in *Commemorative Coins of the United States* that about 80% of examples distributed probably still exist; again, slightly more than 500 pieces. While that may seem like a substantial number, consider that several hundred thousand collectors probably place this issue at or near the top of their most-wanted list.

This is an attractive example of the Octagonal variant. The surfaces are free from any apparent contact marks. The satiny luster is a bit thin, and it displays an even, light reddish tint over each side.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7452



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4467



1915-S Pan-Pac Octagonal Fifty, MS64 Iconic Gold Commemorative Small Distribution

3974 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS64 NGC. Public celebrations are an age-old phenomenon. Two thousand years ago, in ancient Rome, contests of strength and gladiator combat at the Colosseum (then known as the Flavian Amphitheater) and chariot races at the Circus Maximus served not merely as entertainment, but typically occurred as part of a period of celebration declared by the emperor to mark special events. The reason might be the successful conclusion of a war, an unusually fine harvest, or especially the beginning of the reign of a new Caesar. Centuries earlier, the Greeks called the public to contests of physical abilities at various sports, of which the games at Olympia are the best remembered but were not unique at the time. No doubt there were gatherings to celebrate events even before history recorded them.

It took modern humanism, however, to create festivals called “world’s fairs”—huge expositions of mankind’s achievements intended to draw public attention to a particular site but celebrating works and staging entertainments, contributed by countries far and wide.

Energy was gathering across the American nation at the turn of the 19th century to hold another gigantic fair. Within memory of most adults living at the time, there had been other world’s fairs. Philadelphia had hosted the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, marking our first century as the United States and held where patriots first declared their liberty. Chicago had mounted an even grander World’s Columbian Exposition in 1892-93, a celebration of the 400th discovery of America which, in its physical dimensions, became a colossal complex of streets and canals and buildings that simulated a city. In 1889 and again in 1900 there had been the Paris Exposition. St Louis, Missouri, put on its own world’s fair in 1904, to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. Largest in scope of all fairs to date, it had featured a complex of grand, neo-classical exhibition palaces, as had the Columbian Exposition. Its formal name was The Louisiana Purchase Exposition; among its numerous attractions it hosted the 1904 Summer Olympic Games the first Olympics ever held in the United States (the ancient sporting games were revived in Athens as the modern Olympics in 1896). All of these fairs had been largely commercial enterprises, generating capital for the host cities and for the organizing committees, but proceeds were commonly used for some public good. The idea of another world’s fair had taken root.

The residents of San Francisco had been hit hard when the earthquake destroyed much of the city in 1906. Nine years later the rebuilding was almost complete and it was time to display what the city had accomplished. A world’s fair would be the best way to demonstrate not only the accomplishments of the city of San Francisco, but to also celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. Thus, it was logical that San Francisco would be the city selected to host the next world’s fair and simultaneously showcase both events.

Perhaps the most striking statue at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was one called “Fountain of the Earth,” which depicted human progress from birth to death. The artist who created it was also chosen by the U.S. Mint to produce the biggest of the commemorative coins that were to be sold to the public at the fair. He was Robert Aitken. While mint engravers Barber and Morgan had been assigned the task of creating the half dollar for the fair, as well as the gold quarter eagle, Charles Keck’s design for the gold dollar was used. Each is neat and distinctive, but most impressive of all were the two similar designs chosen for the fifty dollar gold pieces, which remain the largest gold commemorative ever struck in the United States. Their style was crafted by the talented Aitken. The two hefty, dramatic, and utterly gorgeous gold coins were too expensive for almost all of the 18,000,000 fair-goers to afford (only 483 Round and 645 Octagonal examples were sold). They were very similar in style but with a small, dramatic difference.

A helmeted Greek goddess Athena (symbol of wisdom and of warfare, as well as of the practical arts) occupies the obverse of each. Her helmet is that seen on a number of classical coins, but this time it is plumed, with the date 1915 in Roman numerals on the top edge of a shield held in front of her torso. She could easily also be seen as an image of Liberty. On the reverse is another allusion to antiquity, the owl of Minerva seen on other classical Greek coins, but this owl is decidedly modern, seemingly alive and patiently seated upon a branch supposedly surrounded by Ponderosa pinecones, native to California. The octagonal version had dolphins placed in the eight angles on each side to symbolize ease of passage through the Panama Canal.

This particular octagonal has the usual finely granular surfaces with an overlay of bright satiny luster. There are no obvious or detracting marks apparent on either side to the unaided eye. The design elements are well-detailed, with just a touch of the usual softness on the eagle’s legs. Truly a masterpiece of modern engraving.

Ex: Milwaukee Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2101. NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 7452



**1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty, MS65
Rare Octagonal Gold Commemorative
Only 645 Examples Distributed**

3975 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS65 PCGS. These celebrated fifty dollar gold coins are greatly appreciated for their beauty, impressive size, and scarcity. As souvenirs of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, they are unparalleled. But perhaps more significantly, these coins serve as tangible symbols of the California Gold Rush economy and the resulting growth of the city of San Francisco.

There would be no Panama-Pacific International Exposition, no fifty dollar slugs, were it not for the monumentally important discovery of gold by James Marshall at John Sutter's mill on January 24, 1848. The find brought tens of thousands of migrants from the Eastern United States and Europe to northern California with the hopes of striking it rich. San Francisco quickly became the hub of Western expansion. Its population swelled from roughly 150 residents in 1846 to more than 50,000 just 10 years later. However, in the early years of the Gold Rush, economic growth was made more difficult, if not hampered, by a tradition found in many parts of America at that time.

California, like other states, had a history of metallism - a reliance on "hard money" and a distrust of paper currency. However, in the face of vast amounts of wealth being mined in the gold fields, a shortage of circulating coinage persisted. "Coin of the realm" was needed to pay customs, and its scarcity incited hoarding. Miners, merchants, and other settlers usually traded in gold ore or dust, which varied widely in purity and required carrying scales. Private assayers and coiners of varying repute set up shop along Montgomery Street, but this was only a partial solution to the problem.

A more sustainable answer to the coin shortage was authorizing the firm of Moffat & Co. to act under government contract as the United States Assay Office in 1851, with Augustus Humbert as U.S. Assayer. The U.S.A.O. served as a sort of provisional mint, producing large fifty dollar ingots to serve as a standardized medium of exchange on the frontier.

In 1854, the U.S. government established a branch mint at San Francisco. After a period of normal growing pains, the facility quickly proved itself capable of converting vast quantities of California gold into usable circulating coinage. The San Francisco Mint outgrew its first building in just two decades and moved into what is commonly referred to as the Granite Lady in 1874. That property would serve as its home until 1937, and was one of the few buildings to survive the devastating earthquake and fire that decimated the city in 1906.

The 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold coins are products of this long and fascinating history. They were modeled after the iconic Humbert fifty dollar slugs, struck at the famous Second San Francisco Mint, and produced to commemorate, in part, San Francisco's rebirth after the devastating earthquake of 1906. Designed by New York sculptor Robert Aitken, with a helmeted head of Minerva on the obverse and her sacred owl on the reverse, the Pan-Pac fifties were marketed as part of a five-coin program of commemoratives by prominent numismatist Farran Zerbe. The commemoratives included a silver half dollar, gold dollar, gold quarter eagle, and two fifty dollar pieces, one round and one octagonal. The coins were sold individually and in sets. Unfortunately, the cost of the fifty dollar pieces (\$100 per coin) was too high for all but the wealthiest collectors and sales were slow. In the end, only 483 round and 645 octagonal fifties were sold. Today, collectors prize both versions as the keys to the classic gold commemorative series.

This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and textured orange-gold surfaces that show no mentionable distractions. Both sides radiate vibrant mint luster, with terrific eye appeal. The 1915-S Pan-Pac fifty is a rare issue at the MS65 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. We expect intense competition from commemorative specialists when this lot is called. Population: 26 in 65 (4 in 65+), 4 finer (6/19).

From The Joan Zieg Steinbrenner Collection. NGC ID# BYHP, PCCG# 7452

PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



**1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar
Jefferson Design, PR67 Cameo**

3976 1903 Louisiana Purchase Jefferson Gold Dollar PR67 Cameo PCGS. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in St. Louis to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase from France, which took place in 1803, under President Thomas Jefferson's administration. Two gold dollar coins were issued in connection with the exposition, one with a bust of Jefferson on the obverse and the other with a bust of President William McKinley, who had recently been assassinated. The first 100 coins struck from the two die pairs were produced in proof format and given to exposition and government officials and other insiders, but were not made available to the numismatic community as a whole. Few have survived in high grade.

This Superb Gem features the Jefferson design, with sharply detailed, frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces show no mentionable distractions, and the eye appeal is terrific. Population: 2 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (7/19). NGC ID# BYMF, PCGS# 87482

TERRITORIAL GOLD



**C. Bechtler Two and a Half Dollar, MS61
K-10, 67G., 21C.
Trusted North Carolina Maker**

3977 (1837-1842) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle, 67G. 21C. MS61 PCGS. K-10, R.5. This is one of the more collectible Bechtler two and a half dollar varieties, with the reverse indicating the coin is struck from CAROLINA GOLD (67 grains, 21 carats). However, that is not to say this variant is plentiful by any means. In fact, we last offered an example in April 2015 as part of our Central States Signature sale. The last Mint State piece in one of our auctions was more than five years ago, an MS62 that brought \$35,250. These coins are scarce in all grades, so opportunities to obtain them should not be missed.

Both sides display bright straw-gold color with green and reddish elements. The lettering is all strongly brought-up and unworn, although hairlines and small abrasions occur throughout. A die crack connects the 2 to the rim, and other smaller cracks appear on that side. Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 61, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2B9F, PCGS# 10067



**(1831-1834) C. Bechtler Five Dollar
AU55
150 G., 20 C., K-15 Variety
Rare Second Series Issue**

3978 (1831-34) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, 150G. 20C. AU55 PCGS. **K-15, R.7.** America's first gold rush took place in the piedmont area of North Carolina and Georgia in the 1820s and '30s. The expanding economy of the region desperately needed a more dependable medium of exchange than the miner's gold dust could provide. To fill this need, Christopher Bechtler, a German-born goldsmith and watchmaker, established a private mint at Rutherford, North Carolina to process gold dust from the region into useful coinage. Beginning in 1831, Bechtler and his family began producing gold coins of simple design that circulated widely in the Southern United States until the Civil War. Bechtler was a competent metallurgist and his accurate assays ensured his coins were of full weight and value. His reputation for honesty was paramount in securing the public trust throughout the region.

Bechtler began marking his coins with their exact weight and/or gold content in carats with his second series of coinage in 1831 (the first "weightless" series was struck during a few months in the summer of that year). The design for his second series five dollar gold piece, later classified as K-15 by Territorial specialist Don Kagin, was described by Henry Chapman in lot 438 of his catalog of the Zabriskie Collection (6/1909):

"(1831-34) \$5. C. BECHTLER, ASSAYER. * RUTHERFORD COUNTY. R. NORTH CAROLINA GOLD. * in center 5 DOLLARS 20. CARATS. 150. G. Borders of dots. Edge milled. Extremely fine, slight proof surface. Perfectly struck. One of the finest known specimens. Excessively rare. See plate."

The lot sold for \$420, a strong price for the time. Recent sales include the AU55 PCGS example in lot 5405 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), which realized \$82,250.

Bechtler's five dollar coinage was found to include slightly more gold than the standard half eagles struck at the Philadelphia Mint in the 1831-1834 time period. Congress lowered the specifications for U.S. gold coinage in 1834, to prevent the widespread hoarding and melting that had kept gold coins from circulating since 1821. This measure made the second series Bechtler coins even more overweight for their face value. Within a few years, nearly all the second series Bechtler fives had been culled from circulation and melted, making the issue extremely elusive at an early date. On PCGS CoinFacts, Ron Guth notes there are auction citations for 11 different examples known today.

This is an especially attractive Choice AU specimen with bright yellow-gold surfaces that are remarkably free of distractions and show a few hints of olive patina. The fields are slightly prooflike and the design elements are sharply detailed throughout, with just a trace of high-point wear. The beaded border is bold and complete, if just slightly off center. The die alignment is about 160 degrees. This rare second series example should find a home in a fine collection of Territorial gold. Listed on page 398 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 55, 5 finer (7/19). NGC ID# 2B9L, PCGS# 10118



Undated Bechtler Five Dollar, AU55 Kagin-20, 134 Grains, With Star

3979 (1837-1842) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, 134G, With Star AU55 PCGS. Kagin-20, R.4. Bechtler gold coins were struck in three denominations: one dollar, \$2.50, and \$5. The larger denominations are called two-and-a-half and five-dollar gold pieces, and are not known as quarter eagles and half eagles, perhaps because there is no eagle in the design or possible because the Bechtler's never made a ten dollar piece.

The gold coinage of the father-son team of Christopher and August Bechtler, assisted by August's cousin who was also named Christopher, was highly regarded and circulated extensively in the Southeastern United States during the first half of the 19th century, from their earliest issue circa 1831 to their latest issue circa 1850. Even after the Charlotte and Dahlonega Mints began operations in 1838, the Bechtler's continued their well-respected business.

This Choice AU example represents the most accessible variety that is perfect for the collector seeking a representative example of the famous North Carolina coinage. This piece has lovely light yellow-gold surfaces with minimal, grade-consistent marks, and lovely violet and blue toning in the peripheral areas. Certified in an early blue-label PCGS holder (PCGS 6, November-December 1998 only) with bar code on the reverse. Population: 15 in 55, 7 finer (6/19). Listed on page 399 of the 2020 Guide Book.

Ex: Riverboat Collection, April 2014, Lot 5407.

From the Collection of a Patriotic American. NGC ID# 2B9T, PCGS# 10097



**1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU58
Lettered Edge, 880 Thous.
CAC Approval
Iconic Gold Rush Souvenir**

3980 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 880 Thous. AU58
PCGS. CAC. K-2, R.5. The United States Assay Office was authorized by an act of Congress on September 30, 1850. Although those living and working in Gold Rush-era California wanted a full-fledged branch mint operating in San Francisco, Westerners accepted the United States Assay Office as a compromise measure until a branch mint could be established during the next session of Congress. Augustus Humbert was appointed assayer of gold in 1851, and he contracted with Moffat & Co. to produce the first territorial gold coinage accepted by the U.S. Custom House.

Formally known as an ingot, this massive fifty dollar gold slug represents the first emission by Augustus Humbert and the United States Assay Office. Designed by renowned sculptor and medalist Charles Cushing Wright, the obverse features an eagle on a rock with a shield and arrows, and a scroll in its beak inscribed LIBERTY. The fineness, 880 THOUS. appears above, the denomination, 50 D C, below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The reverse exhibits intricate engine turning, and the edge reads: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATE ASSAYER OF GOLD, CALIFORNIA 1851.

Donald Kagin wrote in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*: "Many numismatists feel that since this provisional mint operated very much like a regular U.S. branch mint, that their issues should be considered regular U.S. coinage." Today, these iconic octagonal fifties are ranked among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, taking 60th place ahead of such other notable rarities as the 1854-S half eagle and the 1927-D twenty dollar.

Profound reddish-gold color dominates this nearly Uncirculated offering. The obverse fields maintain semiprooflike reflectivity, while the devices showcase razor-sharp detail and virtually imperceptible friction. The engine turning is similarly well-defined. Small marks appear mostly around the borders, but none pose any significant distraction. Many of these enormous ingots were melted after the opening of the San Francisco Mint in April 1854. Few inaugural-issue coins survive, and those that do often show considerable wear. This is a phenomenal opportunity to obtain a classic Gold Rush souvenir in exceptionally nice condition. Listed on page 401 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANH3, PCGS# 10196



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Unc Details 887 Thous., 50 on Reverse

3981 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse — Rim Repair — NGC Details. Unc. Kagin-4, R.5. The Augustus Humbert/U.S. Assay Office of Gold Lettered Edge fifties were a stop gap solution to California's ongoing crisis of no suitable specie for custom payments, as well as a means for banks to conduct large-scale financial transactions in a gold-based economy. Humbert arrived in San Francisco — dies in hand — on January 31, 1851. The very next day, the first fifty dollar gold octagonal "ingots" were struck. The mintage of these large, octagonal pieces was a chore from day one, because only the central motifs and legends were part of the dies. All variable elements and the eight-sided edge device were entered by hand punches onto each individual coin — a cumbersome process, requiring at least 15 separate punches (including the unnecessary "50" on the reverse). An additional sub-variety with ASSAYER inverted was almost certainly a simple mint error, the hand punch entered upside down.

A change from 880 THOUS fineness (Kagin-1) to 887 THOUS (Kagin-4) necessitated no die change, just different hand punching on the label above the eagle's head. Varieties with and without 50 on the reverse may simply represent a number of coins that were issued without the redundant denomination punch (omitted, either unintentionally or on purpose), since 50 D C was already imprinted on the obverse.

The early Lettered Edge octagonals had a wide, unstruck border around the perimeter — raw planchet surface, which was subject to planchet marks and rim damage even before the pieces were distributed. When transported, the oddly shaped, big and heavy "slugs" invited rim bumps and bruised corners.

This lustrous and well-defined Lettered Edge K-4 displays Uncirculated definition, but the exposed margins were smoothed and possibly repaired on both sides to eliminate any large marks and rim knocks. The struck areas of the ingot are largely undisturbed, with a few light abrasions and marks, but no heavy contacts. Only minor obverse smoothing is seen. Rich, greenish-gold color retains considerable mint luster. The in-hand appearance of this piece offers strong eye appeal and the sharpness of a Mint State coin. Listed on page 402 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, XF Details K-6, 887 Thous., Reeded Edge

3982 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. — Edge Damage — NGC Details. XF. Kagan-6, R.4. Until 1852, the United States Assay Office of Gold issued no denominations less than fifty dollars, causing consternation and ridicule among the Gold Rush banking industry, merchants, and the public at large. The eight-sided gold ingots were a convenient target for the complaints, although the octagonals saw heavy use and circulated widely despite their high monetary value. Private minters stepped into the breach, and companies such as Moffet & Co. and Wass, Molitor & Co. provided small denomination gold to the public sector.

This octagonal fifty was issued at .877 fineness, according to Federal standards at the time. Small changes were made to the eagle design, struck with a Reeded Edge. This example is weakly struck at the left perimeter, and shows considerable wear on the central obverse devices. Light marks include a couple of edge knocks, accounting for the NGC net grade, although few circulated octagonal pieces escape without some sort of edge damage. Greenish-gold color adds to the substantial appeal of this historic Gold Rush fifty. Listed on page 402 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

1852/1 Humbert Twenty Dollar, XF45 K-9, Scarce U.S. Assay Office Issue

3983 1852/1 Humbert Twenty Dollar XF45 NGC. K-9, R.6. A single variety exists for the 1852 twenty dollar gold coins struck by the United States Assay Office of Gold under August Humbert. All feature an 1852/1 overdate. These coins played an important role in the Western economy in the days before the San Francisco Mint was established. They were among the few coins accepted at the U.S. Customs House. This khaki-gold representative exhibits strong definition for the XF grade. The eagle's breast feathers and the engine turning pattern on the reverse remain strong. A number of abrasions appear on the obverse, while the other side is relatively clean. Listed on page 403 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 45, 11 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANGH, PCGS# 10193



1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, AU55 K-13, 887 Thous.

Last of the Octagonal Issues

3984 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. AU55 PCGS.

K-13, R.5. The 1851-52 Augustus Humbert-U.S. Assay Office octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces were the Gold Rush equivalent of today taking a one-ounce American Platinum Eagle into Wal-Mart to pay for groceries.

Various bureaucratic obstructions prevented the building of a true branch mint in San Francisco until 1854, and many of the smaller-denomination private issues of 1849-51 — mostly five and ten dollar pieces, the occasional twenty — from Miners' Bank, Baldwin, Pacific Company, Dubosq, Dunbar, Schultz, and others were discredited, rightly or wrongly, in assays conducted by Eckfeldt and Dubois back in Washington and publicized by James King of William. Those pieces were largely melted, sometimes nearly the entire run of those produced.

The first Humbert fifty dollar octagonal coins appeared in February 1851. Don Kagin writes in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*:

"The new 'government' issues forced most of the inferior privately issued gold pieces out of circulation, although the private coins did not cease operations until March. The Mormon and Pacific Company coins especially were received at their true intrinsic value and remelted into \$50 slugs. This sufficiently cleansed the business world of debased coins formerly tolerated because of necessity."

Of course, the fifty dollar issues of 1851-52 completely failed to alleviate a more basic problem, a chronic shortage of gold coins in denominations less than fifty dollars, which the melting of the discredited coins exacerbated. Washington bureaucrats in July 1851 again rejected the call to mint smaller-denomination coins, calling it "not deemed expedient." The public view of the fifty dollar ingots continued to dim as merchants were forced to use foreign coins to make change for the large pieces. Small-denomination federal gold coins fetched premiums, while merchants would discount the fifty dollar gold coins from 2% to 4% — as Kagin writes, "not much of an improvement over the undervalued private coinage of several months just past."

Fortunately, Moffat and Company and U.S. Assay Office ten and twenty dollar pieces dated 1852 alleviated the situation — and obviated the need for the large fifty dollar slugs, which would end with the 1852 coinage.

This Choice AU example shows bright, greenish-gold, satiny surfaces that are minimally marked for such large, heavy gold coins. Two small bumps appear on the obverse rim points, none on the reverse. A slight planchet depression appears at 4 o'clock on the obverse. The strike is a bit weak, as usual, on the upper shield and central eagle's breast. Examples of this caliber and in such a high circulated grade are seldom offered. Listed on page 404 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# ANHG, PCGS# 10016



**1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty Dollar, MS62
Condition Census K-19 Example
Final Emergency Issue**

3985 1853 Moffat & Co. MS62 PCGS. K-19, High R.5. Moffat & Co. was a premier coiner and assayer in San Francisco during the height of the California Gold Rush. John L. Moffat set sail for California from New York aboard the *Guilford* in February 1849, mere months after James Marshall discovered his first gold nuggets at John Sutter's fort, New Helvetia, in January 1848. The *New York Tribune* wrote on February 15, 1849 (as quoted in Dan Owens' *California Coiners and Assayers*):

“The good bark *Guilford* sails today from the foot of Wall Street. Whatever success may attend the various adventures, associated or individual, they will require a certain medium of circulation, or a fixed standard for their gold-dust. This end may be obtained through the operations of Messrs. Moffat & Co., who go out in the *Guilford*, with proper assistants, and most complete machinery and apparatus, to supply the want of Californians; in other words, to establish a sort of a mint, to receive gold-dust, smelt and assay it, and by their stamp to give it a currency and value, which must, in the absence of Government character, be received by the merchants and consumers.”

By June 21, 1849 advertisements were already beginning to appear in California announcing the opening of Moffat & Co. with principals John L. Moffat, Samuel H. Ward, Joseph R. Curtis, and Philo H. Perry. It did not take long for the company to distinguish itself from other firms in the area with products of consistently high quality. Just a few years after opening Augustus Humbert was appointed to serve as the U.S. Assayer of Gold in 1851. From that point through August 31, 1852 the coins and ingots issued by Moffat & Co. would enjoy semi-official status (for more information, see Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, p. 152).

Moffat retired in 1852, leaving Curtis, Perry, and Ward in charge of the United States Assay Office in San Francisco. Ward died in April 1853. Kagin suggests Curtis and Perry suspended coining operations soon after, but not before striking this final emergency issue, which was released on July 26 (they retained rights to the name “Moffat,” explaining its use here).

This particular example qualifies for the Condition Census. It is tied with one other MS62 at NGC and is the sole finest at PCGS. A single NGC-graded MS63 coin is certified finer (4/19). Strike, color, and luster are all fantastic. The portrait, obverse stars, and feathers are well-defined, and each side features luminous yellow-gold surfaces. Abrasions are more prominent on the obverse than the reverse, with several ticks on the cheek and neck. A remarkable territorial gold survivor. Listed on page 405 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJC, PCGS# 10255



1855 Wass, Molitor Twenty, AU55 Elusive Small Head, K-7 Variety Sought-After Gold Rush Issue

3986 1855 Wass Molitor, Small Head AU55 NGC. K-7, R.6. The Wass-Molitor firm was primarily an assaying operation, but they issued private coinage of varying denominations on several occasions to help ease the chronic coin shortages that crippled the rapidly expanding California economy during the Gold Rush era. One such crisis occurred in March 1855, when coinage operations were suspended at the recently opened San Francisco Mint. A group of prominent California bankers petitioned Wass, Molitor & Co. to help by issuing private coinage, as they had done before in 1852. The firm responded that they would comply within a week. In due course, they issued gold coins in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar denominations which were eagerly received and widely accepted.

Two varieties of the twenty dollar denomination were struck in 1855, one with a Small Head of Liberty (K-7), and another, Large Head variety (K-8). This coin represents the more available Small Head motif. This variety was listed as High R.5 in Don Kagin's series reference, but it is now believed that an R.6 rating is more appropriate, suggesting less than 30 examples are known. There were no 1855-dated Wass, Molitor twenties recovered from the S.S. *Central America*, a treasure that yielded multiple examples of many territorial gold coins that were formerly believed quite scarce or rare.

The K-7 dies were cut in shallow relief, using the head and eagle punches originally intended for use on the ten dollar coin, which was struck on a thinner planchet. As a result, all specimens show incomplete detail on the eagle's wings, neck, and head. Most examples seem also exhibit die polishing lines on the date and a die crack through the base of the letters in DOL. The present coin displays all these characteristics. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces exhibit the expected number of minor abrasions for the issue, and traces of original mint luster remain in the sheltered areas. Listed on page 411 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 7 in 55, 6 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANJS, PCGS# 10357



**1855 Wass, Molitor Fifty Dollar, XF40
K-9, Distinctive Round Territorial**

3987 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar XF40 PCGS. K-9, R.5. The partnership of Count Samuel Wass, a Hungarian nobleman, and his compatriot Agoston P. Molitor was one of several such ventures set up during the early 1850s in Gold Rush-era California. Adventurous, often desperate men (and women) would travel from all parts of the world in search of fortune. Wass and Molitor were among those who carved out a niche assaying gold dust and supply the market with much needed coinage for circulation. According to a November 25, 1851 article in the *San Francisco Herald*, "Relief from the Slugs:"

"It will be seen from the announcement of Wass, Molitor & Co. that the public have a prospect of being relieved from any great addition to the torrent of cumbrous slugs that has for the last nine months been inundating the country. These gentlemen, of whose peculiar fitness as smelters and assayers we have heretofore spoken, are prepared to receive gold-dust, melt it down, and by assay determine its mint value. ... they will pay over to depositors the net proceeds of their gold in forty-eight hours from the time of the deposit."

Aside from providing much needed high-quality small-denomination coins beginning in 1852, Wass, Molitor also provided a time advantage over the United States Assay Office, which took eight days to return gold (in the form of fifty dollar ingots) to depositors. Wass, Molitor struck five and ten dollar coins in 1852, and then ten, twenty, and fifty dollar pieces in 1855. The nascent San Francisco Mint was having difficulty obtaining parting acids, spurring the public to petition the duo to resume coining operations.

These distinctive round fifties, the only such coins in the Territorial series, are highly sought-after. Possibly 75 to 100 examples survive. This bright yellow-gold representative features good detail and the usual number of abrasions. The centers are slightly softer than the outer areas. A long scrape appears above Liberty's head, and a handful of diagonal ticks dot the central reverse. Small issues aside, all of which are entirely expected, this is a terrific and numismatically significant offering that should not be missed. Listed on page 411 of the 2020 *Guide Book*.

From The Poulos Family Collection. NGC ID# ANJU, PCGS# 10363



**1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. Fifty, AU53
Emergency Measure Private Gold
Coinage
Sought-After K-9 Variety**

3988 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar AU53 NGC. K-9, R-5. The Wass, Molitor & Co. private gold coinage of 1855 was produced as an emergency measure, when equipment and supply difficulties forced the newly established San Francisco Mint to suspend coinage operations in March of that year. Local merchants and bankers petitioned the well-respected assay firm to help supply the much-needed medium of exchange and prevent the growing economy from grinding to a halt. Wass, Molitor responded promptly by issuing coins in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar denominations. The ten dollar coins were issued first, followed by huge mintages of the larger denominations. According to the well-known *Alta California* newspaper, peak production of twenty and fifty dollar coins amounted to \$38,000 per day. The fifty dollar coins were especially useful in settling large accounts, as no paper money was circulating in California at the time.

Once the coin shortage was over, Wass, Molitor & Co. retired from private coinage operations. Many of the large gold coins were soon melted for recoinage when the San Francisco Mint resumed operations. By the early 20th century, the coins were seldom encountered and eagerly collected by a small group of Territorial specialists. Thomas Elder offered an especially nice example of the K-9 in lot 1198 of his James B. Wilson Collection (10/1908):

1855. \$50. Round. Obv. Head of Liberty to left; around 13 stars, below "1855." Rev. Olive wreath enclosing "50 Dollars," above this on label "900 Thous." outside of wreath, above "San Francisco, California," below "Wass, Molitor & Co." Edge milled. The piece has several of the minutest nicks, otherwise an uncirculated specimen. This piece I regard as much superior to the one in my XVII sale which old numismatists pronounced the best they had ever seen. Extremely rare.

The coin realized \$455, a strong price for that era. The present coin is an attractive specimen, with pleasing lemon-yellow surfaces that retain much original mint luster. As might be expected with such a large gold coin that circulated freely for some time, this piece shows many minor abrasions scattered about the surfaces of both sides. The well-detailed design elements exhibit only light wear, with a touch of the usual softness on the stars and letters in the denomination. The overall presentation is quite appealing. Listed on page 411 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 53, 16 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANJU, PCGS# 10363



**1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. Fifty Dollar
K-9, AU55
Famous Round Gold Rush Issue
Just Four Pieces Numerically
Finer at PCGS**

3989 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-9, R.5. At the outset, Wass, Molitor & Co. entered the California gold assay business with a wealth of technical knowledge and excellent equipment, which soon translated to a solid reputation for quality. Depositors of gold dust were paid within 48 hours — quick turnaround in those days. Soon dies were prepared for 1852 five and ten dollar gold pieces, which helped fill the void created by the U.S. Assay Office's refusal to strike anything other than octagonal fifty dollar gold ingots. The five dollar pieces were struck first, soon followed by 1852 ten dollar gold pieces struck with a reverse obtained from Dubosq & Co. The high quality pieces were eagerly absorbed into West Coast commerce.

While no Wass, Molitor & Co. coinage was struck in 1853 or 1854, a shortage of parting acids at the new San Francisco Mint created a need for twenty dollar and fifty dollar gold pieces, which Wass, Molitor quickly provided. The dies were fashioned (in part) from motifs previously employed on the ten dollar pieces struck in 1852, giving the larger coins an odd appearance. Nevertheless, both denominations were in great demand.

Whatever the 1855 Wass, Molitor fifty dollar gold pieces lacked in aesthetics, they more than made up for in popularity. The round fifties were more popular than the preceding U.S. Assay Office octagonal ingots that had a long, but generally unpopular run in Gold Rush California. Still, the fifty dollar denomination was a swan song of sorts for the Wass, Molitor & Co. firm. After 1855, the principals of the firm went different ways, eventually leaving operations to a pair of Hungarian associates (Usznay and Haraszthy), who soon steered the company to ruin.

The round Wass, Molitor fifty dollar gold pieces were issued by the tens of thousands, but most were melted by the time the San Francisco Mint resumed normal operations. It is believed fewer than 100 round fifties survive today. This example is a Choice About Uncirculated piece, with only a few light ticks on the obverse and a short reeding mark above DOLLARS on the reverse. Strong rims surround the smooth, medium-gold surfaces, which show a few delicate hairlines but no grade-limiting abrasions. The surfaces are exemplary for such a big, heavy coin, and the strike is consistently sharp on both sides. Listed on page 411 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 55, 4 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANJU, PCGS# 10363



1860 Mormon Five Dollar, MS61 K-6, Only 472 Pieces Struck Top-Tier Survivor

3990 1860 Mormon Five Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-6, High R.5. Mormon gold coinage was first distributed in 1849 in two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations. These early issues were made of substandard fineness (below .900) and were often underweight, sometimes by as much as 20%. According to Donald Kagin in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, "there were many newspaper accounts vilifying the Mormon coins and labeling them as 'spurious,' 'debased,' and 'vile falsehoods.' When circulated, they usually were taken at a 10 to 25 percent discount."

After a 10-year break, an attempt at a Mormon coinage was resumed in 1860 with the production of these five dollar pieces. The dies were made by J.M. Barlow, a jeweler, at the request of Brigham Young. Kagin quotes the "notes of Mormon mining engineer and historian Colonel Joseph M. Lock," who states that 472 coins were struck from February 28 to March 9, 1861. These new coins were of the correct weight and fineness, yet they continued to trade at a discount outside Mormon circles based on the less-than-stellar reputation of earlier issues. Interestingly, the 1860 five dollar gold coins represent the first appearance of the then-recently created Deseret alphabet.

Circulation strikes of the 1860 five dollar feature PURE GOLD along the right reverse border, as opposed to copper dies trials with PURE GOLD along the left reverse border. Survivors are scarce in all grades. PCGS and NGC have certified just 80 submissions in all (excluding 10 Details coins at NGC), and that total almost certainly contains a number of inflationary duplications. The average grade awarded falls shy of AU55, suggesting coins that were saved were probably pulled from circulation very early on. This is one of the few survivors that remains Uncirculated. It enjoys light straw-gold color and glistening mint luster over surfaces that show uniformly strong motifs. Chatter is relatively minor. Population: 3 in 61, 2 finer (4/19). Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2BCG, PCGS# 10268



**1860 Five Dollar, MS62
K-6, Final Mormon Gold Issue
Struck at the Behest of Brigham Young**

3991 1860 Mormon Five Dollar MS62 NGC. K-6, High R.5. The obverse crouching lion and reverse eagle standing stall and proud behind a beehive representative of industry are unique to the 1860 Mormon five dollar gold issue. So too is the obverse legend, written in the Deseret, a 40-character phonetic alphabet established in January 1854 by the Board of Regents at what is now the University of Utah.

Like the Deseret alphabet itself, Mormon gold coinage was a relatively short-lived experiment. Beginning in 1849, the pioneer-followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young began striking their own two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar coins minted from California gold dust. As far as we know, production ceased between 1850 and 1859 (no records were kept, and no coins are known), resuming briefly with the issuance of these five dollar gold pieces in 1861 (dies made in 1860). According to Donald Kagin, writing in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, "The occasion for the issuance of these pieces was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. The gold dust used for the new coins was from the Colorado mines, purer than the California gold — .917 fine vs. .890 fine." They were certainly popular in Mormon circles, trading at par despite being taken at a 10-25% discount in other parts of the country.

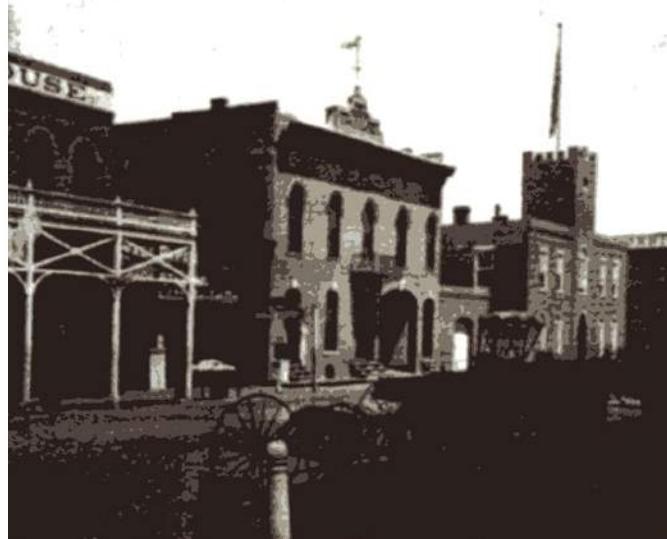
There are 80 grading events total for the issue at NGC and PCGS combined, excluding Details coins, suggesting a survivorship of perhaps 60 to 70 pieces extant from a mintage of 472 coins. A considerable majority exist in XF and AU grades. This MS62 representative ranks among the best examples offered in recent years. Both sides are needle-sharp. Bright surfaces display reddish-gold accents. Scattered abrasions are generally small, and the rims are clean. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 Guide Book. NGC ID# 2BCG, PCGS# 10268



1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle Variety K-1, MS61+

3992 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS61+ NGC. K-1, R.4. Struck from first-year dies, the 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. quarter eagles filled a much-needed role, serving as "small change" in the gold-dominated, early 1860s Colorado economy. The motifs were designed to imitate Federal quarter eagles, while the legends identify the coinage as a private Colorado issue. CLARK & CO. appears on the coronet, and PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER encircles the eagle on the reverse.

This scarce, Uncirculated 1860 example is struck from high-grade Colorado gold. Except for the eagle's head and legs, the strike is sharp. Soft mint luster glows beneath orange-gold color that covers both sides. Only a few small marks are seen on either side. Census: 7 in 61 (2 in 61+), 11 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANJX, PCGS# 10135



Clark, Gruber & Co.



**1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten, MS61
Popular Pike's Peak Obverse, K-3
Colorfully Toned, Reflective Fields**

3993 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-3, R.5. A second round of gold fever swept the country in the late 1850s upon discovery of high-purity gold in Colorado, which was then part of Jefferson Territory. Prior to the establishment of any reliable banking establishments, the newly formed firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. made a fortune supplying miners with commodities and mining equipment from their Kansas location near Fort Leavenworth. With financial roots well-established and competent leadership in the form of Austin M. Clark, his attorney/brother Milton E. Clark, and the financially savvy Emmanuel H. Gruber, a decision to expand to Colorado into the heart of mining country was a perfect fit for Clark, Gruber & Co. The firm soon was the leading banking house in Colorado, and well-positioned to form a successful assaying company and private mint.

Transportation of gold dust to the Federal mint in Philadelphia was expensive and risky. Traveling by pony express or stagecoach, gold shipments were subject to hostile Indians and thieving outlaws, and any capital was tied up for months due to transport, assaying and refining, and mintage of Federal coins. The price of gold often fluctuated widely during process, a source of further risk to both the company and its mining clientele.

This 1860 Clark, Gruber ten dollar gold piece was among the first coins minted by the newly formed Clark, Gruber & Co. Bank & Mint. Located at 16th and Market streets in Denver, the firm issued quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles, and double eagles struck primarily from Pikes Peak gold — naturally alloyed with silver, requiring extra weight to meet Federal fineness standards. The unusual Pikes Peak design on the eagle was engraved by a Philadelphia die sinker who had no idea what Pikes Peak looked like. The resulting mountain motif looks more like a South Seas volcano than the real Pikes Peak mountain.

The fields of this attractive ten dollar gold are reflective and lustrous with orange overtones and multi-colored iridescence. The strike is sharp despite several obverse die cracks. Few marks exist anywhere on the coin, which is clearly Mint State and fully defined throughout both sides. The 6 in the date shows repunching. The popular Pikes Peak design was used for one year only, succeeded by the traditional Liberty Head obverse motif. Listed on page 415 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 61, 9 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANK3, PCGS# 10137



1861 Clark, Gruber Five Dollar Gold, MS61 K-6, Rare Mint State Example

3994 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-6, R.4. Although in general the Clark, Gruber & Co. issues are sharply struck, the 1861 half eagles are not. Most show a soft central strike, as seen on this coin. A change was made in the alloy for coins struck in 1861, since the 1860 pieces had a tendency to wear quickly, struck from comparatively pure gold. Clark, Gruber coins were issued at about 1% over Federal standard weight, to protect holders from loss due to wear. An assay report issued by the Philadelphia Mint in July 1861 confirmed the 1861 Clark, Gruber coins were "of professed value, or slightly over."

Although weak at the centers, this Kagin-6 half eagle is sharp at the peripheries and lustrous throughout both sides. Smoothly frosted surfaces display attractive, green-gold color. A lens reveals a few light, pinprick marks on both sides, but no significant abrasions. Mint State Clark, Gruber fives are extremely rare in Uncirculated condition, with PCGS reporting just five certifications in all Mint State grades combined. Just two pieces are shown in numerically finer condition. Listed on page 416 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 61, 2 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANK2, PCGS# 10140

1861 Clark, Gruber Ten, AU58 K-7, Scarce Colorado Gold Issue

3995 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU58 PCGS. K-7, R.4. The Western territories were realigned in 1861, marking the formation of the Colorado Territory. It was the second year of operations for Clark, Gruber & Co. in Colorado, and the second year of minting gold coins from locally assayed gold dust. The Clark, Gruber gold coins generally were well-produced, but suffered a high rate of attrition in circulation. Struck from high-quality Colorado gold alloyed with silver — without any of the durability benefits of copper alloy — the coins were subject to early wear. The 1861 mintages were slightly overweight to compensate.

By 1862, Clark, Gruber was out of the coinage business and struck mostly gold bars. Government greenbacks held their value better than previous years, and Federal coinage was more available. This final-year 1861 eagle is nearly Mint State, with smooth and attractive greenish-gold surfaces and a crisp strike that weakens slightly at the centers (particularly the eagle's head). A few tiny ticks and high-point wear attest to brief circulation. Listed on page 416 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 20 in 58 (2 in 58+), 3 finer (7/19). NGC ID# ANK4, PCGS# 10141

COINS OF HAWAII



**1883 Hawaii Dime, PR66 ★ Cameo
Spectacular Color and Contrast
Among the Finest Proofs**

3996 1883 Hawaii PR66 ★ Cameo NGC. As a business strike, the 1883 Hawaii umi keneta or one dime is a scarce single-year type with a mintage of 250,000 pieces, though most of the production was eventually recalled and melted. As a proof, the issue is a great rarity, since only 26 proof sets (1883 Hawaii dime through dollar) were struck.

This high-grade dime specimen features beautiful peripheral navy-blue and plum-red patina. The portrait, wreath, and crown are frosty, generating stark contrast with the glassy and practically pristine fields. As of (5/19), neither service has certified any pieces above the PR66 level. PCGS has certified four submissions as PR66 and another as PR66 Cameo. The NGC Census shows one as PR66+ Cameo and the present PR66 ★ Cameo. PCGS# 544157 Base PCGS# 10981



**1883 Hawaiian Half Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Only 26 Examples Struck**

3997 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar PR64 Cameo NGC. The Kingdom of Hawaii coinage was designed by Charles Barber in 1883. The coins had the same weight and fineness as their U.S. counterparts. Proofs were struck at the Philadelphia Mint and business-strikes were produced at the San Francisco facility. Only 26 proofs of the half dollar, or HAPALUA, denomination were struck.

The present coin is a spectacular Choice proof, with razor-sharp definition and rich mint frost on the design elements. The impeccably preserved surfaces include deeply reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices to create an intense cameo effect when the coin is tilted in the light. Highlights of cobalt-blue and pale gold toning enhance the outstanding eye appeal. This lot represents an important opportunity for the specialist to acquire one of the finest survivors of this rare issue. Census: 1 in 64 Cameo, 1 finer (7/19). PCGS# 415930

PHILIPPINES



1906-S Philippines Peso, MS61 The Key Philippines Rarity

3998 1906-S Philippines Peso, KM-168, Allen 16.08, MS61 PCGS.
Mintage: 201,000. Due to rising silver prices, the standards for the Philippines silver coins were reduced beginning in 1907, with earlier coins remaining in the treasury returned to the U.S. for recoinage.

In *Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines 1728-1974*, Aldo P. Basso quotes a brief statement that appeared in the *Manila Times* of December 15, 1906:

"Silver pesos amounting to two million are being shipped to the United States today for recoinage. The *Manila Times* reports that this is the first consignment to be sent abroad. The money, packed securely in wooden boxes, was taken from the Insular Treasury to the Transport Logan under heavy guard. After the silver pesos are recoined, they will be brought back to the Islands on the next trip of the Logan."

Both sides of this pleasing piece exhibit frosty silver luster with peripheral splashes of rose, gold, and blue toning. The strike is a trifle weak at the high points of the obverse and the reverse. Population: 3 in 61, 5 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 *Guide Book* and on page 1330 of the fifth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*.

From The Mahal Collection. PCGS# 90386



1911-S Philippines Peso, MS65 Elusive in Mint State Grades

3999 1911-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.06, MS65 PCGS.
Mintage: 463,000. The 1911-S had the lowest mintage of the reduced size Philippines pesos, while the 1912-S has the lowest PCGS Mint State population. Both issues are elusive in Gem or finer grades. The 1911-S has a total PCGS population of just 29 submissions in all Mint State grades, included just six coins that grade MS65 or finer.

Lavender and gold toning appear on both sides of this lovely Gem that has an excellent strike and impressive eye appeal. Population: 2 in 65, 4 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 *Guide Book* and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 36VJ, PCGS# 90397



1912-S Philippines Peso, MS64+ The Final Philippines Peso

4000 1912-S Philippines Peso, KM-172, Allen 17.07, MS64+ PCGS.
Mintage: 680,000. While fractional Philippines coinage production continued into the 1920s, the final peso issue was 1912. The mintage was 680,000 coins, although it is doubtful that many of those were released. Many of the pesos issued during the reduced size era from 1907 to 1912 remained in the Philippines treasury at the start of World War II. As the Japanese approached, those coins were dumped in Caballo Bay, and recovered long after the war was over. Such coins are corroded, and pristine examples such as the present Choice Mint State piece are rarely encountered. PCGS has only certified 15 of these in MS60 or finer grades.

This satiny near-Gem is fully brilliant and highly lustrous with no toning on either side. Population: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+), 4 finer (6/19). Listed on page 435 of the 2020 *Guide Book* and on page 1331 of the fifth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2CAV, PCGS# 90398

1918-S Philippines Five Centavos Mule MS63 Twenty Centavos Reverse

4001 1918-S Philippines Five Centavos, Mule, KM-173, Allen-4.08b, MS63 PCGS. Mintage: unknown. The copper-nickel five centavos piece struck at the San Francisco Mint from 1916 to 1919 had a diameter of 20.5 mm., while the silver twenty centavos struck in San Francisco from 1907 to 1919 had a diameter of 20 mm. Aside from the denomination on the obverse and the date and shield sizes on the reverse, dies for the two coins were identical. This mule has a five centavos obverse combined with the small-date reverse of the 20 centavos.

Fully lustrous nickel-gray surfaces exhibit delicate gold overtones on each side of this important piece. The strike is typical, showing design weakness on the highest points of the obverse and reverse. Population: 3 in 63, 3 finer (6/19). Listed on page 433 of the 2020 *Guide Book* and on page 1320 of the fifth deluxe edition of the *Guide Book*.

From The Mahal Collection. NGC ID# 2C79, PCGS# 90198

ERROR



2000-D Maryland Quarter Struck on Feeder Finger

4002 2000-D — Feeder Finger Struck by 2000-D Maryland Quarter Dies — Ungraded NGC. A feeder finger is a replaceable part of the coin press that feeds planchets between the dies in a rotary system. This error occurred when the timing of that rotary system was out of sync. When such an error happens, the damaged feeder fingers are removed from the press and destroyed. The present example is one of only three known coin designs struck on full feeder fingers, and it is unique for the denomination. The scratches on the obverse side of the feeder finger attest to its authenticity and use in one of the Denver Mint's Schuler presses. Coins struck on fragments of feeder fingers typically bring strong prices, but a complete feeder finger has never before been offered at auction, to the best of our knowledge.

PATTERNS



1836 Two Cent Pattern, Judd-54 PR64 Red and Brown

4003 1836 Two Cents, Judd-54, Pollock-57, Low R.6, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. An upright eagle with unfurled wings stands on a cloud, with the date below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA across the obverse border. The reverse features TWO CENTS in large, curved letters within a laurel wreath. The obverse design is reminiscent of the Small Eagle motif from early silver coinage. Struck with a medal turn in copper with a plain edge. The A in STATES is clumsily repunched over a T. A mahogany near-Gem with smooth, satiny surfaces. The issued two cent piece would have to wait until the era of Civil War hoarding. Certified in a green label holder.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 3683. NGC ID# 33FB, PCGS# 11199



**1836 Cap and Rays Gold Dollar Pattern
From the Original Striking Period
Judd-67, PR66**

4004 1836 Gold Dollar, Judd-67, Pollock-70, R.5 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Christian Gobrecht both designed and engraved the dies for this gold dollar pattern. The influence of Mexican coinage is clearly seen on the obverse design showing a Liberty cap surrounded by rays of glory. The reverse features the denomination 1 D. within a coiled palm frond, with the date below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above. Struck in coin gold with a 10% copper alloy and a plain edge. Original 1836 patterns were struck prior to March 14 of that year, as established by Walter Breen based on the date Mint Director Patterson sent a gold pattern to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury.

Both originals and restrikes exist for Judd-67. Originals, such as this piece, have a coin turn and are alloyed with 10% copper. According to Akers, restrikes from January of 1844 are alloyed with the same percentage of silver and have a metallic turn.

This magnificent example displays deeply reflective proof fields. Set against the mirrors is noticeable mint frost over the devices, which yields a moderate cameo contrast. The surfaces are extraordinarily clean; the only interruptions are three tiny planchet voids on the reverse. Even reddish-gold color covers each side. Only one other non-Cameo piece has been so graded by PCGS, with none finer (7/19). This is the most eye-appealing, original example that this cataloger has seen.

Ex: Riverboat Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5878, where it realized \$30,550; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5228, which realized \$28,800. NGC ID# 26VC, PCGS# 11260

**1838 Judd-73, Pollock-77 Half Dollar, PR67
Intermediate Die State**

4005 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-73 Original, Pollock-77, R.5, PR67 PCGS. CAC. The obverse, once attributed to Chief Engraver William Kneass, is more likely the work of assistant Christian Gobrecht. It depicts a large draped bust of Liberty facing left. A level flying eagle faces left, dominating the reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Originals and Restrikes were coined from this pair of designs, and most if not all examples show extensive reverse die cracks. There were at least four striking periods, 1838, late 1840s, mid-to-late 1850s, and 1860s. This example is from one of the initial striking periods, in an earlier die state than those of the latest period. Additional research into die states will help to pinpoint the striking periods. The reverse has cracks joining F DOLLAR to ICA, and radial cracks from the border between AM of AMERICA, AR of DOLLAR, and through the A of HALF. There is no evidence of the late state crack through the U of UNITED to the eagle's neck. This amazing Superb Gem exhibits original blue, gold, and iridescent toning over fully mirrored fields with underlying contrast. The obverse features full details with weakness limited to the high points of the wings on the reverse.

Ex: Virginia Cabinet / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5528. NGC ID# 296N, PCGS# 11285



**1877 Copper Half Dollar
Judd-1539, PR65 Red
Only Two Pieces Believed Known**

4006 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1539, Pollock-1708, R.7-8, PR65 Red NGC. A rare and unusual design on both obverse and reverse. The obverse shows a large head of Liberty with a wide band in front of a Liberty cap that has the word LIBERTY incused. The reverse shows a large eagle standing on a tablet inscribed with incuse E PLURIBUS UNUM. The eagle awkwardly supports a large shield, which distinguishes the reverse from Judd-1537 (silver) and Judd-1538 (also copper). Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Designed by William Barber, one of the large suite of half dollar patterns that were produced, likely for profit, before the final Morgan dollar design was adopted in 1878. Pattern expert Saul Teichman believes there are only two pieces existing of the Judd-1539. For many years the Judd-1538, lacking the reverse shield on the eagle, was miscataloged as Judd-1539. The first description of the Judd-1538 and 1539 as being *different* was by Wayte Raymond in Morgenthau's 4/1932 Shinkle sale. It appears that both Farouk examples were actually Judd-1538 but were listed in the Sotheby's sale under the Adams-Woodin number for Judd-1539.

The present specimen has a needle-sharp strike and seemingly unabraded surfaces. Dusky orange-red and aqua colors are dominant, although the obverse has a few minuscule toning flecks. Some fadeaway toning at the letters on the reverse periphery confirms the remarkable originality of this stunning Gem Red example.

Ex: November Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11212; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1883; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 2402. NGC ID# 29AE, PCGS# 81880



**1883 With CENTS Five Cents in Aluminum
Judd-1720, PR65**

4007 1883 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1720, Pollock-1927, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. Both obverse and reverse features the designs adopted for the With CENTS regular-issue coinage in 1883. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Struck as a regular dies trial, with examples known in copper (Judd-1719A) and the present aluminum version (Judd-1720). This issue was not listed by Robert Coulton Davis in his early work on patterns. An example was included in William Woodin's collection and it passed to Judson Brenner, who exhibited it at the 1914 ANS Exhibition (a typo in the listing states the date is 1892, but the Adams-Woodin number is the correct AW-1701). The fields display the usual depth of mirroring common to aluminum patterns. Each side is slightly hazy and there are a couple of minor planchet laminations present, also a common surface trait seen on aluminum pieces. NGC ID# 2VR8, PCGS# 62137



**Undated Double Eagle Obverse Die Trial
Judd-A1859-10, MS64
Unique Die Variant**

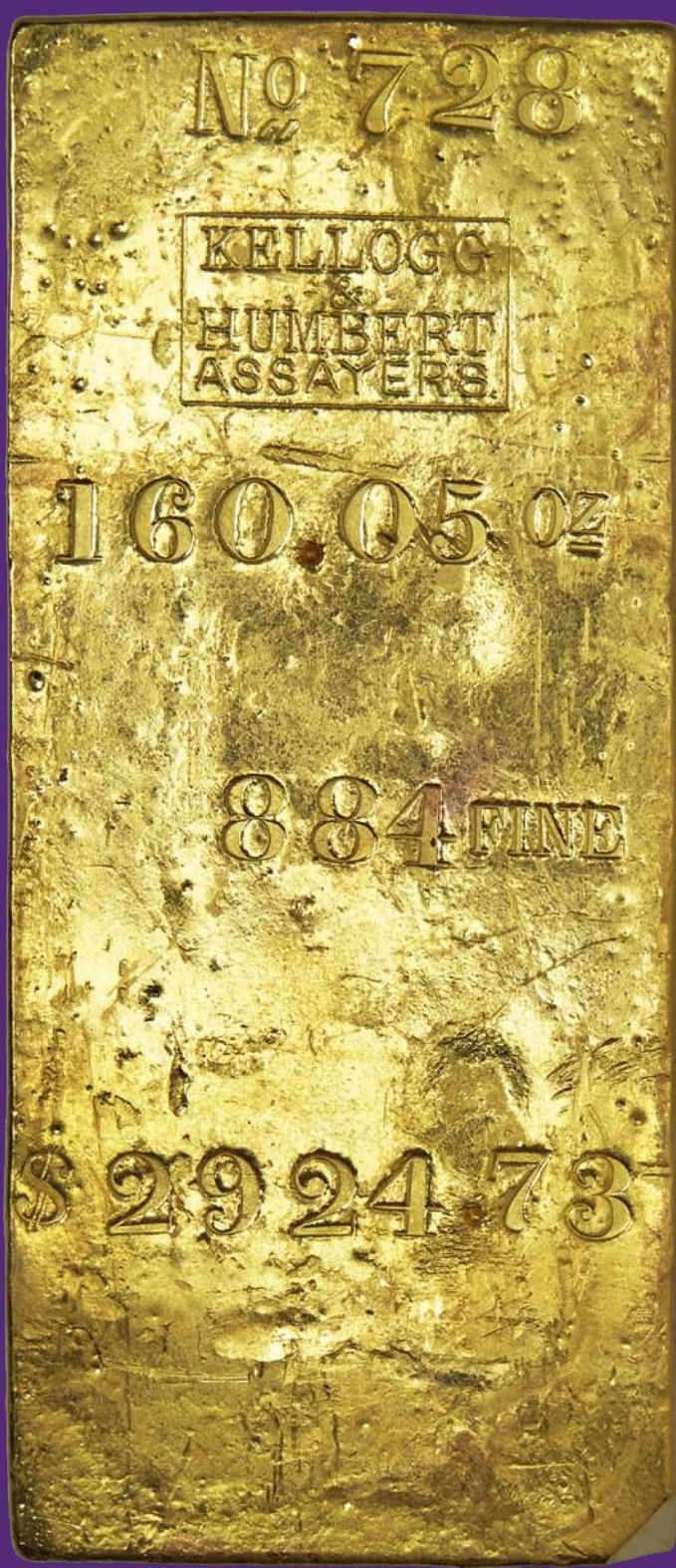
4008 (1859) Liberty Double Eagle, Obverse Die Trial, Judd-A1859-10, R.8, MS64 PCGS. Undated uniface obverse die trial or splasher of the obverse of the 1850 (undated) hub of the double eagle. The reverse is blank with paper backing. Struck with no collar, thus no edge, and made of white metal. There are three pieces known of this rare splasher, the other two are in the Library Company of Philadelphia and are from a slightly different die with the stars further in from the dentils. The surfaces are bright and the strike details completely defined. This is a unique striking and the only splasher of the Type One twenty available to collectors (the other two are #37 and #38 in the Library Company inventory).

Ex: Empire Coin Co. MBS #1 (11/1958), lot 103; Herbert M. Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 246; Auction '89 (Superior's session, 7/1989), lot 943; Boyd E. Hayward Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1997), lot 1553; ANA Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2014), lot 13293; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6322. PCGS# 529428

**1942 Glass Cent in Three Segments
Blue Ridge Glass Company
RB 42-70-X-2**

4009 1942 Glass Cent, Judd-2069, RB 42-70-X-2, R.8 — In Three Segments — NGC. The obverse was modeled after the Columbian two centavos, and the reverse adopted a simple James Longacre wreath surrounding UNITED STATES MINT in the center of that side. Compression molded in glass with a plain edge. Manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation of Kingsport, Tennessee, from tempered, yellow-amber transparent glass. The piece is broken in half, and then broken again, creating three pieces. The overall appearance, including incomplete design and surface crazing make this piece consistent with tests of the manufacturing process made by the Blue Ridge Glass Company in late 1942. We only know of two other pieces. One broken piece was included in the Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 21890, subsequently offered in our Long Beach Signature (5/2008), lot 2901. The second was a finished, unbroken piece and was sold in our FUN Platinum Night Signature (1/2017), lot 6170. This is a representative of a fascinating and little understood area of modern numismatics. PCGS# 12255

S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD INGOTS



**Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot
Ex: S.S. Central America Find
160.05 Ounces**

4010 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 160.05 Ounces. CABG-558. It would be logical to assume that the enormous quantities of gold ore extracted from northern California during the late 1840s through the 1850s resulted in the ready availability of coins. But that simply was not the case, as Larry Schweikart and Lynne Pierson Doti argue in their 1998 article, "From Hard Money to Branch Banking: California Banking in the Gold-Rush Economy." The authors explain, "the California experience demonstrated the critical role that financial intermediaries play in evolving market systems, even when a suitable 'money' was widely available."

The problem that plagued California following the discovery of gold was a shortage of coin. According to the authors, "despite the abundance of gold, the United States did not open a mint in San Francisco until 1854, meaning that the scarcity of coin persisted amidst an ocean of gold. Additionally, "All customs had to be paid in U.S. coin, which led to hoarding of the few pieces of metallic currency that existed."

Day-to-day transactions were often conducted using unrefined gold dust, which varied widely in purity, often contained other elements mixed in, and had to be traded by weight. Weighing gold dust meant most settlers needed to carry a set of scales around in addition to carrying pouches of gold dust. Arguments and negotiations over the value of gold dust, which depended weight, including properly calibrated scales, and purity, were commonplace.

This is where private assayers played a crucial role in the California Gold Rush economy. John Grover Kellogg and Augustus Humbert were among a group of men who set up assaying and coining businesses in the late 1840s and early 1850s to provide the invaluable service of supplying depositors of gold dust with refined bars, ingots, and coins for use in local commerce. The wheat quickly separated from the chaff, with certain firms establishing their reputations as honest and respected refiners, and others proving themselves either incapable or disinterested in manufacturing ingots and coins of proper weight and fineness.

Kellogg and Humbert had worked together since the early 1850s, when Humbert was U.S. Assayer at the United States Assay Office under Curtis, Perry, & Ward. By the mid-1850s, Kellogg and Humbert had set up their own firm, striking twenty dollar gold pieces to supplement San Francisco mint production, which lagged during the facility's first year of operation. No additional coinage was needed once the San Francisco Mint was fully operational, so after 1855 Kellogg and Humbert focused exclusively on gold bar production. Their ingots were among the most respected in California, as evidenced by the sheer quantity pulled from the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America*: 343 of the 532 gold bars were those of Kellogg & Humbert, with the rest divided among four other makers.

This ten-pound ingot is in the Very Large Size class. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold with no traces of reddish patina on any of the six sides. Because of its size, the legends are vertically oriented and laid out on the top side: No 728 / K&H hallmark / 160.05 Oz / 884 FINE / \$2924.73. The serial number is repeated on the back, in a different font. The ingot measures: 63 x 146 x 40 mm. NGC ID# AL86, PCGS# 661000

Nº 5212
BLAKE & CO

ASSAYERS
SACRAMENTO

96 62 0²

899 FINE

VALUE

\$1795 58

**Blake & Co Gold Ingot
Ex: S.S. Central America
96.62 Ounces**

4011 Blake & Co. Gold Ingot. 96.62 Ounces. CABG-015. It may fairly be asked why private minters and assay offices were allowed to operate in Gold Rush California. The short answer is, it worked. John Jay Knox wrote a lengthy summation in 1866 addressing this question and others, which was published in *The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*. Knox's extended explanation included these observations:

"Private assayers will conduct their business much more economically than government officers, and the large quartz mills will in most cases do their own assaying, even if government offices are located in the same towns. Assayers of well established reputations will obtain from large mining corporations compensation for their services, in most cases, nearly or quite double the salaries paid by the United States, or they will earn much more in a private capacity than they will receive if in the employ of the government. The result will be, therefore, that the United States will obtain and retain only indifferent assayers and workmen, or those in its employ will endeavor to increase their pay illegitimately, thus subjecting the United States assay officers to the same charges of injustice and fraud with which private individuals are sometimes accused ... "

Blake & Co. was a well-respected assaying firm located in Sacramento. Only 33 Blake ingots were recovered from the salvage operations of the *S.S. Central America*, most of which were smaller-sized. This, however, is one of the large-size bars. All necessary legends are laid out vertically on the top side: No. 5212 / BLAKE & Co / ASSAYERS / SACRAMENTO / 96.62 Oz / 899 FINE / VALUE / \$1795.58. Poured into mold B-04, resulting in dimensions of 55 x 124 mm and 25 mm thick. Each of the six sides shows deep coppery-colored incrustation from the rusted iron hull of the ship. A rare and important Large Size ingot from Blake & Co.



Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot, 159.23 Ounces Scarce Very Large Size Ingot From Marysville

4012 Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot, 159.23 Ounces. CAGB-370. The recovery of 85 Justh & Hunter gold ingots from the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America* has provided historians and numismatists with considerable insight into this previously little-known Gold Rush-era partnership. Namely, the hoard showcased the important place Justh & Hunter occupied in California during the mid-to-late 1850s, and the massive scale of their business.

Documentation pertaining to the lives and practices of Emil Justh and Samuel Hillen Hunter is limited to local newspaper ads, sparse appearances in a city and business directories, and ship passenger lists. Dan Owens' 2000 reference *California Coiners and Assayers* does a terrific job laying out what little information there is. He traces Justh's origins as a lithographer in Verboca, Hungary to Hamburg, Germany, where he departed for San Francisco May 18, 1850. Arriving on November 14, 1850, Justh worked with a printing office in 1851 before cofounding a short-lived "ship and custom house broker business" in 1852. S.H. Hunter is noted in Matchett's *Baltimore City Directory* for 1853-54 as a shipping merchant located at 23 North Front Street. He arrived in San Francisco on the steamship *Sonora* on March 3, 1855, and quickly formed a partnership with Emil Justh, as advertised in the *Alta California* newspaper, May 15, 1855:

New Assay Office. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. E Justh, late of the U.S. Mint, San Francisco, and S. Hillen Hunter, have opened an office for assaying gold at 188 Montgomery street, two doors south of Jackson. From the recommendation of Mr. Haraszthy, assayer, and Dr. Birdsall, superintendent of the U.S. Branch Mint, we should judge them to be competent and liable.

Justh & Hunter announced the opening of their Marysville office on May 27, 1856, just a year after the partnership was established. Business had obviously taken off. Unfortunately, we had little tangible evidence until that last couple of decades, when the cache of ingots was discovered. The contents of the *S.S. Central America* provided a sampling of what assaying firms were operating in San Francisco, and to what extent. The ingots of Kellogg & Humbert enjoyed the greatest representation among the cache of over 500 gold bars, but Justh & Hunter took second place - surprising for an assayer few knew anything about.

This is one of the 25 bars from Justh & Hunter's Marysville office. Weighing 159.23 ounces, it falls under the Very Large Size class (100.01 to 300.00 ounces). At the time this bar was cast in 1857 it was valued at \$3,067.74, making it one of the bigger ingots by Justh & Hunter among those from the *Central America*. The ingot measures 52 x 124 x 38 mm. The legends are laid out horizontally with two Justh & Hunter hallmarks. The ingot reads: NO. 9489 / company hallmark left / 159.23 OZS. / company hallmark right / 932 FINE / \$3067.74. Significant copper-colored encrustation can be seen on each of the six sides. An attractive example of this scarce, large-size Gold Rush ingot.

From The Marcello Collection, Part VIII. NGC ID# AL86, PCGS# 661000

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE



**1944 New York Assay Office Gold Ingot
25.71 Ounces**

4013 1944 New York Assay Office Gold Ingot. 25.71 Ounces. Since 1792, gold and silver has been assayed in various locations throughout the United States. The New York Assay Office was open from 1854 to 1982. There are three versions of hallmarks used on the New York ingots. All three were impressed on ingots that were vertically oriented. This second version uses the same round hallmark seen on silver ingots and has been recorded on 25-ounce gold ingots dated from 1917 to 1961. It is unusual to locate a gold ingot produced during World War II. This one is especially well-made. As required for all smaller sized bars, the top face shows: 1944-dated hallmark (off center, but firmly impressed) / FINE / 999.8. The melt number, 14, is located on the bottom face. The ingot number, 3539, is on the top face. The right-side face has the fineness expressed as: OZS 25.71. The ingot is slightly trapezoidal in shape, undoubtedly made that way to facilitate removal from the mold. Size is consistent with the mold used for all 25-ounce ingots: 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 3/4 inches. The surfaces are bright throughout and there are no objectionable contact marks or bumps.

CANCELLED DIE



**Cancelled Obverse Double Eagle Die
Ex: Carson City Mint**

4014 Cancelled Obverse Double Eagle Die From the Carson City Mint. This obverse die was used to strike Liberty double eagles at the Carson City Mint. The die was manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint and shipped to Carson City for use in coinage operations. The letters CC were stamped on the side of the die to identify it for shipping purposes (the Philadelphia Mint produced dies for all the branch mints). Following accepted Mint policy, this dated obverse die was cancelled by impressing a heavy X across the face after the end of the coinage year (unfortunately the date on this die is no longer legible). The die was then discarded and buried near a shed on the Mint grounds, along with many other coinage dies. A large cache of these dies was discovered in 1999, during excavations for a small park and plaza between the Nevada State Museum (the old Mint building) and an old bank building north of Caroline Street.

The die is a metal cylinder, tapered and beveled at one end, about 2 inches long and 1 5/8 inch in diameter. The face of the die is engraved with the 13 stars and bust of Liberty used on double eagle dies for U.S. coinage in the later half of the 19th century. Unfortunately, the chocolate-brown metallic surfaces are heavily rusted and corroded, and the date is no longer legible. An NGC Photo Certificate accompanies the lot. NGC ID# AL86, PCGS# 661000



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Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

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- 17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
- 18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
- 19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
- 20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
- 21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
- 22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

- 23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the Purchases; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds": checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit status may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website.
- 24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentation of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
- 25. Lots you purchase may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. You are responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to you, or your representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, the bidder agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
- 26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentation(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
- 27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
- 28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
- 29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
- 30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have

the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.

31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com//shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.

33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.

34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all shipments in which Heritage charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:

- a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Your properties for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The properties will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, you will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. **NOTICE: Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**

- b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for 3% of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). You agree to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth in paragraphs 23 to 31 of this Agreement.

- c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** You understand and agree that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. If you claim that any property has sustained loss or damage during transit, you must report any such loss or damage to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Your recovery for loss of or damage to any property is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the property or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**

35. It shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Held Lots will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.

36. A. **NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE:** The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.

36. B. **California State Law** prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.

36. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.

37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions.

39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.

40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.

41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.

42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and

privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.

47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.

48. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and/or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer [which claim you consent to be made a party] (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return of conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.

50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies. Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.

53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.

54. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California: Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas: In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale; such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470. PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City:

This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale on behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site.

All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS AND CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

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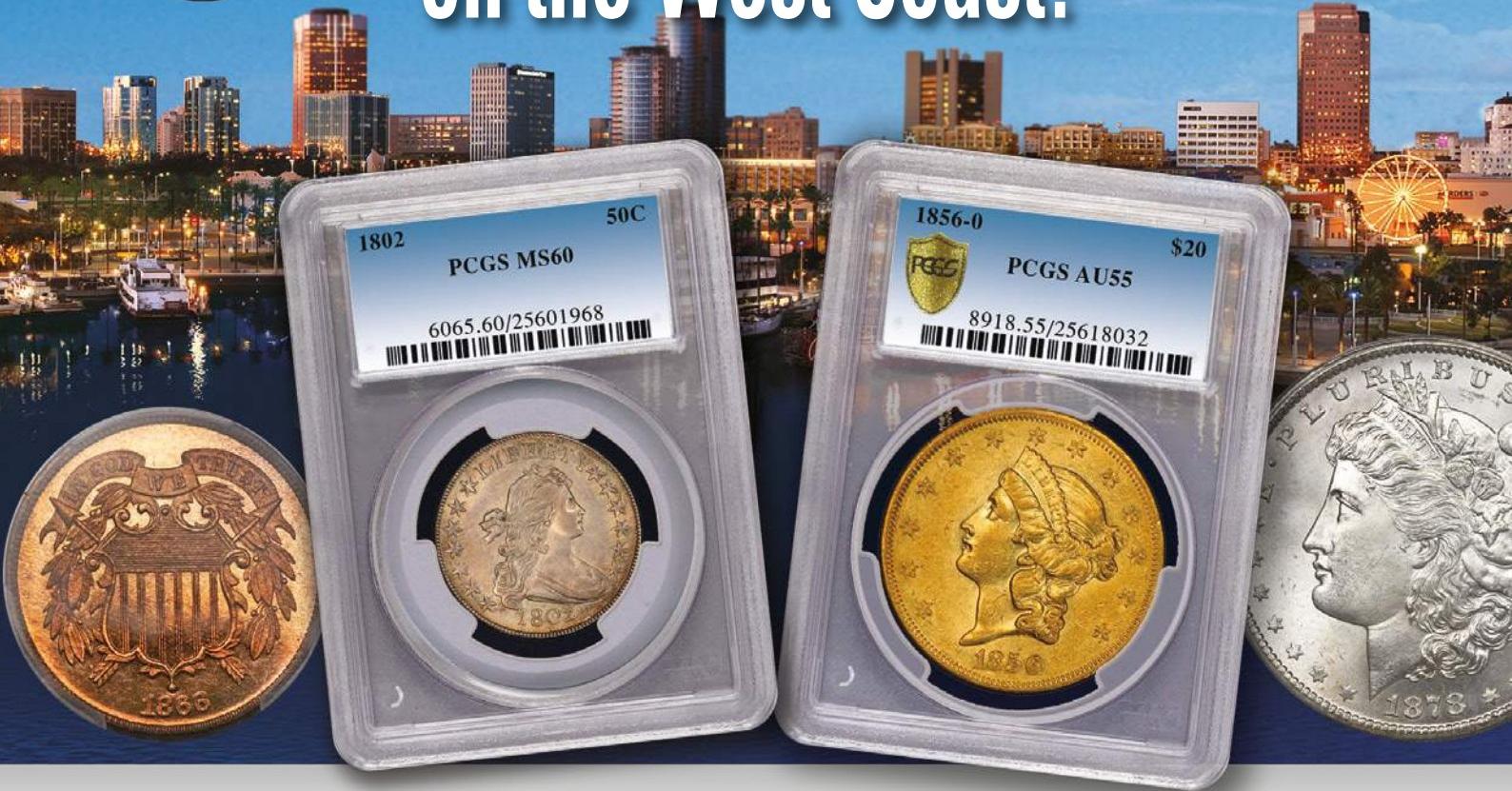
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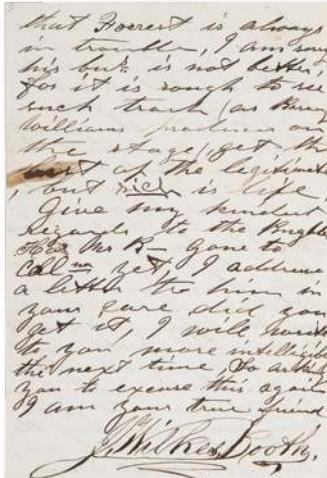
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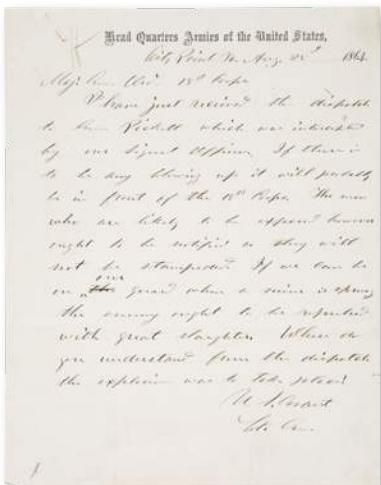
**Christopher "Kit" Carson Signed
*Carte de Visite.***
In excellent condition.



**John Wilkes Booth
Autograph Letter Signed**
with transmittal envelope.



**George Custer Signed
*Carte de Visite.***
A Mathew Brady image.



**Ulysses S. Grant Autograph
Letter Signed** written from
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**Carte de Visite of a Confederate
Captain with a Slave in Uniform**
standing behind him.



**Christopher "Kit" Carson and
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With E. Anthony backstamp.

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Upcoming Auctions

	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
NUMISMATICS			
US Coins & Currency, World Coins & Paper Money (ANA)	Chicago	August 13-15 & 18-20, 2019	Closed
US Coins & Currency, World Coins & Paper Money	Long Beach, CA	September 4-6, 2019	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	October 15-17, 2019	September 9, 2019
World Coins & Paper Money	Hong Kong	December 4-6, 2019	October 14, 2019
US Coins & Currency, World Paper Money	Orlando, FL	January 8-10, 2020	November 18, 2019
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Nature and Science	Dallas	July 20, 2019	Closed
Urban Art	Chicago	July 22-23, 2019	Closed
The Rock H. Currier Collection of Fine Minerals	Dallas	August 26, 2019	Closed
Art of the American West	Dallas	September 7, 2019	Closed
Fine and Decorative Arts	Dallas	September 13, 2019	Closed
Asian Art	New York	September 17, 2019	Closed
Nature & Science	Dallas	September 28, 2019	August 2, 2019
Design	Dallas	September 30, 2019	July 22, 2019
Photographs	New York	October 4, 2019	August 1, 2019
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 15, 2019	August 12, 2019
American Art	Dallas	November 1, 2019	August 30, 2019
Texas Art	Dallas	November 2, 2019	August 30, 2019
Urban Art	Dallas	November 4, 2019	September 3, 2019
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	November 5, 2019	August 26, 2019
Modern & Contemporary	Beverly Hills	November 19, 2019	September 17, 2019
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	November 21, 2019	September 11, 2019
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal	Dallas	November 22, 2019	September 12, 2019
European Art	Dallas	December 6, 2019	October 4, 2019
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Cards	Dallas	July 18-19, 2019	Closed
Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 19, 2019	Closed
Entertainment and Music	Dallas	July 20-21, 2019	Closed
Vintage Posters	Dallas	July 27-28, 2019	Closed
Comics and Comic Art	Dallas	August 1-3, 2019	Closed
The Glynn and Suzanne Crain Science Fiction Collection	Dallas	August 13-14, 2019	Closed
Sports Platinum	Dallas	August 17, 2019	Closed
Sports	Dallas	September 19, 2019	Closed
Sports	Dallas	October 17-18, 2019	August 26, 2019
Entertainment	Dallas	November 16, 2019	September 18, 2019
Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 17, 2019	September 26, 2019
Comics	Dallas	November 21-22, 2019	October 1, 2019
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 23, 2019	October 1, 2019
Animation Art	Beverly Hills	December 14-15, 2019	September 2, 2019
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Rare Books	New York	September 4, 2019	Closed
Rare Books	New York	September 5, 2019	Closed
Americana & Political	Dallas	September 21-22, 2019	Closed
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 23, 2019	September 3, 2019
American & Political	Dallas	November 2, 2019	September 11, 2019
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 14-15, 2019	September 23, 2019
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 8, 2019	October 17, 2019
Rare Books	New York	March 4, 2020	January 13, 2020
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Luxury Real Estate	Kansas City, MO	August 12, 2019	Closed
Fine and Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	September 20-21, 2019	July 30, 2019
Fine Jewelry & Luxury Accessories	Beverly Hills	September 22-23, 2019	Closed

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics 6 pm Sundays	Fine & Decorative Arts Monthly
Sports 10 pm Sundays	Prints & Multiples 2 pm Wednesdays
Vintage Posters 6 pm Sundays	Nature & Science 8 pm Thursdays
U.S. Coins 5 pm Tuesdays	Wine 9 pm First Thursdays
World Coins 8 pm Last Sundays	Jewelry 9 pm Tuesdays
Currency 7 pm Tuesdays	All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

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